THE

PEERAGE

OF

SCOTLAND,

CONTAINING

An HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the NOBILITY of that Kingdom, from their ORIGIN to the preſent GENERATION:

COLLECTED

From the PUBLIC RECORDS, and ANCIENT CHARTULARIES of this Nation, the CHARTERS, and other WRITINGS of the NOBILITY, and the WORKS of our beſt HISTORIANS.

ILLUSTRATED with COPPER-PLATES.

By ROBERT DOUGLAS, Eſq; K

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To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

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Earl of MORTON, Lord ABERDOUR, &c.

Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the THISTLE, Clerk Regiſter for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I Know not how the PUBLIC may receive the enſuing Work; but ſure I am, they will not fail to applaud my Judgment in the Choice of a PATRON, eminent for encouraging every Undertaking that may tend either for the Honour or Intereſt of his Country: Allow me, therefore, the Honour to put the PEERAGE of SCOTLAND under your Lordſhip's Protection, and to ſubſcribe myſelf,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obliged,

moſt devoted, and

moſt obedient Servant,

ROBERT DOUGLAS.

0

PREFACE.

THE Neceſſity of publiſhing a new PEERAGE of SCOTLAND, and the Utility of it, is acknowledged by all. The Compiler of this preſent Work has attempted it upon a more regular and accurate Plan than has hitherto appeared: How far he has ſucceeded the World muſt judge: But if the moſt aſſiduous Application for many Years; if a painful Enquiry into the public Records, and ancient Chartularies; if an unwearied Search after every Degree of Knowledge, neceſſary for carrying on ſo arduous a Task; if theſe have any Merit, or deſerve the Favour of the Public, the Author flatters himſelf this Work, on Peruſal, will not be found deficient. Neither has he relied ſolely upon his own Skill: He acknowledges, with the utmoſt Gratitude, the Obligations he lies under to *Walter MacFarlane*, Eſq; of that Ilk, for the generous and benevolent Communication of that Treaſury of *Scotch* Antiquities of which he is poſſeſſed. Nor have the Keepers of the public Archives been wanting in contributing all in their Power to forward the Deſign.

BUT notwithſtanding all that has been done, there doubtleſs may, and will be, Miſtakes, ſuch are unavoidable in a Work of this Kind, though the Author hopes they will not be found numerous, as all Manner of Pains has been taken to avoid them, as well by the Labour beſtowed upon the Compilation, as by putting it in the Power of every Peer to correct or add to the Hiſtory of his own Family, by ſending him a Manuſcript Copy ſome Time before Publication, they producing ſufficient Documents in Support of any Alteration made: And where the Hiſtory of any particular Family in this Work varies, either from former Authors, or from received Family Opinions, Care has been taken to juſtify the Difference of Sentiment, by undoubted Authorities quoted on the Margin.

ANY *Inaccuracies that may be in Point of Language, 'tis hoped the Reader will overlook.* It muſt be owned that has not been ſo much attended to. The chief and principal Point the Author had in View, and the great Object of his Attention being, in a plain and diſtinct Manner, to deduce the Hiſtory of each Family from its Origin to the preſent Generation, and to aſcertain their Genealogy and Chronology by undiſputed Documents. This, 'tis hoped, is done, and nothing further is pretended. Such Eſcapes or Omiſſions as have been diſcovered in particular Families ſince they were printed off, are carefully inſerted in the Addenda at the End of the PEERAGE.

IT will probably be obſerved by our Readers, that certain Chartularies, and other Vouchers, quoted on the Margin, are ſaid to be *penes MacFarlane*, though the Originals are actually in the Poſſeſſion of others; but as that great and ingenious Antiquary, in his valuable Collection, has authenticated Copies of all theſe Documents, the Author was obliged to quote thoſe Copies when he had not Acceſs to the Originals.

'Tis thought proper here alſo to inform our Readers, that in engraving the Arms of the Nobility, as prefixed to this Work, the Order is followed in which they are ranked in the Roll made up at the Union Parliament in 1706 and 1707, which has been looked on as an authentic Roll ever ſince.

IT is acknowledged, that, according to our printed Propoſals, there ſhould have been added a ſhort Syſtem of Heraldry, *&c.* but as this Volume has ſwelled to a much greater Bulk than was expected, that Treatiſe muſt be reſerved for the ſecond Part of this Work, the BARONAGE, or an Account of the GENTRY of *Scotland*; and as there are few Peers but have ſome Deſcendents who will appear in the BARONAGE, there will then be a proper Opportunity of publiſhing any remarkable Event that has been omitted here.

THE Addenda, or Alterations ſince this Work has been put to the Preſs, the Author has thrown at the End of this Volume; and, for the greater Eaſe to the Reader, has reduced them to alphabetical Order, by which Means any Thing wanted may eaſily be found out.

THE Reader is deſired to excuſe ſome ſeeming Inaccuracies that appear in numbering the Pages of this Work. Theſe were occaſioned by the Additions made to ſeveral Families ſince they were firſt printed off, whereby the Numbers of many Pages are doubled.

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John Wemyſs, Eſq; Lieutenant-governor of the Caſtle of Edinburgh,
Mr. William Wemyſs, Writer,
William Wemyſs of Cuthilhill, Eſq;
Mr. John Wood,
Dr. Edward Wright of Kerſey,
James Watſon of Sauchton, Eſq;
Alexander Walker of St. Fort, Eſq;
Andrew Wauchop of Niddry, Eſq; *large paper.*
Dr. James Walker of Innerdivot, Eſq;
Alan Whiteford of Ballochmyle, Eſq; Receiver-general of the Land Tax in Scotland,

Y.

Mr. David Young, Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the College of St. Andrews,
Mr. John Young, Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the College of St. Andrews.

Nota, Such of our Subſcribers as are here omitted, (and we are informed there are ſeveral, both in Scotland and England,) ſhall be gratefully inſerted in the ſecond Volume of this Work.

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SUBSCRIBERS omitted in the LIST.

Alexander Biſſet of Leſſendrum, Eſq;
James Burnet of Barns, Eſq;
Robert Bruce of Kennet Eſq;
The Right Hon. George Earl of Crawfurd.
John Campbell, Eſq; Lion King at Arms.
Sir Robert Dalziel of Binns, Bart.
John Drummond of Logie, Eſq;.
James Durham of Largo, Eſq;
The Right Hon. Robert Lord Rollo.
Hugh Seaton of Touch, Eſq;.

ERRATA,

Page 6th, for Sandilandi on the margin four times, *read* Sandilands. P. 8. col. 2. line 17. for Farmantine *read* Formartine. P. 13. col. 2 line 14 for John Forbes *read* Alexander Forbes. P. 27 line 15. for Neiſt *read* Neiſe. *Ibid.* col. 2 line 20. and 21. for Samwelton *read* Simuelton. P. 28 col. 2. line 23 for 7th July *read* 17th. P. 29 line 17 for 1721, *read* 1741. P. 32. col. 2. line 29. for exciſe *read* cuſtoms. P. 39. line 16. for of quality *read* of his quality. P. 47. line 39 for Londonia *read* Loudonia. P. 54, col 2. on the margin, for 1686 *read* 1626. P. 77 line 46. for duke of Lenox *read* earl of Lenox. P. 95. line 37 for earl *read* laird. P. 97. line 10 for 13 *read* 14. P. 105 col 2. line 27. for Serves *read* Selves. P. 113 col. 2. line 55. for And *read* He. P. 134 line 8. for and probably *read* and was probably. *Ibid* line 9. *dele* Duncan. *Ibid.* line 10. for Duncan was, *read* Duncan who was. P. 141. line 38. for lady Margaret Hepburn, *read* lady Margaret Stewart. Ibid col. 2. line 33 for next *read* then. P. 159 line 17. to th *add* e, and col. 2 line 7. before military *dele* s. P. 164 line 21. for Kelly *read* Kello. P. 167 line 8. for 1441 *read* 1641. P. 175 line 21. *add* s to letter. P. 193 col. 2. line 27. for Fuchel *read* Fachel. P. 262 line 45 for 1664 *read* July 1663. P. 267 line 14. for Alexander earl of Huntly *read* George. P. 285. col. 2 line 26. for Kelly *read* Kello. P. 305. line 10. for Livingſton *read* Livington. P. 325, in the arms, line 2 for Falcone *read* Falconer. P. 327 line 28. *dele* and heireſs. P. 332. col. 2 line 1. and 2. for eleventh duke *read* ſecond duke. P. 396. line 48. for compoſitum *read* compoſition. P. 414. line 38. for Sinclair *read* Sutherland. P. 418. line 35. for Janet *read* Iſabel. P. 434. col. 2. line 2. for Helen *read* Agnes. P. 436 line 23. for fixteenth *read* eighteenth. P. 445 line 27 for George *read* Archibald. P. 472 col. 2 line 18. from the foot, for William *read* Walter. P. 476 line 6. from the foot, for ſecond lord Evandale *read* third lord. P. 485. line 14. *dele* tyed. P. 528. line 42. for Lindſay *read* Lundy. P. 558. col. 2. line 25 for Auchincroſs *read* Auchiores. P. 606. line 1. for Natardale, *read* Netherdale. P. 614 laſt line, for king James I. *read* king Charles I. P. 642. col. 2 line 8. for John Graham *read* Robert. P. 652. col. 2 line 5. from the foot, for *domino* read *domini*. P. 664 col. 2. line 21. for eſteemed *read* repealed. P. 703. col. 2. line 44. for tenth earl *read* twelfth earl. P. 707. line 45. *add* lady before Iſabel. P. 708. line 20. for Mary, *read* Barbara.

†‡† The Bookbinder is deſired to take Notice, that by the reprinting the Accounts of ſome Families, there are ſeveral cancelled Leaves in the Book; and that thoſe to be inſert in the Room of the cancelled ones, are marked in the Signatures with Crotchets thus [ ]: For Example, the firſt Leaf cancelled is E, which accordingly is ſignatured [E].

THE
PEERAGE
OF
SCOTLAND.

HAMILTON Earl of ABERCORN.

THE firſt of the illuſtrious peerage of Scotland that preſents to our readers, in alphabetical order, is HAMILTON Earl of **ABERCORN**, the undoubted heir-male of the great and noble family of Hamilton; a family who have equally diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the field and at the council-board, and have been no leſs remarkable in the hiſtories of foreign nations, than in the annals of Scotland.

But as the dignity, eſtate, and honours of this houſe, have deſcended in the female as well as in the male ſucceſſion, for its origin and antiquity, we refer our readers to the Title *Duke of Hamilton*, and deduce the family of Abercorn from their immediate predeceſſor,

X. **JAMES**, ſecond earl of Arran, and duke of Chatelherault, the tenth generation of the family of Hamilton, in a direct male line. This earl married lady Margaret Douglas, eldeſt daughter of James earl of Morton, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, earl of Arran and duke of Chatelherault, who died without iſſue.
2. Lord *John*, who was the firſt marquis of Hamilton, and carried on the line of the family.
3. Lord *Claud*, the firſt of the family of Abercorn.

For the other children, and their marriages, *vide* Title *Duke of Hamilton*.

XI. Lord **CLAUD HAMILTON**, third ſon of James earl of Arran and duke of Chatelherault, when very young was appointed commendator of the abbacy of Paiſley, upon the reſignation of John archbiſhop of St. Andrews, *anno* 1553, which was ratified and approved by pope Julius III. He was a brave and gallant gentleman, of ſteady honour, and unchangeable integrity; who, by a ſeries of virtuous actions, reflected luſtre on his great anceſtors, and ennobled the illuſtrious blood that ran in his veins. During the melancholy diſcords that prevailed in Scotland, under the unhappy reign of queen Mary, he adhered to her intereſt in all her misfortunes. Prompted by his own innate bravery, and his loyalty to his royal miſtreſs, he appeared and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt effort that was made in her cauſe at the battle of Langſide, *anno* 1568. In vain he diſplayed the ſkill and courage of a great commander: the battle was loſt, and proved fatal to the queen's party.

Crawfurd's Peerage of Scotl. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland. Scots Compend. &c.

Immediately after the battle, lord Claud, with many others, was ſummoned to attend a parliament, called together by the earl of Murray, then regent, and, upon his refuſal, was outlawed, and his eſtate forfeited. Ibid.

During the regency of the earl of Mar, his lands were given to the lord Semple, who kept a ſtrong garriſon in his caſtle, and exerciſed all around a ſevere military diſcipline, diſplaying every violence and oppreſſion that power can do, to maintain a precarious poſſeſſion. At length this gallant lord, ſupported by his faithful tenants, roſe in arms, beſieged the caſtle, and obliged lord Semple to ſurrender at diſcretion.

Peerage of Ireland, page 151, vol. III.

M. S. Hiſt. of the family penes com. de Abercorn.

During the regency of Morton, lord Claud was a ſharer of the oppreſſions that bore down the Hamilton family. He was obliged to fly to England for ſafety, not daring to truſt the prevailing faction, though his forfeiture had been repealed by the act of parliament confirming the pacification of Perth, *anno* 1573. But when the king took the management of affairs into his own hands, and reflected on the different parties that divided the nation, he ſoon perceived that the flood of perſecution, that overwhelmed the Hamiltons, was owing to no other cauſe but their zealous and ſteady attachment to his unhappy mother; he therefore reſtored them to all their eſtates and honours, and heaped many other favours upon them; in particular, he beſtowed upon lord Claud, and his heirs-male, or aſſigneys, by charter, all the lordſhip and barony of Paiſley, with the pertinents belonging to the abbacy and monaſtery thereof, *anno* 1585. And, as a further teſtimony of his eſteem and regard for him, he was pleaſed, in conſideration of his conſtant loyalty, great loſſes and ſufferings, to create him a peer, by the title of lord Paiſley, *anno* 1587.

Ib. et Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. ad annum 1585.

Ibid. ad annum 1587.

His majeſty likewiſe granted, by another charter, to lord Claud Hamilton, now lord Paiſley, and his heirs-male whatever, the barony and regality of the burgh of Paiſley, &c. *anno* 1591.

Ibid. ad annum 1591.

And, by another charter, the five pound land of Sanquhar, &c. *anno* 1593.

Ibid. ad annum 1593.

This lord died advanced in age and character, *anno* 1621, having married Margaret daughter of George lord Seton, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, afterwards earl of Abercorn.

2. Sir *Claud Hamilton*, who married the daughter and heireſs of ſir Robert Hamilton of Elieſton, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters; of them the Hamiltons of Elieſton, Monterlony, and ſeveral other conſiderable families in Ireland, are deſcended. He was gentleman of the bedchamber to the King, and was made conſtable and commander of the caſtle of Toome in the county of Antrim for life, *anno* 1618.

Peerage of Ireland.

3. Sir *George Hamilton* of Greenlaw and Roſcrea, in the county of Tipperara in Ireland, who behaved with great bravery in the ſervice of his majeſty king Charles I. He married, 1ſt, Iſabella of the family of Civicot of Bruges in Flanders, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, married to ſir Archibald Achinſon of Goſford: 2dly, Mary, daughter of Walter earl of Ormond and Oſſory, by whom he had a ſon James, who died unmarried.

M. S. hiſtory of the family penes com. de Abercorn.

Ibid.

4. Sir *Frederic Hamilton*, a gallant officer, who acquired great reputation under Guſtavus Adolphus, and was colonel of a regiment under king Charles I. He married Sidney, daughter of ſir John Vaughan, and was anceſtor of the viſcount of Boyne in Ireland.

Ibid. and peerage of Ireland.

His daughter Margaret was married to William marquis of Douglas.

XII. JAMES, firſt ſon of Claud lord Paiſley, commonly deſigned maſter of Paiſley, was a man of eminent parts, and much taken notice of at court. He was highly eſteemed by the King, who made him one of the lords of his privy-council, and gentleman of his bed-chamber, when he was but a young man; and gave him by a charter, *anno* 1600, the office of high-ſheriff of the county of Linlithgow, with all the fees, &c. thereto belonging, to him and his heirs-male whatever.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1600.

And by another charter in 1601, the lands and manour of Abercorn, Braidmeadows, &c.

Ib. ad ann. 1601.

The king was afterwards pleaſed, on account of his great merit, to create him baron of Abercorn; and, by a new charter, to erect the lands of the lordſhip and barony of Abercorn, the lands of Duddingſton, Newton and Duntarvie, &c. into one free barony, *anno* 1603; and in 1606, his majeſty further honoured him with the titles of earl of Abercorn, baron of Paiſley, Hamilton, Mountcaſtle and Kilpatrick, by patent to him and his heirs-male whatever; and the ſame year appointed him one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England.

Ib. ad ann. 1063.

Crawfurd's Peerage. Peerage of Ireland. Scots Compend.

He likewiſe granted him by charter, in 1612, the eight-merk land of Moryhagane, Keirmouer, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1612.

He was appointed one of the lords of the privy-council of the kingdom of Ireland, and was ſummoned to attend the parliament there with the precedency of an earl; and had a large grant of lands in the barony of Strabane, upon which he built a ſtrong and fair caſtle, and a church.

Peerage of Ireland.

He married Mariana, daughter of Thomas lord Boyd, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1589.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. Sir *Claud Hamilton*, afterwards baron of Strabane.

3. Sir *William Hamilton* knight, who was long reſident at Rome from Henrietta Maria queen-dowager of England; and married Jane, daughter of ſir Alexander Colquhoun

of Luſs, widow of Alan lord Cathcart, but died without iſſue.

4. Sir *George Hamilton*, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Abercorn.

5. Sir *Alexander Hamilton* knight, who married Elizabeth of the family of Bedingfield of Oxburgh, and had a ſon who ſettled in Germany, and was raiſed by the emperor Leopold to the rank of a count of the empire, where his poſterity ſtill enjoy large poſſeſſions and privileges.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Hugh lord Semple.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir William Cuninghame of Caprington.

3. Lady *Lucy*, died unmarried.

The earl died before his father, *anno* 1618, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. James, ſecond earl of Abercorn, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, lord Paiſley, in 1621.

Peerage of Ireland.

He was in great favour with his majeſty king James VI. who, on account of his own perſonal merit, and the great loyalty and faithful ſervices of his noble anceſtors, was pleaſed to advance him to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, where he had a vaſt eſtate, by the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane, 18th Oct. 1616. But the patent being to his father's heirs-male, and the Iriſh eſtates being provided to his younger brothers, he, on that account, reſigned that title to king Charles I. who immediately conferred it on his next brother, Claud Hamilton, with the precedency of the former creation by patent, bearing date 14th Auguſt 1634.

Ibidem, and M. S. hiſtory of the family.

He married Catharine, daughter and ſole heireſs of Gervais Clifton of Leighton Broomſwold, widow of Eſme Stewart duke of Lennox and Richmond, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *James*, lord Paiſley, who died before him, having married a daughter of William Lenthall of Burford in the county of Oxford, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in the long parliament, by whom he had an only daughter, Catharine, married, 1ſt, to her couſin, William Lenthall, Eſq; to whom ſhe had two ſons: and, 2dly, to her couſin, Charles earl of Abercorn; of whom hereafter.

2. *William*, was colonel of a regiment, and killed in the wars in Germany, without iſſue.

3. *George*, who ſucceeded to his father's eſtate and honours, and was third earl of Abercorn; but dying unmarried at Padua in his journey to Rome, in him the male-line of the eldeſt ſon of James firſt earl of Abercorn became extinct, we therefore return to

Peerage of Ireland.

XIII. Claud, ſecond ſon of James firſt earl of Abercorn, dignified, as already obſerved, with the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane, by a charter under the great ſeal, *Claudo Hamilton Domino de Strabane, &c.* married lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntley, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1631.

1. *James*, lord Strabane.

2. *George*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1. Daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to James, eldeſt ſon of ſir Frederick Hamilton, fourth ſon of Claud, firſt lord Paiſley: 2dly, to Owen Wynne of Lurganbuy, Eſq; and 3dly, to John Bingham of Caſtlebar, Eſq;

2. *Mariana*, married to Richard Perkins of Lifford, Eſq;

Claud died *anno* 1638, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. James, third lord Strabane, who, from his loyalty and ſteady adherence to the intereſt of his maſters king Charles I. and II. ſuffered many hardſhips and variety of loſſes.

He was unhappily drowned as he was bathing himſelf in the river Maine, *anno* 1655; and having no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIV. George, fourth lord Strabane, who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length ſole heireſs, of Chriſtopher Fagen of Filtrim, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons.

Peerage of Ireland, and M. S. hiſtory of the family.

1. *Claud*, his heir.

2. *Charles*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1. Daughter, *Anne*, married to John Broun of Neale, Eſq;

2. *Mary*, married to Gerard Dillon, eſq; prime ſerjeant at law to king James VII.

And dying *anno* 1668, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Claud, fifth lord Strabane, and fourth earl of Abercorn, who ſucceeded as heir-male to George third earl, as remarked above.

He followed the fortune of king James VII. at the revolution in 1688, attended that prince in his expedition to Ireland, where he was ſworn one of his privy-council, and had a conſiderable command in his army; in conſequence of which he was attainted of high treaſon, and his title of lord Hamilton of Strabane forfeited, by the parliament of that kingdom, after king James had retired into France; and, dying unmarried in 1690, Peerage of Ireland, and M. S. hiſtory of the family.

he was ſucceeded in all his Scotch honours and titles by his brother,

XV. Charles, fifth earl of Abercorn, who got his brother's attainder reverſed in 1692, and was reſtored to his eſtate and honours of lord Hamilton of Strabane in Ireland, which he enjoyed till the general reſumption of grants was made by the Engliſh parliament.

He married, as already obſerved, Catharine, only daughter of James lord Paiſley, eldeſt ſon of James ſecond earl of Abercorn, and widow of William Lenthall of Burford, Eſq; by whom he had only one child, who died an infant before himſelf. And he dying in 1701, without iſſue, the male line of the ſecond ſon of the firſt earl of Abercorn failed, whereby the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane became extinct; and the third ſon of the firſt earl dying without iſſue, as before obſerved, the eſtate and honours of Abercorn devolved upon the next heir-male, deſcended of the fourth ſon of the ſaid firſt earl, to whom we now return.

XIII. Sir George Hamilton, fourth ſon of James firſt earl of Abercorn, was a man of ſteady loyalty, great gallantry, and invariably attached to the intereſt both of king Charles I. and II. During the civil war, he exerted himſelf with extraordinary courage in the royal cauſe, under the direction of his brother-in-law the marquis, afterwards duke of Ormond; and, after living ſeveral years in exile, during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwel, he returned at the reſtoration of king Charles II. who immediately created him a baronet.

He married Mary, daughter of Thomas viſcount Thurles, eldeſt ſon of Walter earl of Ormond, and ſiſter of the firſt duke, by whom he had ſix ſons and three daughters

Ibid.

1. *James*.

2. Sir *George*, who was a count and major-general in France, and was killed at the battle of Saverne, having married Frances, daughter and co-heireſs of Richard Fennings of Sandbridge in the county of Hereford, Eſq; maid of honour to Anne, ducheſs of York, by whom he had three daughters, all nobly married, *viz*. Elizabeth, to Richard viſcount Roſs; Frances, to Henry viſcount Dillon; Mary, to Nicholas viſcount Kingsland.

3. *Anthony*, who went to France with king James VII. and was there raiſed to the rank of a lieutenant-general. He is ſaid to be author of ſome French pieces that bear the name of count Hamilton.

4. *Thomas*, who was captain of a ſhip of war.

5. *Richard*, who followed king James VII. to France, where he roſe to the rank of a lieutenant-general.

6. *John*, who was killed in the king's ſervice at the battle of Aghrim.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Philbert count of Gramont, brother to Anthony duke of Gramont in France.

2. *Lucia*, married to Sir Donald O'Brian of Leminegh, Bart.

3. *Margaret*, married to Matthew Ford of Coolgreny, Eſq;

XIV. James Hamilton, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Sir George, was a great favourite of king Charles II. whom he attended during his exile, and was one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and colonel of a regiment; but going a volunteer aboard the fleet, under the command of James, then duke of York, in one of his ſea-expeditions againſt the Dutch, he had his leg ſhot off by a cannon-ball, of which wound he died on 6th June 1673, (his father being then alive) and left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John lord Culpeper, three ſons. Ibid.

1. *James*, afterwards earl of Abercorn.

2. Colonel *George*, who had the command of a regiment at the battle of Steenkirk, where he was killed, *anno* 1692, without iſſue.

3. *William Hamilton*, eſq; who married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Culpeper, and was anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Chilſon.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. James, who alſo ſucceeded to his grand-father, *anno* 1679, and to the titles and honours of Abercorn, upon the death of earl Charles, in 1701, as already remarked, and was the ſixth earl of Abercorn.

He was appointed one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. when but 17 years of age.

He was one of the lords of the privy-council to king James VII. and under him had the command of a regiment of horſe.

He came early into the revolution, and was created viſcount of Strabane, and baron of Mount-caſtle in Ireland, by king William, *anno* 1701.

He ſat in the Scotch parliament *anno* 1706, and continued in it till the union was concluded. Crawford's Peerage.

He was alſo of the privy-council to king William, queen Anne, and king George I. and married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of ſir Robert Reading of Dublin, Bart. by whom he had ſix ſons, and four daughters.

1. *James* his heir.

2. *John*, who died unmarried, and left a conſiderable eſtate to his brother George.

3. *George*, who was deputy cofferer to the prince of Wales' houſhold, and member of parliament for Wells in Somerſet-ſhire in England, and married the daughter and heireſs of colonel William Coward of Wells, by whom he had ſix ſons, and ſix daughters.

4. *Francis*, a clergyman, who enjoyed ſeveral benefices in Ireland, married Dorothy, daughter and co-heireſs of James Forth of Redwood, ſecretary to the commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue, and had iſſue.

5. *William*, who was bred to the ſea, and was unfortunately caſt away with lord Belhaven, *anno* 1721.

6. *Charles*, comptroller of the green cloth to the prince of Wales, one of the ſeven commiſſioners for ſtating and examining the public accompts in 1742, and receiver-general of his majeſty's revenues in the iſland of Minorca, *anno* 1743.

1. Daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to William Brownlaw of Lurgan, Eſq; 2dly, to Martin, count de Kearnie, in France.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Henry Cooley of Carberry, Eſq; in the county of Kildare.

3. Lady *Philippa*, married, 1ſt, to the Rev. Benjamin Pratt, dean of Down, chaplain of the houſe of commons in Ireland: and, 2dly, to Michael Connel of London, Eſq;

4. Lady *Jean*, married to lord Archibald Hamilton, brother of James duke of Hamilton.

The earl died, *anno* 1734, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. **James**, ſeventh earl of Abercorn, who was appointed one of the privy council of Great-Britain by king George II. *anno* 1738, and of Ireland the year following. He married Anne, daughter of colonel John Plummer of Blakeſware, in the county of Hertford, by whom he had ſix ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, now earl of Abercorn.

2. Captain *John Hamilton*, who had the command of the Lancaſter man of war, a gentleman of ſingular worth and merit, but unfortunately drowned, as he was paſſing in his boat from his ſhip to the land at Portſmouth, in the flower of his age, *anno* 1755.

3. *William*, died young.

4. *George*, who is a clergyman of the church of England, and one of his majeſty's chaplains.

5. *Plummer*, died young.

6. *William*, lieutenant of the Victory man of war, in which he was, with many others, unfortunately caſt away.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, was married to ſir Henry MacWorth, Bart.

The earl dying in 1744, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, James, the preſent earl.

XVII. **James**, eighth earl of Abercorn, a lord of the privy-council in Ireland, was called up to the houſe of lords in that kingdom in March 1735-6.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *gules*, three *cinquefoils*, pierced *ermine*: 2d and 3d, *argent*, a ſhip with her ſails furled up, *ſable*.

Supporters; two antelopes *argent*, their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs, *or*.

Crest; in a ducal coronet, *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſely in the ſtem by a frame-ſaw, proper; the frame *or*.

CHIEF SEATS.

Duddingſton in Mid-Lothian, and Paiſley in Renfrew-ſhire, Scotland;—Witham, in the county of Eſſex, 32 miles from London, England;—and Stephens-Green, near Dublin, Ireland.

SANDILANDS Lord ABERCROMBIE.

As the riſe and deſcent of the noble and ancient ſirname of **Sandilands**, is to be found under the title of *Lord Torphichen*, we ſhall deduce the deſcent of this honourable family from their immediate anceſtor, *viz.*

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Sir **James Sandilands** of Calder. He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Andrew Ker younger of Ceſsford, by Margaret Hepburn, lady Dirleton, by whom he had a ſon,

John, anceſtor of lord Torphichen.

Chart. penes dom. Torphichen.

Sir James married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Kinloch of Cruvie, by whom he had a ſon,

I. **James Sandilands**, the firſt of this family, who, in right of his mother, got the

Chart. in pub. archiv. JacoboSandilandi de Cruvie, &c.

eſtate of Cruvie; and obtained a charter from king James V. of the lands of Petconcardy, before the year 1542.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir William Scot of Balweerie, by whom he had a Son,

James, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Laurence lord Oliphant.

2. *Mary*, married to David Forreſter of Carden.

3. *Helen*, married to George Towers of Innerleith.

II. JAMES SANDILANDS, deſigned of Cruvie and St. Monance, ſucceeded his father; and got a charter from queen Mary of ſome lands in Fife. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Meldrum of Segie, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *James*.

2. *David*, who acquired ſome lands in Fife, *anno* 1586.

Ibidem.

3. *Andrew*, who was tutor to James lord Torphichen, *anno* 1595.

Elizabeth, married to John Boſwell of Balmuto.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of St. Monance, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Weddersbie, Woodhead, Bowhouſe, Gadwin, &c. dated 1599.

Ibid. Jacobo Sandilandi de St. Monance militi, &c.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bethune of Creich, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir WILLIAM SANDILANDS of St. Monance, who got a charter of the lands of Houſton from king James VI.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Eaſter and Weſter St. Monance, &c. *anno* 1608.

Ibidem.

And another charter of a great many other lands in Fife.

Ibid. Guilielmo Sandilandi de St Monance, &c.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Bothwell, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James Sandilands*,—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Learmonth of Balcomy, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to Adam Bothwell of Pitcaly.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

V. Sir JAMES SANDILANDS of St. Monance, who got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands and barony of Fairnyflat.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Abercrombie, &c.

Ibid. Jacobo domino Sandilandi de St. Monance militi.

He was a man of great loyalty and integrity; a firm and ſteady friend of king Charles I. for which he was, by that prince, created lord Abercrombie, by letters patent, dated 12th Decem. 1647, to him and the heirs-male of his body.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1647. hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo.

He married lady Anne Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southeſk, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. JAMES, ſecond lord Abercrombie; but he dying without iſſue, and there being no deſcendents of the patentee's body, the honours became extinct.

ARMS.

Two coats, quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *argent*, a bend *azure*, for Sandilands: 2d and 3d *argent*, a man's heart enſigned with an imperial crown, proper; and on a chief, *azure*, three mullets of the firſt.

GORDON Earl of ABERDEEN.

THough it is highly probable that this noble family is deſcended from the great and illuſtrious houſe of GORDON, whoſe origin, grandeur and antiquity, is fully ſet forth under the title of *Duke of Gordon*, yet we cannot pretend to aſcertain their firſt anceſtor.

Mr. Crawfurd, in his lives of the officers of ſtate, mentions ſir William Gordon, who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. for ſome lands in the ſhire of Berwick, *anno* 1296; and alledges, that theſe were the lands of Coldingknows, the ancient inheritance of the family of Haddo, &c.

Prynne's collections, v. 2.

That this ſir William got afterwards ſundry lands from king Robert Bruce, in reward of his great merit and faithful ſervices, &c. that he appears to have been uncle to Alicia, the heireſs of Gordon; that he had a ſon,

Sir William Gordon of Coldingknows, who went from the ſouth to the north of Scotland, with his couſin ſir Adam, when he got the lands of Strathbogie from king Robert I.

That this ſecond ſir William married the daughter and ſole heireſs of John de Citha-

Lives of the officers of ſtate, page 266.

riſta, lord of the barony of Methlic; and that he was the anceſtor of this noble family, *&c.*—So far Mr. Crawfurd.

But as we cannot exactly connect the Gordons of Coldingknows with theſe of Methlic and Haddo, of whom there are authentic records for above 300 years, we ſhall proceed to deduce their deſcent from undoubted authority.

I. **Patrick Gordon** of Methlic, lived in the reign of king James I. and made a great figure in Scotland in the beginning of the reign of king James II. to whom he was a firm and ſteady friend.

He joined the king's forces, under the command of his couſin the earl of Huntly, againſt the earl of Crawfurd, and loſt his life in the cauſe, at the battle of Arbroath, *anno* 1445.

Hathornden's hiſt. in vita Jacobi 2di.

He left iſſue, a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. **James Gordon** of Methlic, who obtained from king James II. on account of his father's great merit and faithful ſervices, a grant of a part of the barony of Kelly, then veſted in the crown, by the forſeiture of Alexander earl of Crawfurd.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being a man of great œconomy, he acquired ſeveral other lands, which are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the family.

Ib. and lives of the officers of ſtate, page 228.

He married —— daughter of ———— by whom he had iſſue, five ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his Heir.
2. *Robert Gordon* of Fetterletter, whoſe only daughter was married to ſir John Gordon of Gight.
3. *Alexander*, who was biſhop of Aberdeen, after the death of biſhop Elphingſton.
4. *George Gordon* of Auchterhouſe.
5. *James*, who was rector of Lonmay and prebendary of Aberdeen.

Spottiſwood's church hiſt.

1. Daughter, *Iſabel*, married to Alexander Allardice of that ilk.
2. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Frazer of Dorres.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Patrick Gordon**, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Methlic and of Haddo, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king James III. *anno* 1481.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Pat. Gordon de Methlic, &c.

Alſo a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Brokaneh, Middletown, *&c.*

Ib. ad annum 1505.

And a charter from king James V. of the lands of Knockenblevy, with ſeveral others.

Ibid. ad ann. 1514.

He made ſeveral acquiſitions to his eſtate from lord Sinclair, the biſhop of Aberdeen, and others; all which are contained in a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1487.

Ibid. & chart. penes com. de Aberdeen.

He married Marion, daughter of ſir James Ogilvie of Findlater, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his apparent heir.
2. *Alexander Gordon* of Braikie.
3. *James*.

His eldeſt daughter was married to —— Barclay of Towie.

His ſecond daughter to ——— Cumin of Altyr.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1533.

IV. **George**, firſt ſon and heir-apparent of Patrick Gordon of Methlic and Haddo, died before his father, having married a daughter of —— Hay of Dalgittie, by whom he had a ſon,

V. **James Gordon** of Haddo and Methlic, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and got charters under the great ſeal, in the reign of king James V. of a great many lands, too numerous to be inſerted here.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the beginning of queen Mary's troubles, he was one of thoſe barons who ſigned the aſſociation for the defence of the young prince, king James VI. *anno* 1567; but no ſooner knew that the queen had been impoſed upon, than he joined the earl of Huntly, who was her lieutenant in the north, adhered faithfully and firmly to her intereſt ever after, and obtained from that princeſs charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies.

The original of this aſſociation is in the library of the college of Glaſgow.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Marjory, daughter of ſir Thomas Menzies of Pitfodils, comptroller of Scotland in the reign of queen Mary, by whom he had ſix ſons.

They are mentioned in an entail dated 1555 in the public regiſter.

1. *Patrick*, his apparent heir.
2. *Robert Gordon* of Faach.
3. *James*.
4. *David*, who was anceſtor of the Gordons of Nethermuir.
5. *John Gordon* of Tilliehilt.
6. *Alexander*.

He died *anno* 1582.

VI. **Patrick Gordon**, the eldeſt ſon and heir apparent, died before his father, leaving iſſue, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Alexander Frazer of Muchil, anceſtor of lord Frazer, one ſon,

VII. **James Gordon** of Methlic and Haddo, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1582. He obtained charters from king James VI. of the lands of Kirktown, Tarvis, Brakla, and Tullielt; alſo the lands of Methlic, Haddo, Orchardlie, and many others.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Jean, the daughter of William lord Keith, and ſiſter of George earl-marſhal, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *George.*
2. *William.*

He died in the beginning of the year 1624.

VIII. George, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of James Gordon of Haddo, *&c.* died before his father, having married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bannerman of Elſick, by whom he had a ſon,

Lives of the officers of ſtate and Mr. Mill's collections, ad ann. 1608.

IX. Sir John Gordon of Haddo, who was ſerved heir to his grandfather, *anno* 1624.

Ibid. & charta in cancellaria.

He was a man of great parts, loyalty and magnanimity; and was next in command to the marquis of Huntly, in conducting the forces that were raiſed for the king againſt the covenanters, *anno* 1639.

At the battle of Turreff he behaved with great courage and valour; and for his good ſervices was created a baronet by king Charles I. *anno* 1642.

This ſir John, in many other inſtances, ſignalized himſelf in behalf of his majeſty. In 1643, he defended his houſe of Kelly againſt the covenanters, and being reduced to the laſt extremity, was obliged to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms. But he was no ſooner in his enemy's power, than he was ſent to Edinburgh, and impriſoned in the church, which hath gone by the name of Haddo's-hold ever ſince that time. And though he had the king's commiſſion, and acted all along by his majeſty's authority, yet he was tried, condemned, and executed at the croſs of Edinburgh, *anno* 1644.

Bp. Guthry's memoirs, and lives of the officers of ſtate.

His eſtate was forfeited, and the ſequeſtration continued till after the reſtoration.

He left behind him the character of a great and eminent loyaliſt, and a man in every reſpect worthy of the family from whence he was deſcended.

He married Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his ſucceſſor.
2. Sir *George*, who was firſt earl of Aberdeen.

His daughter was married to Sir John Forbes of Waterſton.

Sir John Gordon of Haddo, his eldeſt ſon, was reſtored to his father's title and eſtate immediately after the reſtoration, and died *anno* 1665, having married a daughter of Alexander lord Pitſligo, by whom he had no ſons, and but one daughter, who was married to ſir James Gordon of Leſmore, whereby his title and eſtate devolved upon his brother,

X. Sir George Gordon of Haddo, ſecond ſon of ſir John, who being a man of learning, and particularly eminent for his knowledge in the laws, was made one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice *anno* 1680, preſident of the ſeſſion in 1681, and lord high chancellor of Scotland in 1682. And having acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation in all theſe high employments, was, by his majeſty king Charles II. in conſideration of the untainted loyalty of his anceſtors, the great loyalty and ſufferings of his father, and his own conſtant zeal and affection to the intereſt of the monarchy, *&c.* created earl of Aberdeen, viſcount of Formantine, lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis and Kelly, by letters patent, dated 30th Nov. 1682.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo, &c.

He married Anne, daughter and heireſs of George Lockhart of Torbrecks, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

Lives of the officers of ſtate p. 427.

1. *George*, lord Haddo, who died, before his father, unmarried.
2. *William*, afterwards earl of Aberdeen.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Alexander earl of Eglington.
2. Lady *Martha*, married to John Udney of Udney.
3. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander lord Salton.
4. Lady *Margaret*.

He died in the 83d year of his age, *anno* 1720, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. William, ſecond earl of Aberdeen, who was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, *anno* 1721; and was alſo re-elected to the next Britiſh parliament. In both which he ſhewed himſelf a true lover of his country.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Leſly, daughter of David earl of Leven, by whom he had one daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Dumfries.

He married, 2dly, lady Suſan, daughter of John duke of Athol, by whom he had one ſon.

George, now earl of Aberdeen,——and one daughter,

Lady *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to Coſmo duke of Gordon: 2dly, to colonel Staats-Long Morris.

The earl married, 3dly, lady Anne, daughter of Alexander duke of Gordon, by whom he had four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William Gordon* of Fyvie, Eſq; captain of a troop of dragoons.

2. *Coſmo*, an officer in the guards.
3. *Alexander Gordon*, Eſq; advocate.
4. *Charles*.

His daughter, lady *Henrietta Gordon*, married to Robert Gordon of Haugh-head, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1745, and was ſucceeded by

XII. **George**, third earl of Aberdeen, who was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the Britiſh parliament called to meet in 1747; and again in 1754.

He married miſs Catharine Hanſon, daughter of Mr. Oſwald Hanſon late of Wakefield, in York-ſhire, by whom he hath two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *George*, lord Haddo.
2. Mr. *William*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*.
2. Lady *Anne*.
3. Lady *Suſan*.
4. Lady *Mary*.

ARMS.

Azure, three boar's heads couped, within a double treſſure flowered and counter-flowered with thiſtles, roſes, and flowers de liſſes *or*.

Supporters; on the dexter a man, repreſenting one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, in robes proper; and on the ſiniſter a miniſter of ſtate, in his robes alſo.

Crest; two arms, from the ſhoulder, naked, holding a bow proper, to let an arrow fly.

Motto; *Fortuna ſequatur*.

CHIEF SEATS,

Haddo-houſe, *&c.* in Aberdeen-ſhire.

* * *

ABERNETHY Lord ABERNETHY.

THE family of Abernethy is of great antiquity, and made a conſiderable figure in Scotland before ſirnames were uſed. And tho' 'tis evident there was no peerage in the family, till Laurence Abernethy of Salton was created a lord of parliament by king James II. yet, in compliance with the example of our hiſtorians, who have always looked upon them in this rank, on account of the conſiderable place they held amongſt the great barons, we have here inſerted them in the firſt part of this work, and have followed the ſame example in ſome other families, which the candid reader will eaſily diſcover.

It is the opinion of ſome antiquaries, that the Abernethies are of Pictiſh extraction, and that Alan, or Alexander, one of their anceſtors, was a man of the firſt rank in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and married Helen, daughter of Walter firſt lord high ſteward of Scotland, *&c.* But as this is only tradition, we proceed to deduce their deſcent by inconteſtable documents, from

Abercromb. mart. atchiev. vol. I. p. 446. Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

I. **Hugh**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. ſon of king Malcolm Canmore, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

This Hugh is particularly mentioned in ſeveral charters and confirmations of William the Lion, ſtill preſerved. He was father of

Chart. penes fam de Douglas.

II. **Orme**, a man of conſiderable diſtinction in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, who ſucceeded him, *anno* 1165.

He was in poſſeſſion of the lands of Dunloppin in the reign of king Malcolm, which appears from a confirmation of theſe lands to his ſon Laurence, by king Alexander III. hereafter mentioned. He had alſo at that time the lands of Balbrennin; for we find him, in the next reign, excambing them, with earl Duncan, for the lands of Glenduogyn and Balmadethyn.

Ibidem.

This Orme is witneſs in a charter of king Malcolm's, with Arnſold biſhop of St. Andrews, in or before the year 1162; in which year that biſhop died.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes Mac-Farlane.

He obtained from king William a grant of the lands of Abernethyn, in Strathearn, "to "him and his heirs, *&c.*" from which his ſon and ſucceſſors aſſumed their ſirnames.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of confirmation from the ſame prince, of the lands of Glenduogyn and Balmadethyn, which he received from Duncan earl of Fife, in exchange for Balbrennin, "to and in favours of Orme the ſon of "Hugh, *&c.*" to which Andrew biſhop of Caithneſs, Nichol chancellor of Scotland, Richard de Morvile conſtable, David Olifard juſticiar, are witneſſes, in or before the year 1185, in which year the biſhop died.

Chart. penes fam de Douglas.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Laurence, his heir,—and a daughter, married to Henry Rule of Balmerino, with whom he got a ten merk land of old extent; a merk then being one third of a pound weight of ſilver. He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Simſon's eſſay on the family of Douglas.

III. **Laurence**, lord Abernethy, who made a donation of the patronage of the church of Abernethy to the monaſtery of Arbroath; and legated to the canons regular of St. Andrews ten ſhillings yearly, payable out of his lands of Bambreich, and that with conſent of ſir Patrick Abernethy his ſon and heir, whoſe ſeal is alſo appended to the ſaid donation.

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

He got a charter of the lands of Dunloppin from king Alexander II. "to Laurence "ſon of Orme, ſon of Hugh, *&c.*" and bears, that it was conformable to a charter of king Malcolm, and confirmation of king William, to his father, in theſe words: *Sicut charta Malcolmi regis, et confirmatio domini regis Willielmi patri meo, teſtantur, et confirmant.* The witneſſes are, William de Boſch chancellor, Malcolm earl of Fife, William Cumin earl of Buchan, juſticiar of Scotland, John de Maxwell, *&c. anno* 1222.

Charta penes fam. de Douglas.

He alſo got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glendogyn and Balmadethyn from the ſame prince; to which William earl of Buchan, juſticiar, Henry de Baliol, chamberlain, Henry de Stirling, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1223.

Ibidem.

He was one of the guarantees of a peace between king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, *anno* 1244; and dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. I. p. 428.

IV. Sir Patrick Abernethy of that ilk, who, in a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, is deſigned ſon and heir of Laurence.

Chartulary of St Andrews, dom. Patricius Abernethy, filius et hæres Laurentii, &c.

He left iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

1 *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *William Abernethy* of Salton, anceſtor of lord Abernethy of Rothemay and Salton, *&c.*

3. *Henry*, who is witneſs in a † charter of king Alexander III. *anno* 1260.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to ‡ Hugh, ſon and heir to William lord Douglas, eldeſt brother to William the Hardy, in 1259; but by him ſhe had no iſſue.

He died before the year 1257, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Dryburgh, penes MacFarlane, ad annum 1628, et chart. in archiv. fam. de Marr, &c.

† Chartulary of St. Andrews.

‡ Contract penes fam. de Douglas.

V. Hugh lord Abernethy, who, together with the earls of Menteith, Mar, Athol, and Buchan, ſurprized king Alexander III. at Kinroſs, and carried him captive to Stirling caſtle, *anno* 1257.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 91.

He was a party contracter for his ſiſter Margaret with Hugh de Douglas, and gave with her in frank marriage, a twenty merk land, either in his village of Glencorſe, or his feu of Chamberlain-Newton. The contract is dated *anno* 1259, as before obſerved.

Charta penes fam. de Douglas.

He made ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Coupar in Angus, *anno* 1268 and 1269; and was witneſs to a confirmation, by king Alexander III. of a donation to the monaſtery of Coldſtream, *anno* 1270.

Chartulary of Cupar.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, penes MacFarlane.

He married Mary, an Engliſh lady, for whom he obtained a ſafe conduct from the king of England, *anno* 1269. By her he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 727.

VI. Alexander lord Abernethy, who, with the reſt of the nobility of Scotland, ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 571.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, though he was ſometimes on the Baliol's ſide, and often in the Engliſh intereſt againſt his country; which, it is thought, he was chiefly induced to by his connections in England with his mother's friends. And certain it is, he was in great favour with king Edward II. who appointed him governor on this ſide of the Forth, and the mountains of Scotland, and captain-general of all his ſubjects fit to bear arms in thoſe parts. This deed bears date 15th of June 1310.

Ib. tom. III. p. 211.

He, together with David de Strabogie earl of Athole, and ſir Adam Gordon, were named plenipotentiaries by king Edward, then at York, to treat of a peace with king Robert Bruce, *anno* 1312.

Ibid. p. 300. Abercromby, vol. I. p. 591.

He left iſſue three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Stewart earl of Angus, who got with her the barony of Abernethy, the ſuperiority whereof is ſtill poſſeſſed by the family of Douglas, as repreſentatives of the earl of Angus.

Chart. penes fam. de Douglas. et chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Helen*, married to David de Lindſay, anceſtor of the earls of Crawfurd, with whom he got the barony of Downie in the ſhire of Angus.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and father Hay's collections.

3. *Mary*, married to Andrew Leſlie, anceſtor of the earl of Rothes, who got with her the lands and barony of Bambreich, in Fife, which was long in that family's poſſeſſion.

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

We ſhall only here obſerve, that theſe three noble families, in conſequence of the marriages above mentioned, have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Abernethy with their own.

Alexander lord Abernethy dying without ſons, in him ended the male line of Hugh, eldeſt ſon of ſir Patrick de Abernethy of that ilk, *&c.* whereby the repreſentation of that antient family devolves upon the male-heir of

William, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir Patrick, anceſtor of the Abernethies, lords of Salton. *Vide* title Salton, page 603.

ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant *gules*, ſurmounted of a ribbon *ſable*.

GORDON Earl of ABOYNE.

THE immediate anceſtor of this branch of the family of GORDON was

GEORGE, ſecond marquis of Huntly, the ſeventeenth generation of that illuſtrious houſe, who married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, ſeventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *George* lord Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Aldford, in his father's lifetime, without iſſue.
2. *Lewis*, marquis of Huntly, his father's ſucceſſor, and anceſtor of the preſent duke of Gordon.
3. Lord *Charles*, the firſt of this family.

I. CHARLES, third ſon of George, ſecond marquis of Huntly, a man of great honour and loyalty, adhered firmly to the intereſt of both king Charles I. and II. during the time of the civil war, and often exerted his courage in their ſervice, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredibus maſculis, &c. ad ann. 1660.

Soon after the reſtoration, king Charles, in conſideration of his great and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of lord Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet, and earl of Aboyne, by patent to him and his heirs-male, dated 10th September 1660.

Ibidem. Chart. Carolo comiti de Aboyne, &c.

He got afterwards a charter, under the great ſeal, of the whole lands and lordſhip of Aboyne, dated *anno* 1661.

He married lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John earl of Strathmore, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Charles*, lord Glenlivet.
2. *George*.
3. *John*.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Caſtlehaven, ſon and heir of George earl of Cromarty.

He died *anno* 1680, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. CHARLES, ſecond earl of Aboyne, who married his couſin lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, and died *anno* 1705, leaving iſſue a ſon,

John, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. Lady *Helen*, married to George Kinnaird, Eſq; and was mother of Charles, now lord Kinnaird.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.
3. Lady *Grace*, married to James Grant of Knockando, Eſq;.

III. JOHN, third earl of Aboyne, ſucceeded, and married miſs Grace Lockhart, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Eſq; by lady Eupham Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Charles*, lord Glenlivet.
2. *John*.
3. *Lockhart*.—Theſe two laſt are officers in the army.

He died *anno* 1732, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. CHARLES, fourth earl of Aboyne, who married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he hath a ſon,

George, lord Glenlivet,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Catharine*.
2. Lady *Margaret*.

ARMS.

Azure, a cheveron between three boar's heads couped, within a double treſſure, flowered with flowers de liſſes within, and adorned with creſcents without, *or*, for Seton.

SUPPORTERS; two men, armed at all parts, holding each a halberd in his hand proper.

CREST; a demi-lion rampant *azure*.

MOTTO; *Stant cætera tigno.*

CHIEF SEATS.

Aboyne, &c. in Aberdeen-ſhire.

OGILVIE Earl of AIRLY.

THIS noble family, remarkable for many inſtances of loyalty to their ſovereigns, and attachment to the intereſt of their country, is deſcended from

GILBERT, ſecond ſon of Gilibred, and brother of Gilchriſt earl of Angus, a man of high diſtinction, in the reign of king William the Lion, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died *anno* 1214.

He obtained from that prince a charter, *Gilberto filio comitis de Angus, terrarum de Pourin, Ogilvie, et Kyneithin, per ſuas rectas diviſas, pro ſervitio unius militis, &c.*

Chart. penes fam. de Douglas, and lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 356.

He is a frequent witneſs in his brother earl Gilchriſt's charters to the abbacy of Arbroath, particularly to one granted by him to that convent, of the church of Monyfod (now Monifeith.) The charter is without date; but

Chartulary of Arbroath, pen Mac-Farlane, p. 124.

but as John biſhop of Aberdeen, is alſo a witneſs, it muſt have been granted in or before the 1207, in which year that biſhop died.

I. This **GILBERT** aſſumed his ſirname from his lands and barony of Ogilvie, as was the cuſtom of thoſe early times; and from him we proceed, by indiſputable evidence, to deduce the deſcent of this noble family.

He had a ſon,

II. **ALEXANDER de OGILVIE**, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the inqueſt who judicially declares, that the lands of Innerpeffer were held of, and owed ſuit of court to, the abbot of Arbroath, *&c.* dated at Forfar, 17th February 1250.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. **PATRICK de OGILVIE**. In a charter of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, conſtable of Scotland, of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, this Patrick de Ogilvy, William de Haya, Gilbert de Ruthven, Alexander de Seton, *&c.* are witneſſes, *circa annum* 1267.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 407.

He was one of the great barons of Scotland that, with many others, was forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands in the ſhire of Forfar, in the year 1296.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 654.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.
2. Sir *Robert de Ogilvie*, who, according to doctor Abercrombie, was one of king Robert Bruce's firmeſt friends.

Abercromb. hiſt. vol. I. p. 637.

IV. Sir **PATRICK OGILVIE** of that ilk ſucceeded his father, and was a man of ſingular merit and fortitude. He adhered always firmly to the intereſt of king Robert Bruce, and, for his loyalty and faithful ſervices, obtained from that great monarch a grant of the lands of Ketins, *pro faciendo quintam partem ſervitii unius militis*, *&c.*

Inventary of writs in the lawiers libr. and Haddington's collec.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Patrick de Ogilvie* of Weſter-Pourie, firſt of the family of Auchterhouſe, and the direct anceſtor of the earls of Airly, of whom afterwards.

Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk ſucceeded his father in the barony of Ogilvie, and he was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Patrick Ogilvie of that ilk, of whom the antient and honourable family of the Ogilvies, promiſcuouſly deſigned of that ilk, and of Eaſter-Pourie, are deſcended, which ſubſiſted in the male line till near the end of the laſt century, but is now extinct. We therefore return to

Chartulary of Arbroath, ad annum 1348.

V. **PATRICK de OGILVIE** of Weſter-Pourie, ſecond ſon of the above ſir Patrick, who obtained from his nephew, ſir Patrick Ogilvie of that ilk, ſon of his brother Alexander, to him, and Marjory his wife, the lands of Weſter-Pourie, *in vicecom. de Forfar, quam quondam Malcolmus de Pourie tenuit et poſſedit, &c.*

Chart. confirm. in pub. archiv.

His marriage with the above Marjory, only daughter, and at length ſole heireſs, of ſir Robert Ramſay of Auchterhouſe, hereditary ſheriff of the county of Forfar, brought a conſiderable addition, both of wealth and dignity, to his family.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **WALTER OGILVIE** of Weſter-Pourie, afterwards of Auchterhouſe, hereditary ſheriff of Forfar, who came to the poſſeſſion of that great eſtate and dignity, upon the death of his uncle ſir Malcolm Ramſay of Auchterhouſe, about the year 1365.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He obtained from king Robert II. *unum annuum reditum viginti novem librarum ſterlingarum nobis debitum de thanagio de Kingalty*, (now Kinalty) *in vicecomitatu de Forfar, anno* 1385.

Ibidem.

He left two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Patrick*, ſaid to be anceſtor of the Ogilvies of Inchmartine, whoſe ſon ſir Walter, married the heireſs thereof.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, et chart. in archiv. fam. de Wemyſs.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir **WALTER OGILVIE** of Auchterhouſe, high ſheriff of Forfar, who obtained from his couſin, Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk, a charter of confirmation of the lands of Weſter-Pourie, wherein he is deſigned ſon of Walter, and grand-ſon of Patrick Ogilvie above mentioned, uncle to ſir Patrick Ogilvie of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got from ſir David Lindſay of Glenesk, who was afterwards earl of Crawfurd, *unum annuum reditum viginti librarum ſterlingarum levand. de terris de Glenesk, Nordesk, et Blackcockmore in vicecom. de Forfar et Kincardine, nono die Martii* 1390.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. III.

This ſir Walter, who was a man of great worth and merit, loſt his life in the following manner: Duncan Stewart, natural ſon of Alexander earl of Buchan, having entered the ſhire of Forfar, or Angus, at the head of a lawleſs gang of robbers, in order to plunder the country; the ſheriff, accompanied by his uterine brother, Walter Lighton, anceſtor of the family of Ulis-haven, and a numerous *poſſe* of country people, overtook the ſaid robbers, at a place called Glenbrerith, in Angus; where, after a ſmart ſkirmiſh, ſir Walter and his

Fordun, vol. II. p. 420.

his brother, with about ſixty of their followers, were killed on the ſpot, *anno* 1391.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *Walter* of Lintrethan, of whom below.

Lives of the officers of ſtate. Mill's collections, & Haddington's collections in the lawyer's library.

3. Sir *John*, who got from his brother ſir Walter the lands and barony of Innerquharity, *anno* 1420. He got alſo a charter from William earl of Angus, wherein he is deſigned brother to ſir Walter of Lintrethan, of ſome lands in the barony of Kirriemuir, *anno* 1422.

Sir Walter was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir ALEXANDER OGILVIE of Auchterhouſe, whoſe grandſon, another ſir Alexander, had only one daughter, Margaret, his ſole heireſs, who conveyed the eſtate and dignity of ſheriff to James Stuart, earl of Buchan, her huſband, who was lord high-chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1471.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

The male line of ſir Alexander, eldeſt ſon of ſir Walter of Auchterhouſe, thus ending, the repreſentation devolved upon the next heir-male deſcended of his brother ſir Walter of Lintrethan, to whom we now return.

VIII. Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Lintrethan, ſecond ſon of ſir Walter of Auchterhouſe, was a man of eminent parts and merit. He was one of the privy-council to king James I. and lord high-treaſurer of Scotland, *anno* 1425; maſter of the king's houſhold, *anno* 1430; and one of the commiſſioners for renewing the truce with England, *anno* 1431.

Fordun. Rymer's fœdera angliæ, tom. X. p. 266. &c. and chart. in pub. archiv.

He founded and endowed two chaplainries in the church of Auchterhouſe, "For the ſafety of his own ſoul, and that of Walter Ogilvie, knight, his father; and for the ſouls of thoſe killed at the battle of Harlaw, &c. *teſtibus domino Patricio de Ogilvie, et Davide de Ogilvie nepotibus ſuis, et Waltero de Ogilvie filio ſuo, &c.*

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi I. ad annum 1426, and Haddington's collections.

He married Iſabel de Dureward, heireſs of Lintrethan, with whom he got that barony; and he and his poſterity were deſigned by that title, till they were raiſed to the dignity of the peerage: by her he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. Sir *Walter*, anceſtor of the earls of Findlater. *Vide* title *Findlater*.

His daughter, *Giles*, was married to Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1441, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir JOHN OGILVIE of Lintrethan, who accompanied William earl of Douglas to England, *anno* 1450, and returned *anno* 1451.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 277.

He got a charter from king James II. erecting his lands into one free barony, called the barony of Lintrethan, 3d March 1458.

Haddington's collections, and chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1459; and likewiſe many others from king James III. too numerous to be here inſerted.

Ib. inter ann. 1460, et ann. 1469.

He married Marion, daughter of William lord Seton, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James*, afterwards lord Ogilvie,——and three daughters.

1. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir John Forbes of Pitſligo.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Patrick Keith of Innerugie.

3. *Marion*, married to Henry Stuart of Roſyth.

He died before the year 1480, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

X. Sir JAMES OGILVIE of Lintrethan, who got a charter of the lands of Kinnell, &c. *anno* 1480, which had been apprized by the king from Hugh lord Frazer, &c.

Haddington's collections.

He was a man of great parts, ſingular merit and integrity, and was often employed in negotiations of the greateſt importance.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace concluded with the Engliſh, *anno* 1484, and is then deſigned *Jacobus Ogilvie de Airly, miles, &c.*

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 243.

And being highly eſteemed both by king and court, was created a peer by the title of lord Ogilvie of Airly, 28th April, and ſat as a lord baron in the parliament called by king James IV. 18th May 1491.

Records of parliament in the lawyer's library.

Upon the riſing of the parliament, he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the king of Denmark, where he managed matters entirely to his majeſty's ſatisfaction.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth Kennedy, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of part of the barony of Ogilvie, *anno* 1494.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

Walter, anceſtor of the Ogilvies of Balfour,——and a daughter,

Marion, ſaid to have been married to David Bethune, a younger ſon of the laird of Balfour in Fife, afterwards archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and cardinal: by him ſhe had iſſue ſeveral children before he entered into holy orders.——Their daughter, Margaret, was married to David lord Lindſay, afterwards

MacKenzie's lives of the Scotch writers, vol. III. ad ann. 1546, and chart. in pub. arch.

earl of Crawfurd, the old earl and the cardinal being the parties contracters.

He died before the year 1504, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Haddington's collections.

XI. John, ſecond lord Ogilvie of Airly, who, before his father was raiſed to the peerage, was deſigned John of Ballindoch, which appears by a writ appointing ſir James Ogilvie of Airly, and John Ogilvie of Ballindoch, his ſon and heir, juſticiars, chamberlains and bailies of Arbroath, after the death of ſir John Ogilvie of Lintrethan, *anno* 1481.

Records of parliament.

He ſat in the parliaments held in Edinburgh the 3d and 16th of February 1505, and is then deſigned John lord Ogilvie of Airly, *&c.*

He married Jean, daughter of William lord Graham, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Anthony*, who was abbot of Glenluce, and witneſs in a charter from king James V. *anno* 1514.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William Wood of Bonytown.

2. *Janet*, married to ——— Lighton of Ulis-haven.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

XII. James, third lord Ogilvie of Airly, who married lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John Ogilvie* of Innerkeilor.
3. *Archibald*.

1. Daughter, ——— married to David Lyon of Coſſins.

2. *Iſabel*, married to David Strachan of Carmelie.

3. *Beatrix*, married to ——— Garden of Leys.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1519.

XIII. James, fourth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who married Helen, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had iſſue, five ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*.
3. *David Ogilvie* of Kinmundie.
4. *William*.
5. *Archibald Ogilvie* of Lawton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Daughter, *Marion*, married to Patrick lord Gray.

Ibidem.

2. *Margaret*, married to David Graham of Fintrie.

3. *Anne*, married to ſir Thomas Erskine of Brechin.

4. *Helen*, married to ſir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity.

He died about 1540, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. Haddington's collections.

XVI. James, fifth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who made an entail of his eſtate and barony of Lintrethan, and is therein deſigned eldeſt ſon and heir of the noble and potent James lord Ogilvie, *&c.* "To himſelf and "the heirs-male of his own body; which "failing, to the heirs-male of his four bro-"thers, John, David, William, and Archi-"bald, ſucceſſively; then to John Ogilvie "his nephew; then to ſir John Ogilvie of "Innerquharity, and Helen Ogilvie, his ſiſter, "ſpouſe to the ſaid ſir John; then to John "Ogilvie of Innerkeilor, his father's brother, "*&c.* then to Archibald Ogilvie, another "brother of his father, *&c. &c.* all which "failing, to his own neareſt heirs whatſom-"ever," dated 2d December 1566.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir John Campbell of Calder, by whom he had a ſon, *James*, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Erskine of Dun.

2. *Helen*, married to John lord Innermeath.

He died before the year 1570, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1560. & 1584.

XV. James, ſixth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who obtained charters, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Ogilvie domino de Erlie*, of a great many lands and baronies.

He was a man of ſingular endowments, loyalty, and merit, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of queen Mary in all her troubles, on account whereof he ſuffered a long impriſonment, and many other hardſhips, all which he bore with great conſtancy, till he was releaſed by king James VI. *anno* 1596.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He was ſent his majeſty's ambaſſador to the court of Denmark, to aſſiſt at the coronation of king Chriſtiern IV.

M. S. hiſtory of the houſe of Airly in the archives of the family.

He married Jean, daughter of William lord Forbes, by whom he had ſix ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Sir *John Ogilvie* of Craig.
3. *David Ogilvie* of Pitmouis.
4. *Peter Ogilvie* of Smiddy-hill, anceſtor of the Ogilvies of Clunie.
5. *George Ogilvie* of Fernault.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

6. Sir *Francis Ogilvie* of Grange, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Franciſco filio domini Ogilvie, &c.*

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to George earl Mariſhal.

He died *anno* 1606, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

Lives of the officers of ſtate

XIV. James, ſeventh lord Ogilvie of Airly, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Airly, &c.* and married lady Jean Ruthven, the daughter of William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVII. James, eighth lord Ogilvie of Airly, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies.

Ibidem. Hæredibus maſculis in perpetuum.

He was a man of great magnanimity and exemplary loyalty; and, "For his own great "merit, and eminent ſervices done to king "Charles I. and for the great loyalty and "fidelity of his anceſtors, *&c.*" was, by letters patent, dated at York 2d April 1639, further dignified with the title of earl of Airly; the patent being to him and his heirs-male for ever, *&c.*

As he had heartily and ſincerely eſpouſed the intereſt of king Charles I. from the beginning of the civil war, ſo he continued ſteadily to adhere to him till the very laſt, which made him extremely obnoxious to the parliament, whereby he ſuffered many hardſhips both in his perſon and eſtate.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

He married lady Iſabel Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, lord Ogilvie.
2. Sir *Thomas*, a young man of ſingular valour and loyalty. He raiſed a regiment upon his own charges, for the ſervice of his majeſty king Charles I. fought valiantly at their head on ſeveral occaſions, and had always the good fortune to come off victorious, till at laſt he was killed at the battle of Inverlochie.
3. Sir *David Ogilvie* of Clova.

His daughter, lady *Helen*, married to ſir John Carnegy of Balnamoon.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. James, ſecond earl of Airly, who, like many of his noble anceſtors, was a great loyaliſt, and continued ſteady in his majeſty's intereſt, during all the time of the civil war.

He joined the marquis of Montroſe as ſoon as he took the field, (being then only lord Ogilvie) and behaved always with great courage and intrepidity; but was unluckily taken priſoner at the battle of Philiphaugh.

He was aftewards tried and condemned by the parliament at St. Andrews, but had the good fortune to make his eſcape in his ſiſter's dreſs, the very night before he was to have been executed; and lived to ſee the reſtoration, after very great ſufferings, which he bore with a noble firmneſs and reſolution.

He married, 1ſt, Helen Ogilvie, daughter of George lord Banff, by whom he had iſſue,

David, his heir,——and four daughters. Ibidem.

1. Lady *Marion*, married, 1ſt, to James lord Cupar: and, 2dly, to John lord Lindores.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Halkerton.
3. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir John Wood of Bonytown.
4. Lady *Helen*, married to ſir John Gordon of Park.

He married, 2dly, the marchioneſs-dowager of Huntly, daughter of the laird of Grant, and mother to the duke of Gordon, but by her he had no iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIX. David, third earl of Airly, who married lady Grizel Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter. Ibidem.

1. *James*, his apparent heir.
2. *John*, who now repreſents the family.

His daughter, lady *Helen*.

XX. James, lord Ogilvie, the eldeſt ſon, having engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was attainted of high treaſon; but the eſtate was ſaved by being in his father's perſon, who was then alive. He was afterwards pardoned; and married Anne, daughter of Mr. David Erſkine of Dun, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XX. John, repreſentative of the earls of Airly, and who is ſtill in poſſeſſion of the eſtate.

He married Margaret, eldeſt daughter and heireſs of ——— Ogilvie of Clunie, lineally deſcended of Peter, fourth ſon of James ſixth lord Ogilvie, by whom he hath two ſons and two daughters.

1. *David*,
2. *Walter Ogilvie*, Eſq; advocate.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*.
2. *Helen*, married to Roger Robertſon of Ladykirk, Eſq;

XXI. David, the eldeſt ſon, commonly called lord Ogilvie, having engaged in the rebellion in 1745, was attainted of high treaſon, and eſcaped to France, where he has the command of a Scotch regiment, called Ogilvie's regiment.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Johnſton of Weſterhall, baronet, by whom he hath one ſon,

David, commonly called maſter of Ogilvie,——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret.*
2. *Johanna.*

ARMS.

Argent, a lion paſſant guardant *gules*, crowned with an imperial crown, and collar'd with an open one.

Supporters; two bulls *ſable*, unguled and horned *vert*, with a garland of flowers about their necks.

Crest; a Gentlewoman, from the waiſt upward, holding a portcullis.

Motto; *A FIN.*

CHIEF SEATS.

Auchterhouſe and Cortachie, both in the county of Forfar.

STUART Duke of ALBANY.

ROBERT STUART, third ſon of king Robert II. by Elizabeth More, was the firſt who enjoyed this title. He was firſt earl of Menteith, which title he got by his marriage, and afterwards earl of Fife, by the reſignation of the counteſs thereof.

He was a man of high accompliſhments, equally qualified to ſhine in the arts of peace, or in the troubles of war; for which reaſon the king, his father, being infirm with age, made him governor of Scotland in his own lifetime; and his brother, king Robert III. after his acceſſion to the crown, being likewiſe valetudinary, thought fit to continue him in the regency, and dignified him with the title of duke of Albany, *anno* 1399.

Crawfurd's peerage, and ſeveral Scotch writers.

Upon the death of king Robert III. his ſon king James I. being priſoner in England, the duke of Albany of right became governor of the kingdom for his nephew; in which office he continued till his death.

He commanded the Scotch army in ſeveral engagements againſt the Engliſh, and always behaved with ſuch courage and conduct, that he generally came off victorious, though inferior in numbers to the enemy. And as he had diſcharged his truſt, in all the high offices he enjoyed, with great wiſdom, prudence and integrity, his death, which happened in 1420, was univerſally lamented.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Stuart's hiſt. of the family of Stuart.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, grandchild and ſole heireſs of Alan earl of Menteith, with whom he got the eſtate and honours: he had by her one ſon,

Murdoch, his heir,——and five daughters.

Stuart's hiſt. of the Stuarts.

1. Lady *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander earl of Roſs: 2dly, to Walter Haliburton of Dirleton.
2. Lady *Marjory*, married to ſir Duncan Campbell of Lochow.
3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld.
4. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Stuart of Innermeath.
5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to ſir James Douglas of Balvenie, ſon of Archibald earl of Angus.

The duke married, 2dly, Muriella, daughter of ſir William Keith great mariſhal of Scotland, by whom he had four ſons. Ibidem

1. *John*, earl of Buchan.
2. Sir *Robert Stuart*, knight.
3. Sir *Andrew*.
4. *John Stuart* of Coul, who was alſo deſigned earl of Buchan, was a man of ſingular merit, and made a great figure in the world. *Vide* title *Buchan Stuart*.

Murdoch, firſt ſon of Robert duke of Albany, ſucceeded to his father's eſtate and honours, and alſo to the government of the kingdom; but he did not inherit all his father's good qualities. However he was both active and very inſtrumental in bringing home king James I. which was happily accompliſhed in 1424, and, as earl of Fife, he placed the king in his chair of ſtate at his coronation in Scoon. Ibidem.

But as the duke became too great for a ſubject, he was ſuſpected to have a deſign upon the crown; and being diſcovered to be engaged in ſome ſecret plots and tranſactions, (the nature of them all our hiſtorians are ſilent about, probably being very criminal and treaſonable) he was, with two of his ſons, tried, condemned and executed, and his eſtate and honours forfeited to the crown, *anno* 1425.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 10. Abercromby, Crawfurd, &c.

He married Iſabel, daughter and heireſs of Duncan earl of Lennox, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *Robert*, who was ſometime deſigned duke of Albany, but died before his father, without iſſue.

2. Sir *Walter*.

3. Sir *Alexander*.—Theſe two laſt ſuffered with their father.

4. Sir *James*, who retired to Ireland, where, by a lady of the family of the MacDonalds, he had ſeven ſons, three whereof were legitimated by king James III. of whom ſeveral conſiderable families are deſcended; particularly the families of Evandale and Ochiltree.

Duke Murdoch's firſt daughter was married to Archibald Campbell of Lochow.

2. Lady *Iſabel*, married to ſir Walter Buchanan of that ilk.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

The next who enjoyed this high title, was **Alexander**, ſecond ſon of king James II. who was created duke of Albany in 1452. But having been engaged in a moſt unnatural rebellion againſt his brother king James III. his wicked practices were diſcovered; his meaſures broke; and he himſelf obliged to retire to France, where he ended his days.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1477.

He married, 1ſt, lady Catharine, daughter of William earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, it ſeems, uncanonically; for they were afterwards divorced, upon account of propinquity of blood; but by her he had a ſon,

Alexander, who was biſhop of Murray.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of the earl of Boulogne, by whom he had a ſon,

John, duke of Albany, who was a wiſe, brave, and virtuous prince. He was nine years governor of Scotland in the minority of king James V. and behaved in that high office with great fidelity and prudence.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family.

By act of parliament he was declared next heir to the crown, failing iſſue of king James V. But upon ſome diſcontent happening among the nobility, he laid down his office, and retired to France, where he died *anno* 1536, having married Anna de la Tour of the family of Vendoſme, by whom he had no iſſue: ſo that the title of Albany lay extinct, until Mary queen of Scotland beſtowed it on Henry lord Darnley, ſon of Matthew earl of Lennox and lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus by queen Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. ſiſter of king Henry VIII. of England, and widow of king James IV. of Scotland, and [illegible]-aunt to her majeſty queen Mary.

Ibidem.

This Henry lord Darnley and Man, created duke of Albany and earl of Roſe by queen Mary of Scotland, ſhe afterwards took to be her husband; and he, with his royal conſort, were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, *&c.*

The title of Albany was thus again veſted in the crown, and continued in it till king Charles I. conferred it on his ſon prince Charles, *anno* 1691; and he (who was afterwards king Charles II.) beſtowed that title on his brother the duke of York, *anno* 1660, which he always kept till he became king of Great-Britain himſelf, *anno* 1685.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

And lately, this illuſtrious title, together with that of duke of York, was conferred, by his majeſty king George II. on his royal highneſs prince Edward, ſecond ſon of the late Frederick prince of Wales.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, and in chief a label of three points *azure*, for the title of Albany: 2d and 3d *or*, a feſs cheque *azure* and *argent*, with a label of three points in chief.

* * *

KEITH Lord ALTREE.

Robert Keith, ſecond ſon of William fourth earl Mariſhal, being a man of parts and learning, was made commendator of Deer, in the reign of queen Mary, *anno* 1560; and being in favour with king James VI. got that abbacy erected into a temporal lordſhip, and himſelf raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Altree, *anno* 1587, "To him and the heirs-"male of his body."

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi VI.

In the year 1590, he aſſiſted at the coronation of queen Anne, conſort to his majeſty king James VI.

Rymer, tom. XVI. pa. 60.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Robert Lundie of Benholm, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Hay of Dalgitty. —— 2. *Margaret*, married to John Eskine of Dun.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Nisbet's append.

He dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1612, the honours became extinct, and the eſtate went to the family of Mariſhal.

ARMS.

Qarterly; 1ſt and 4th *or*, a ſaltire and chief *gules*: 2d and 3d, a chief pallee of ſix pieces *gules* and *or*.

Supporters; on the *dexter* an unicorn *argent*, horned and unguled *or*; and on the *ſiniſter* a deer proper.

Crest; a rock proper.

Motto; *Watch the temptation.*

KER Earl of ANCRUM.

Chart. penes Thom. Dundas de Fingask.

THE firſt perſon who was dignified with this title, was ſir ROBERT KER, eldeſt ſon of William Ker of Ancrum, by Margaret his ſpouſe, daughter of Alexander Dundas of Fingask, anceſtor of the preſent Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Eſq; and ſir Laurence Dundas, Bart.

This ſir Robert was a man of fine parts, and deſervedly a favourite at court, being made gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and continued in the ſame office under king Charles I. both which princes he ſerved with diſtinguiſhed honour and fidelity.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

At length, in reward of his merit, he was created earl of Ancrum, by letters patent, bearing date 24th June, 1633.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Murray of Blackbarony, by whom he had a ſon, ſir *William Ker*, who became earl of Lothian, on his marriage with Anne counteſs and heireſs thereof.

Peerage of Engl. vol. II. p. 83.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Stanley, eldeſt daughter of William earl of Derby, by whom he had a ſon, *Charles*, his ſucceſſor in this title.

CHARLES, ſecond earl of Ancrum, ſucceeded his father, in virtue of the ſpecial limitation of the patent, to the heirs-male of earl Robert's ſecond marriage with lady Anne Stanley; and dying without iſſue, the title devolved upon the family of Lothian, deſcended of ſir William, the ſon of earl Robert's firſt marriage, as the patent ſettled it on the other heirs-male of the patentee, failing thoſe of the ſecond marriage.

Report of the lords of ſeſſion to the houſe of peers in 1739.

At preſent it is the title given by courteſy to the eldeſt ſon of the marquis of Lothian. *Vide* that title, page 419th of this work.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *ermine*, on a chief-parti *argent* and *gules*, a lion paſſant counterchained: 2d and 3d *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three ſtars or mullets of the firſt.

SUPPORTERS; two ſtags proper, collared *gules*.

CREST; a ſtag's head and neck couped, *argent*, collared as the ſupporters, and charged with three mullets *argent*, iſſuing out of an open crown, *or*.

MOTTO; *Tout droit*.

* * *

Earl of ANGUS.

THE title of ANGUS was long enjoyed by thanes, who made a great figure in Scotland for many ages, and were often formidable to our kings.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. I. p. 149.

Macbeth, the uſurper, was thane of Angus, and his ſon Luthacus, who was killed at Strabogie, in the beginning of king Malcolm Canmore's reign, about the year 1061, was the laſt of that race.—Soon after his death,

Ibidem.

I. GILCHRIST, a man of the firſt rank, and a great favourite of king Malcolm Canmore, was created earl of Angus by that prince; and was amongſt the firſt who enjoyed the title of earl in Scotland. He lived after the year 1120, having married Finebella, ſiſter of —— thane of Mearns, by whom he had a ſon,

II. GILIBREDE, ſecond earl of Angus, who ſucceeded him, and is mentioned by many of our hiſtorians as a great warrior. He lived in the reigns of king David I. king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion.

Ibidem, vol. II. p. 162.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. I. p. 39.

He was one of the chief commanders of the Scotch army (tho' then but a young man) with the earls of March and Menteith, when they invaded England in king Stephen's reign, and fought a bloody battle againſt the Engliſh near Northallerton, about the year 1138. He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed to ſettle and adjuſt all differences betwixt king William the Lion and king Henry II. of England, *anno* 1174.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes Mac Farlane.

He was witneſs to a charter of king William the Lion, together with Joceline biſhop of Glaſgow, and Matthew biſhop of Aberdeen, and is then deſigned *Gilibredus comes de Angus*, *&c.* *anno* 1176.

He married ——, a daughter of Patrick earl of March, by whom he had ſix ſons.

1. *Gilchriſt*.
2. *Magnus*, created earl of Caithneſs by king Alexander II. *anno* 1222. — Dalrymple's collections.
3. *Gilbert*, anceſtor of the Ogilvies. *Vide* title earl of Airly. — Hiſtory of the royal family.
4. *Adam*.
5. *William*.—Theſe two laſt are deſigned ſons of the earl of Angus, *ante* 1200. — Chartulary of Arbroath.
6. *Anegus filius comitis Gilibrede*, who was at the perambulation of the marches betwixt the lands of the monaſtery of Arbroath and the barony of Kinbluthmund, 23d September 1219. — Ibidem.

Earl Gilebrede died about the year 1180, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Buchanan, Leſly, &c.

III. **Gilchrist**, third earl of Angus, who was one of the greateſt men of his time, and performed many glorious exploits in king William's wars.

Ibid. and Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 260.

When the king was a priſoner, the Engliſh invaded Cumberland, of which they imagined to have made an eaſy conqueſt; but the brave Gilchriſt, who had the chief command of the Scotch forces, gave them ſuch a warm reception, that they were obliged to agree to a truce, whereby Cumberland and Huntington remained in the hands of the Scots.

Ibid.

Soon after this he quelled a moſt dangerous inſurrection in Galloway, which was of more ſervice to his king and country, than many of his other great actions.

He had the honour to be married to the king's ſiſter, which his merit and great ſervices highly deſerved; but was unhappily led into a ſuſpicion of her having diſhonoured his bed, which fatally prompted him to put an end to her life, whereupon he was obliged to abſcond. He was condemned in abſence, his houſes demoliſhed, and his eſtate forfeited.

Ib. p. 268, and Boethius in vita regis Gulielmi.

He wandered long in his own country in the utmoſt miſery and want; till at laſt he was accidentally met (in the habit of a peaſant) by the king on the high road to Perth. The king obſerving ſomething more in his air and mien, than his dreſs denoted, ſpoke to him, and deſired to know who he was. The old general falling on his knees, begged forgiveneſs; and gave ſuch a lively account of his misfortunes and ſufferings, that the king was greatly moved therewith, and not only reſtored him to his honours and eſtate, but to the ſame degree of favour he had formerly enjoyed.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath of the church of Monifode, &c. wherein he is deſigned *Gilchriſt comes de Angus, filius Gilebrede, &c.* to which his brother, and Duncan his ſon, are witneſſes. He made ſeveral other donations to the ſame abbacy, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.*

Dalrymple's collections.

He married Marjory, daughter of Henry prince of Scotland, ſiſter of king William the lion, as before obſerved, by whom he had a ſon,

Chartul. of Arbroath.

IV. **Duncan**, fourth earl of Angus, who ſucceeded him, and confirmed all his father's donations to the abbacy of Arbroath; in which confirmation he is deſigned grandſon of Gilebrede, &c.

By Maud his wife, he left a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

V. **Malcolm**, fifth earl of Angus, who mortified to the abbacy of Arbroath, ſome lands *in territorio de Kirriemuir*, confirmed by king Alexander II. to which W. de Boſco, chancellor, is a witneſs, *anno* 1225.

He married Mary, daughter and heireſs of ſir Humphrey Berklay, knight, by whom he had only one daughter,

Ibidem.

VI. **Matilda**, or Maud, counteſs of Angus, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours; and in a confirmation of the donations made by her predeceſſors to the monaſtery of Arbroath, ſhe is deſigned "*Matilda comitiſſa*, the "great grandchild of Earl Gilchriſt, &c."

Chron. of Melroſe.

She married, 1ſt, John Cumin, who in her right became earl of Angus; but he died in France *anno* 1242, leaving iſſue only one ſon, *Bertrald*, who died a child *anno* 1243.

She married, 2dly, Gilbert de Umfraville, to whom ſhe alſo conveyed the earldom; and as he was head of an ancient and moſt noble family of that ſirname, who had large poſſeſſions both in Scotland and England, we ſhall deduce their deſcent from their firſt ſettlement in Great-Britain.

UMFRAVILLE Earl of ANGUS.

Hiſt. of the extinct peerages of England, penes Macfarlane, v. II. p. 111.

I. SIR **Robert Umfraville**, lord of Tours and Vian in Normandy, a near kinſman of William the conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, *anno* 1066, and had a conſiderable command in his army; and as William divided his conquered lands, and rewarded his officers according to their merit, ſo he beſtowed upon ſir Robert, the valley, foreſt, and lordſhip of Riddiſdale, in the county of Northumberland.

He lived after the year 1100, and left a ſon,

Ibidem.

II. **Robert** de **Umfraville**, who is often mentioned in the annals of king Henry I. of England.

He was father of

III. **Gilbert** de **Umfraville**, who came to Scotland in the reign of king David I. with whom he had contracted a friendſhip

ſhip while he reſided in England; and as he was in great favour with him, he ſhared of his bounty, and got from him ſeveral lands in the ſhire of Stirling, which appears from the donations to the abbacy of Cambuskenneth. It is therefore certain he ſettled in Scotland, and ſurvived that good prince eight or ten years.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, and Chartul. of Paiſly, penes eundem.

He was witneſs in ſeveral charters of king Malcolm IV. betwixt the years 1154 and 1162; and dying before 1165, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. **Gilbert de Umfraville**, who appears to have had conſiderable poſſeſſions in Scotland, where he chiefly reſided, though he alſo had a great eſtate in England.

Book of original writs, penes Macfarlane.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe of a carucate of land in Kinnaird in Stirling-ſhire, about the year 1187, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.*

He left a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. **Richard de Umfraville**, who having great intereſt in England, was prevailed upon to join the barons againſt king John, *anno* 1201; for which his lands in England were forfeited, and given to Hugh de Baliol: but king Henry III. reſtored him to his caſtle of Pruden, *&c.*

Hiſt. of the extinct peers of England.

He alſo appears to have reſided more in Scotland than in England, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **Gilbert de Umfraville**, who was in great favour with king Alexander III. whom he accompanied to York, where they met king Henry of England, and concluded the marriage betwixt his daughter, princeſs Margaret, and king Alexander, *anno* 1252.

Ibidem.

A good hiſtorian ſays, that this Gilbert de Umfraville was a famous baron, guardian, and chief flower of the North, *&c.*

Ibid. and Matt. Paris.

He died *anno* 1262, and left iſſue a ſon,

VII. **Gilbert de Umfraville**, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the greateſt men of his time. He joined the barons of England againſt king Henry III. but was afterwards reconciled to that prince.

Hiſt. of the extinct peers of England, &c.

He married Matilda, counteſs of Angus, in whoſe right he became earl of Angus, as before noticed, by which he got a vaſt acceſſion to his eſtate and intereſt in Scotland.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, that negotiated the marriage between king Alexander's daughter, princeſs Margaret, and Eric king of Norway, *anno* 1281.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1082.

In 1284 he was one of the Scotch nobles that obliged themſelves to maintain and ſupport queen Margaret's title to the crown, after the death of her grandfather king Alexander III.

By the ſaid counteſs of Angus he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Gilbert*.

2. Sir *Ingelram*, who, being a man of great parts, was ſent ambaſſador to France by king John Baliol, *anno* 1284. He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320. But we can give no account of his poſterity.

Fordun, v. II. p. 153.

Ibid. p. 275.

The earl dying *anno* 1285, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. **Gilbert**, ſecond earl of Angus of the name of Umfraville, who was one of the great barons that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

He was alſo one of the commiſſioners choſen by John Baliol to ſupport his intereſt againſt Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 553.

After king Robert Bruce began to aſſert his title to the crown, the earl ſtill continued firm to the Baliol's intereſt, and having a great eſtate in England, he turned a moſt implacable enemy to Scotland.

As ſoon as king Robert had attained the crown, he endeavoured to reclaim the earl of Angus, and bring him over to his party, but all to no purpoſe, the earl being intirely devoted to the Engliſh intereſt; for which king Robert deprived him of his eſtate and honours in Scotland, and annexed them to the crown, *anno* 1307, where they remained, till king David beſtowed them upon ſir John Stuart of Bonkill, *anno* 1330, as will be ſhown hereafter.

This earl had been long in great favour with king Edward I. and was called by him to the parliament as a baron of England, *anno* 1295; and he and his poſterity, as long as the family ſubſiſted, continued to ſit in the Engliſh parliament, though they ſtill retained the title of earls of Angus.

Hiſt. of the extinct peers of England, &c.

He did not long ſurvive his forfeiture; but dying *anno* 1307, was ſucceeded in his great eſtate in England by his ſon,

Ibidem.

IX. **Robert**, third earl of Angus, who, in his father's lifetime, was engaged in the wars of Scotland; after which he was joined in commiſſion with William lord Roſs of Hamlake, and Henry lord Beaumont, in the lieutenancy of Scotland.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 94. ad ann. 1308.

He ſat in the parliament of England from the ſecond of Edward II. *anno* 1308, to the eighteenth

Hiſt. of the extinct peers, &c.

eighteenth incluſive, *anno* 1326, under the ſame title, as before obſerved.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Gilbert.*
2. *Thomas*, who was afterwards earl of Angus.

He died about the year 1332, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 566.

X. **Gilbert**, fourth earl of Angus, who was one of the ſureties for the Engliſh in a treaty with the Scots, *anno* 1333; was very active in the wars againſt the Scots, and was joined in commiſſion with Henry lord Percy, and Ralf lord Nevell, to treat of a peace with that nation, in the reign of Edward III. *anno* 1340.

Ib. tom. V. p. 177.

He was one of the chief commanders of the Engliſh army at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346; and had often the guardianſhip of the marches.

Ib. p. 787.

In 1353, he was one of the commiſſioners appointed by the king of England to treat with the Scots about king David's ranſom.

He was ſummoned to, and ſat in the parliament of England, from the ſixth of Edward III. to the fourth of Richard II. *anno* 1381, in which year he died, without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Hiſt. of the extinct peers, &c.

X. **Thomas**, fifth earl of Angus, who was poſſeſſed of the property of Harbottle, and left iſſue two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas.*
2. Sir *Robert*, of whom afterwards.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **Thomas**, ſixth earl of Angus, of whom we have nothing memorable, but that he was father of

XII. **Gilbert**, ſeventh earl of Angus, called by ſome hiſtorians earl of Kyme, who, in the reign of king Henry V. was one of the chief commanders of that king's army in France, where he was ſlain *anno* 1419, leaving no male iſſue.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by four daughters, who were heirs-portioners to the greateſt part of his eſtate.

But his uncle, and heir-male,

XI. Sir **Robert**, got poſſeſſion of the lordſhips of Riddeſdale and Kyme; and was made a knight of the garter.

Ibidem.

But he died without iſſue, in the 15th year of Henry VI. 1437, which ended the male line of the Umfravilles earls of Angus, whereby the barony and all their titles of honour became extinct.

Ibidem.

ARMS.

Azure, a cinquefoil, within an orle of eight croſs croſslets, *or*.

STUART Earl of ANGUS.

THE next who enjoyed the title of ANGUS in Scotland, after the forfeiture of earl Gilbert de Umfraville, *anno* 1307, was ſir John Stewart of Bonkill, ſon of ſir Alexander Stuart of Bonkill, ſon of ſir John Stewart of Bonkill, who was ſecond ſon of Alexander lord high ſteward of Scotland, who died *anno* 1283, and brother of James, lord high ſteward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II.

Dalrymple's collections. Hiſt. of the royal family.

I. This ſir **John Stuart** of Bonkill was created earl of Angus by king David Bruce at the ſolemnity of his coronation, *anno* 1330.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Alexander Abernethy, knight, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

Thomas, his heir.

He was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, and ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **Thomas**, ſecond earl of Angus, of the name of Stuart, a man of good parts, and often employed to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1356 and 1357.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 33, 36, 44, 66, &c.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Sinclair of Roſlin, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in archivis regis Dav. No. 51. ad ann. 1363.

Thomas, his heir,——and two daughters,

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Thomas earl of Mar, to whom ſhe had no iſſue: 2dly, to William earl of Douglas, to whom ſhe had a ſon, George, of whom afterwards.

Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

Second daughter married to ſir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

III. **Thomas**, third earl of Angus, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs of Donald earl of Mar, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1377, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew, Chart. pen. ducem de Douglas.

George, ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter Margaret, and the earl of Douglas before noticed, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the earldom, and was the firſt earl of Angus of the name of Douglas.

Original contract, penes eundem.

He married princeſs Mary, daughter of king Robert III. *anno* 1397, of whom the duke of Douglas is lineally deſcended. *Vide* title *Duke of Douglas*.

ARMS.

A feſs cheque *azure* and *argent*, ſurmounted of a bend *ſable*, charged with three buckles *or*.

MURRAY Earl of ANNANDALE.

THE firſt of this noble family we find upon record, is,

I. Sir **WILLIAM MURRAY**, knight, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. and was forced, with many others of his countrymen, to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296. Prynne's collections, v. III.

He was ſaid to have been deſcended of the ancient Murrays of Duffus, and married Iſabel, ſiſter of that great patriot Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*.
2. *Patrick*, who is witneſs to his brother's charter, hereafter narrated.

Sir William lived ſome time after the year 1300, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **WILLIAM**, who got a charter from his uncle Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, "To William of Murray his nephew, ſon of "ſir William Murray, knight, *&c.* of the "lands and barony of Cumlangum, Ryvel, "*&c.* with their pertinents, lying in the "lordſhip of Annandale;" to which his brother Patrick, *dominus Willielmus de Carlyle*, Roger de Kirkpatrick, Umfred de Boſco, John de Johnſton, Gilbert de Johnſton his ſon, *&c.* are witneſſes. This charter is without date, but muſt have been before 1331, in which year the earl of Murray died. Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was father of

III. **GEORGE MURRAY**, who ſucceeded him in the lands of Cumlangum, *&c.* and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor, Mill's collections, penes Macfarlane.

IV. Sir **ADAM MURRAY**, the firſt of this family we find deſigned by the title of Cockpool, who made a conſiderable figure in Scotland in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir **JOHN de MORAVIA**, deſigned *dominus de Cockpool, Ryvel, et Dundrennan*.

There is a collation, by Robert archbiſhop of Glaſgow, in favours of Mr. Alexander Murray, to the parſonage of Ryvel, upon the preſentation of ſir John Murray of Cockpool, dated 10th January 1406. Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*.
2. *John*.
3. Sir *Charles*.

} all ſucceſſively barons of Cockpool.

4. *David*, who got a charter from Archibald earl of Douglas, of the lands of Newton, lying within the regality of Lauder, *anno* 1421. Ibidem.

Sir *John* died *anno* 1410, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir **THOMAS MURRAY** of Cockpool, who got from Archibald earl of Douglas, then ſuperior of Galloway and Annandale, a charter of the lands of Ryvel, *&c.* Ibidem.

And alſo from the ſame earl, a charter of the lands of Lack, with their pertinents, dated on the feaſt of St. Luke, *anno* 1420. Ibidem.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had iſſue one daughter,

Mary, who reſigned all right and title ſhe had to the lands of Ryvel, *&c.* as heir of line to her father, in favours of her couſin, Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, the heir-male, *anno* 1452. Ibidem.

Sir Thomas had ſix natural ſons, *viz.* Gavin, Charles, Lancelot, Florido, Herbert, and John Murrays, all mentioned in a charter of the earl of Douglas to ſir Thomas, of the lands of Ardbigland, *anno* 1421. Ibidem.

Sir Thomas dying without lawful iſſue male, *anno* 1423, was ſucceeded by his brother,

VI. **JOHN MURRAY** of Cockpool, who got an inſtrument of ſeiſin of the lands of Rampatrick, *&c.* upon a precept from the chancery, dated 14th July 1424. Ibidem.

He died without iſſue before the year 1438, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

VI. Sir **CHARLES MURRAY** of Cockpool, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter from Archibald earl of Douglas, of the lands of Ardbigland, *&c.* dated 29th Nov. 1421. Ibidem.

Alſo

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Alſo an inſtrument of ſeiſin, in favours of ſir Charles Murray of Cockpool, of the lands of Ryvel, *&c.* dated the laſt day of November, 1438.

He had iſſue a ſon,

Cuthbert, his heir.

Chart. and ſeiſin, penes J. Murray de Murrayquhat.

He is alſo ſaid to have had another ſon, *John*, whoſe ſon, Patrick Murray, got a charter, from Alexander duke of Albany, of the lands of Murrayquhat, with a ſeiſin following thereon, in favours of the ſaid Patrick. The ſeiſin is dated 29th April 1470; and of this Patrick, John Murray of Murrayquhat, Eſq; is lineally deſcended.

He died *anno* 1439, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. CUTHBERT MURRAY of Cockpool, who was ſerved heir to his father ſir Charles, by a brieve out of the chancery, dated 3d of May 1440.

Rymer's fœd. Angl.

He was a man of good parts, and was employed in ſeveral negotiations in the reigns of king James I. and II.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— lord Borthwick, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

VIII. Sir CHARLES MURRAY of Cockpool, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Howelſet, *&c.* dated 10th January 1449.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Ryvel, *&c.* which were reſigned to him by his couſin Mary, as before obſerved, dated 22d April 1452.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter annum 1450 & 1455.

He got likewiſe charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Bread-chappel, and a great many others, all to be found in our public records.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397.

Ibid. p. 434.

And being a man of ſolid underſtanding and knowledge, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1457; and was alſo made warden of the marches, *anno* 1459.

He died *anno* 1469, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. CUTHBERT MURRAY of Cockpool, who ſucceeded him. In his father's lifetime he got a charter of the lands of Slaquhat in the barony of Cockpool, *anno* 1459.

Seiſin, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was ſerved heir to his father the laſt day of December 1470.

Ibidem.

There are two inſtruments of ſeiſin, in favours of Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, of the lands of Ryvel, Howelſet, *&c.* dated in December 1474.

He died *anno* 1493, leaving iſſue, by Mariota Menzies his ſpouſe, daughter of the laird of Weem, a ſon,

Sir *John*, who ſucceeded him.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1518.

It is ſaid he had alſo another ſon, father of John Murray, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Broughton, and was anceſtor of the Murrays of Broughton.

Seiſin, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

X. Sir JOHN MURRAY of Cockpool was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, in the lands of Cockpool, Ryvel, Rampatrick, *&c.* all lying in the ſtewartry of Annandale, 17th July 1494.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Murray de Cockpool, militi, terrarum de Cockpool, &c.* dated *anno* 1507.

Ibidem.

Afterwards he got his whole eſtate erected into one free barony, and Ryvel into a burgh of barony, by a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1509.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Cuthbert,——and a daughter,

Ibid. ad annum 1525.

Blanch Murray, married to John Carruthers of Holmonds, an ancient family of Annandale.

He died *anno* 1526, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. CUTHBERT MURRAY of Cockpool, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Cuthberto Murray, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis Murray de Cockpool militis, et Janetæ Jarden ſuæ ſponſæ*, of ſeveral lands lying in the Stewartry of Annandale, *&c.* dated 4th January 1516.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a diſpoſition from his father, to ſeveral other lands, 5th June 1525.

By the ſaid Janet Jarden, a daughter of Applegirth, he left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Charles*,——and two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Crichton of Sanquhar.

Ibid. ad annum 1538.

2. *Agnes*, married to Simon Carruthers of Mouſwald, an ancient family in the ſhire of Dumfries.

He died in the year 1552, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 326.

XII. Sir CHARLES MURRAY of Cockpool, who was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1552, and was a zealous promoter of the reformation.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Carolo Murray de Cockpool militi.

He got a charter from queen Mary, *terrarum dominicalium de Mouſwald, &c.* dated *anno* 1564.

In archivis vicecomitis de Stormont.

He was infeft in a great many lands, which appears from ſeveral ſeiſins, *viz.* one in November 1563, another in May 1564, a third in September that ſame year, a fourth in the 1581, *&c.*

He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh

lord Somerville, by whom he had ſeven ſons and one daughter.

In archivis vicecomitis de Stormont.

1. *Cuthbert*, who got from king James IV. a charter of the lands of Northfield *anno* 1589, wherein he is deſigned eldeſt ſon of ſir Charles.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter of ſeveral lands about Annan, *anno* 1590; but he died that ſame year without iſſue.

2. Sir *James*, who ſucceeded his father.

3. Sir *George*, who was groom of the bed-chamber to king James VI. at whoſe court he married an Engliſh lady of a conſiderable fortune; but having no iſſue, he bequeathed his eſtate to his youngeſt brother John, afterwards earl of Annandale, *anno* 1606, and died ſoon thereafter.

Teſtament, penes J. Murray de Murrayquhat.

4. *Charles*, who married ——, daughter of John Johnſton of Newby, by whom he had a daughter, Agnes, married to ——— Lindſay of Raſcarrol, but died before his elder brother, *anno* 1619.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

5. Sir *David*, deſigned of Clonzaird, who died without iſſue before 1621.

Ibidem.

6. Sir *Richard*, who ſucceeded his brother ſir James.

7. *John*, created earl of Annandale, of whom hereafter.

His daughter, *Jean*, was married to John Maxwell of Kirkhouſe, and was mother of —— earl of Dirleton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir Charles died *anno* 1605, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. Sir JAMES MURRAY of Cockpool, who was infeſt in a great many lands before his father's death.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He got a charter from James Carruthers of Seariggs, "To James Murray appearand of "Cockpool, of the half merk land of Sea-"riggs," *anno* 1590.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a ſeiſin of ſome other lands in September 1596, &c. and was ſerved and retoured heir to his father on 16th November 1605.

Ibidem.

There is likewiſe a ſeiſin, in favours of "Sir "James Murray of Cockpool, brother-ger-"man and neareſt heir to Cuthbert Mur-"ray, ſon and heir apparent to the deceaſt "ſir Charles, &c." dated 5th September "1606.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, of a great many lands, *viz.* one in 1607, another in 1610, a third in 1617, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1606. & 1616.

He alſo got ſeveral charters from king James VI. *domino Jacobo Murray de Cockpule militi*, of the lands of Seariggs, ſalmon-fiſhing in Annan, &c. &c. &c.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had iſſue three daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Grierſon younger of Lag, to whom ſhe had one ſon, ſir John Grierſon of Lag.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

As this ſir John had no ſons, his eldeſt daughter, Nicholas, was married to David Scot of Scotſtarvit, who had iſſue only one daughter, Marjory, by whoſe marriage with David 5th viſcount Stormont, the Murrays of Cockpool, earls of Annandale, are lineally repreſented in the perſon of the preſent lord Stormont.

2. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to John Grierſon of Capenoch: 2dly, to William Grierſon of Bargarton.

Ibidem.

3. *Marian*, married to John Murray of Broughton, Eſq; ſir Richard, her uncle, being the party contracter for her at her marriage, *anno* 1630.

Ibidem.

The three ladies, *Margaret*, *Elizabeth*, and *Marian*, above named, with conſent of their mother dame Janet Douglas, ſubmitted to their uncle, ſir John Murray of Lochmaben, (afterwards earl of Annandale) all their title to the eſtate of Cockpool, as heirs of line to ſir James, 29th June 1621. His brother ſir Richard, as heir-male, claimed the eſtate, in preference to the daughters of ſir James; but ſir John determined the right to the eſtate in favours of the heir-male.

Minutes of parliament.

Sir James died without male-iſſue, *anno* 1620. Whereupon

XIII. Sir RICHARD MURRAY of Cockpool got a precept forth of the Chancery, for infeſting him as neareſt heir-male to the deceaſt ſir James, his brother-german, &c. dated 2d April 1621.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was created a baronet by king Charles I. from whom he got a charter under the great ſeal, "*Domino Ricardo Murray, baronetto de "Cockpool, terrarum et baroniæ de Cockpool, "infra regionem Novæ Scotiæ in America*," dated *anno* 1626.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo a charter *terrarum baroniæ de Lockerbie, Hutton, Hoddam, &c.* dated in 1635.

Ibidem.

He died without iſſue in 1636, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIII. JOHN, who was ſerved heir-male and of tailie to ſir Richard Murray of Cockpool, his brother-german, 29th Auguſt 1637.

Ib. et Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was firſt deſigned by the title of Lochmaben, then of Dundrenan, &c. and got ſeveral charters, under the great ſeal, by both theſe titles, before he was made a peer.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of ſingular accompliſhments, great worth and merit, and in high favour with

with king James VI. whom he accompanied into England, *anno* 1603.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, was made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and maſter of the horſe.

Chart. in pub. archiv. hæred. maſculis e corpore ſuo, &c. ad ann. 1624.

And was afterwards raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viſcount Annan and earl of Annandale, by letters patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 13th March 1624.

He was in no leſs favour with king Charles I. to whom he was a conſtant and ſteady friend.

Ibid. inter annum 1618 & 1625.

He acquired a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters under the great ſeal, too numerous to be here inſerted.

He died *anno* 1640, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his ſpouſe, daughter of ſir John Schaw, knight, one ſon,

Ibid. ad ann. 1644.

XIV. JAMES, ſecond earl of Annandale, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti de Annandale*, of ſeveral lands, &c. He retired into England, where he lived privately all the time of the civil war.

He ſucceeded alſo to the honours of Stormont, according to the entail and patent of that family, *anno* 1642.

He married lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of James earl of Southeſk; but dying without iſſue, in December 1658, the honours of Annandale became extinct, but thoſe of Stormont devolved upon the next heir-male, according to the patent and ſubſtitution in the entail, &c. *Vide* title Stormont.

ARMS.

Azure, a creſcent between three ſtars, all within a double treſſure, counter-flowered with flower de liſſes *argent*; and a dexter canton of the ſecond, charged with a thiſtle *vert*, crowned *or*, as an augmentation.

SUPPORTERS; two lions *argent*, crowned *or*.

CREST; an angel with wings proper.

MOTTO; *Noctesque dieſque præſto*.

* * *

JOHNSTON Marquis of ANNANDALE.

THE Johnſtons were a bold and hardy race of men, always diſtinguiſhed for their bravery in repelling the inſults of the Engliſh borderers, and avenging the injuries done to their country.

They began to make a figure in Scotland in the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1214: ſoon thereafter they became numerous, and were poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in many different counties, which is ſufficiently documented by charters under the great ſeal in the public regiſter.

There were two families of this ſirname, who both deſigned themſelves by the title of Johnſton of that ilk, *viz.* thoſe of Annandale in the ſouth, and Caskieben in the north; but we cannot pretend to connect them with one another.

Chartulary of Soltray in the lawier's library.

Hugo de Johnſton was proprietor of lands in Eaſt-Lothian, in the reign of king Alexander II. and was father of

Ibid. fol. 15.

John de Johnſton, who made a donation to the monaſtery of Soltray (*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*) of part of his lands in Eaſt-Lothian, of which it ſeems the family of Keith were ſuperiors; for the donation is confirmed by Robert de Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland to which *dominus Ricardus de Keith*, his brother, Adam de Keith, his uncle, John de Keith, &c. are witneſſes. The confirmation is without date, but appears to have been before the year 1285.

Prynne's collect. vol. III.

Thomas le Johnſton, Gilbert de Johnſton, and Wauter Johnſton, are all found ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, *inter* 1292 *et* 1296; but we can give no further account of their poſterity.

We therefore proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their undoubted anceſtor,

Ibid. p. 657.

I. Sir JOHN de JOHNSTON. He was one of the Scotch barons that were forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. when he had overrun Scotland, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *Johannes de Johnſton, Chevalier del comitat. de Dumfries*, &c. The above-named Gilbert is thought to have been his brother.

Sir John was father of

Charta penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

II. JOHN de JOHNSTON, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and is particularly mentioned in a charter of Thomas Ranulph, earl of Murray, of the lands and barony of Cumlangum, which he gave to his nephew William de Moravia, &c. The charter muſt have been granted before 1331, in which year the earl died.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

III. **Gilbert** de **Johnston**, who is witneſs in the ſame charter with his father to William de Moravia, and dying about the year 1360, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir **John** de **Johnston**, who made a great figure in the reigns of king David Bruce and king Robert II.

Rymer, Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 172.

He engaged and defeated an army of the Engliſh, who had invaded Scotland, *anno* 1370.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 385.

He was alſo one of the guardians of the weſt marches, *anno* 1371, where he had often an opportunity of exerting his magnanimity and courage againſt the Engliſh borderers, and was then deſigned *dominus de Johnſton*.

He died about the year 1382 or 1383, and left iſſue a ſon,

V. Sir **John Johnston**, deſigned *dominus de eodem, miles*, who ſucceeded him.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 485.

About this time there were forty thouſand francs ſent by the king of France, to be divided amongſt the Scotch nobility, his faithful allies, of which ſir John Johnſton got three hundred, *anno* 1385.

Ib. tom. VIII. p. 57.

This ſir John, together with ſir John Carlyle, and ſir William Stuart of Caſtlemilk, were appointed by the earl of Douglas, then chief warden of the marches, ſureties for the keeping of a truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1398.

And dying about the year 1420, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 340.

VI. Sir **Adam Johnston**, *dominus de eodem*, who raiſed his vaſſals and followers, joined the Scotch army under the command of the brave earl of Ormond, and behaved gallantly againſt the Engliſh at the battle of Sark, where the Scots obtained a conſiderable victory.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Home's hiſt. of Douglas.

He was afterwards very inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the rebellion of the earls of Douglas, for which king James II. made him a grant of the lands of Peddinane in Lanarkſhire, *&c.*

Crawfurd's peerage.

Mr. Crawfurd ſays, that ſir Adam gave theſe lands to his couſin Herbert de Johnſton, anceſtor of the Johnſtons of Weſterhall.

Saſina penes comitem de Hyndford.

There is an inſtrument of ſaiſin of the twenty merk land of Peddinane, granted to Matthew Johnſton, upon a precept from the chancery, proceeding upon a charter from king James II. dated 19th *November* 1455.

Haddington's collections.

We find that Herbert de Johnſton got ſeveral lands in the barony of Kirkmichael, in Dumfries-ſhire, from the earl of Crawfurd, for liberating his perſon out of the hands of James earl of Douglas, who had taken him captive, believing he intended to deſert his intereſt, and eſpouſe the king's, *anno* 1462.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

This Herbert was alſo proprietor of ſome lands in the barony of Bothwel, which he reſigned to James lord Hamilton, in exchange for the lands of Gladſtanes, *&c.* by a charter dated 15th May 1463.

We now return to

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254. 300, 327, &c.

Sir Adam, who was often one of the guarantees of treaties of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1449, 1451, *&c.*

What family his firſt wife was of, we have not been able to diſcover, but by her he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

Sir Richard Maitland's hiſt. of the family of Seton, ad ann. 1441.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Dunbar daughter of George earl of March, widow of John lord Seton, by whom he had another ſon,

Crawfurd's notes on Buchanan.

Sir *Gilbert Johnſton*, who married Agnes, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Alexander Elphingſton of that ilk, with whom he got the lands and barony of Elphingſton. He afterwards got a charter of the lands of Drumry, "*Gilberto de Johnſton, de Elphingſton, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

"*anno* 1471," and was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1484.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 243.

Sir Adam died *anno* 1455, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397.

VII. Sir **John Johnston**, *dominus de eodem*, who was one of the conſervators of the peace with England, *anno* 1457.

Ib. p. 434.

He was alſo appointed one of the wardens of the marches, and guarantees of a truce, *anno* 1459, and always acted with vigour and intrepidity againſt the enemies of his country.

He married Mary, daughter of John lord Maxwell, anceſtor of the earls of Nithſdale, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.

Chart. in the archiv. of the family of Annandale.

2. *John*, who got from his father the five merk lands of Wamfry, upon the 2d November 1476, which, upon the failure of his iſſue, returned to the family.

He died before the year 1484, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Saiſin ibid.

VIII. **James Johnston**, *dominus de eodem*, who, as heir to his father, was infeſt in the lands of Johnſton, *anno* 1484.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 458.

He was alſo a man of ſingular reſolutiou, and behaved with particular conduct and courage at the battle of Kirkconnel, where he and the laird of Cockpool had the chief command of the Scotch army, *anno* 1484.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. **Adam Johnston**, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his ſaiſin of the lands of Johnſton, Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Annandale.

ſton, is deſigned ſon and heir of James Johnſton of that ilk, 24th May 1488.

He died *anno* 1508, having married ——, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. JAMES JOHNSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Johnſton, *&c.* wherein he is deſigned ſon and heir of Adam Johnſton of that ilk, dated 2d November 1509.

Ibidem.

He got charters from king James V. of a great many other lands; and, like many of his brave anceſtors, was a ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of our country, and was in great favour both with king James IV. and V.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had iſſue four ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert*.
3. *Adam Johnſton* of Cory.
4. *James*, anceſtor of the Johnſtons of Wamfry, which is inſtructed by an agreement betwixt John Johnſton of that ilk, and James Johnſton of Wamfry, dated the 12th March 1550, wherein this James is deſigned brother-german to the ſaid John.

Extract from the commiſſary court books of Dumfries.

He died *anno* 1528, or 1529, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Saſina in archiv. familiæ de Annandale.

XI. JOHN JOHNSTON of that ilk, in whoſe favours there is a ſeiſin of the lands of Johnſton, *&c.* proceeding upon a precept from the chancery, for infeſting him as heir ſerved and retoured to the deceaſt James Johnſton of that ilk, his father, dated the laſt of February 1542.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

On 2d March thereafter, he reſigned his lands of Johnſton, in favours of James his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, reſerving to himſelf the liferent, and a reaſonable tierce to Elizabeth Jardin his ſpouſe, upon which there paſſed a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1543.

Ibidem.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many other lands, too numerous to be here inſerted.

He, like his anceſtors, was a man of courage, and effectually checked the inroads of the borderers, which were very frequent in his time.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 326.

He ſignalized himſelf particularly at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547; and was afterwards one of the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the differences about the diſputed lands on the borders, *anno* 1552.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Jardin of Applegirth, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*.
2. *Robert*, whoſe ſon and heir was deſigned Robert Johnſton of Stapleton, who was father of Robert Johnſton of Raecleugh, tutor-in-law to James Johnſton of that ilk, *anno* 1609.

Ib. and writs of the family of Annandale.

1. Daughter, *Dorothea*, married to John Maitland of Auchincaſtle.
2. *Margaret*, married to Chriſtopher Irving, Eſq; ſon and apparent heir of Edward Irving of Bonſhaw, Eſq; in Dumfriesſhire.

Contract, penes dom. Irvin de Bonſhaw, ad annum 1566.

He married, 2dly, Nicolas, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had two ſons.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1550.

The eldeſt, named alſo *James*, deſigned of Lochwood-houſe.

2. *John Johnſton* of Neiſt.

He died about the year 1568.

Ibidem.

XII. JAMES, firſt ſon and apparent heir of John Johnſton of that ilk, married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Hamilton of Samuelton, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Douglas of Caſhogle.
2. *Jean*, married to William Livingſton of Jerviſwood.

He died before his father, about the year 1559, and was ſucceded by his ſon,

XIII. JOHN, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1568.

Ib. inter annum 1558, & 1582.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, in all which he is deſigned *dominus de eodem*.

Chart. penes marchion. de Annandale.

He was likeways a man of ſpirit and courage, and of great prudence and ſagacity. He was very active in repelling the inroads of the borderers, was appointed warden of the weſt marches, and juſtice general, by king James VI. *anno* 1579.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Scot of Buccleugh, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James*,———and two daughters,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Jardin, younger of Applegirth.
2. *Grizel*, married to ſir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun.

He died *anno* 1586, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1600. & 1608.

XIV. Sir JAMES JOHNSTON, who was heir ſerved and retoured to John Johnſton of that ilk, his father, in the baronies of Johnſton, *&c.* 27th Auguſt 1588, and obtained charters from king James VI. of a great many lands, in which he is deſigned *Jacobus dominus de Johnſton, miles, &c.*

He was a man of good parts, and a particular favourite of king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him at the

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Spottiſwood's hiſtory.

the ſolemnity of the queen's coronation, *anno* 1590. He was appointed warden of the weſt marches *anno* 1596, in which office he continued, till he was unhappily killed in a family quarrel, by the lord Maxwel, on 6th April 1608.

By Sarah his wife, daughter of John lord Herries, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. James, (afterwards earl of Hartfiel) who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Moffatdale, Evandale, *&c. anno* 1628.

Diploma ib.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great loyalty and integrity, and was in high favour with king Charles I. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Johnſton of Lochwood, by patent to his heirs-male, 20th of June 1633, and created him earl of Hartfiel, by patent to his heirs-male, dated 18th March 1643.

He adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family during all the time of the civil war, for which he was impriſoned, had his eſtate ſequeſtrate, and ſuffered many other hardſhips on account of his loyalty.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Douglas, eldeſt daughter of William earl of Queenſberry, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to ſir George Graham of Netherby, by whom ſhe had ſir Richard Graham, firſt viſcount Preſton, and ſeveral other ſons. She married, 2dly, ſir George Fletcher of Huttonhall in Cumberland, but to him ſhe had no iſſue.
2. Lady *Janet*, married to ſir William Murray of Stenhope.
3. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Dalziel of Glenae.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Samuel Johnſton of Elphingſton, baronet. And, 3dly, lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, but left no ſurviving iſſue by either.

He died in April 1653, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Diploma in pub. archiv. hæredibus maſculis ſeu femellis, &c.

XVI. James, ſecond earl of Hartfiel, who, upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. was conſtituted one of the lords of his privy council, and, with his majeſty's approbation, exchanged the title of Hartfiel for that of Annandale; upon which he got a new patent, with the former precedency, "*Jacobo comiti de Annandale et Hartfiel, vicecomiti de Annand, domino Johnſton de Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, Evandale, &c*" to his heirs whatſoever, male or female, dated 13th February 1661.

Ibid. hæredibus maſculis, ſeu femellis, ſine diviſione, &c.

He got alſo a charter, under the great ſeal, of his whole lands, erecting the ſame into a lordſhip, earldom, and regality, "To him, "and his heirs whatſoever," containing a grant of the office of hereditary conſtable of the caſtle of Lochmaben, dated 3d April 1662.

He had alſo another grant of the office of hereditary ſteward of the ſtewartry of Annandale, *&c.*

He married lady Henriet, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon, his ſecond wife, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and three daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *John Johnſton*, Eſq;

1. Daughter, lady *Mary*, married to William earl of Crawfurd.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir James Montgomery of Skelmorly.
3. Lady *Henriet*, married to ſir John Carmichael of Bonnytoun.

He died on 7th July 1672, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. William, ſecond earl of Annandale, and third of Hartfiel, who was appointed one of the lords of the privy council to king William, one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and preſident of the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1695, in which high office he acquitted himſelf to the general ſatisfaction, by the candid and diſtinct manner in which he reſumed the debates. He was further dignified with the title of marquis of Annandale, by letters patent to him and his heirs-male whatſoever, dated 24th June 1701, and that ſame year was appointed high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the kirk of Scotland.

Hæredibus ſuis maſculis quibuſcunque omni tempore futuro. Regiſtrate 1ſt July 1701.

He was made preſident of the council by queen Anne, one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, conjunct ſecretary of ſtate, knight of the thiſtle, *anno* 1704, and high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the kirk of Scotland, *anno* 1705.

In the parliament 1706, he oppoſed the union with all his intereſt, and made ſeveral ſpeeches and proteſts againſt it, containing the reaſon of his diſſent; all which were entered in the records of parliament.

However, after the union was concluded, he was choſen one of the ſixteen peers to repreſent Scotland in the firſt Britiſh parliament; was re-elected *anno* 1710, and appointed her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the kirk of Scotland, *anno* 1711.

He was alſo appointed one of the privy council to king George I. keeper of the privy ſeal; and was again elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, *anno* 1715.

He married, 1ſt, Sophia, daughter and heireſs of John Fairholm of Craigiehall, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Lord *William*, who died unmarried.

Lady *Henrietta*, his daughter, was married to Charles earl of Hopetoun.

He married, 2dly, Charlotte, daughter of John Venden-Benpeden of Weſtminſter, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons.

1. Lord *George*, now marquis of Annandale.
2. Lord *John*, who was elected member of parliament for the burghs of Dumfries, *&c. anno* 1721, and died unmarried *anno* 1742.

The marquis died the 14th January 1721, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. **James**, ſecond marquis of Annandale; a man of fine parts, and exquiſite taſte in the arts and ſciences.

He died at Naples unmarried, *anno* 1730, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XVIII. **George**, third marquis of Annandale.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a ſaltire *ſable*, on a chief *gules*, three cuſhions *or*: 2d and 3d, *or*, an anchor in pale *gules*.

Supporters; on the *dexter* ſide a lion *argent*, armed and langued *azure*, crowned with an imperial crown *or*: on the *ſiniſter*, a horſe *argent*, furniſhed *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath a ſpur erect *or*, winged *argent*.

Motto; *Nunquam non paratus*.

ARBUTHNOT Viſcount ARBUTHNOT.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that this is a local ſirname, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Arbuthnot in the Mearns, when ſirnames began to be uſed in Scotland.

The firſt we find upon record, is,

I. **Hugo**, promiſcuouſly deſigned de Arbuthnot and Aberbothenoth, who, according to a learned author, got poſſeſſion of the lands of Arbuthnot, by marrying the daughter of Osbertus Oliphard, ſheriff of Mearns, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. about the year 1160, from whence he aſſumed his ſirname.

Sir George Mackenzie's baronage of Scotl. M. S. in the lawyers library, Edinburgh.

Ricardus de Aberbothenoth, *clericus regis*, flouriſhed in the reign of king William the lion; but we cannot connect him with this family.

Chartul. of Arbroath. Ib.

The ſaid Hugo had a long conteſt with the biſhop of St. Andrews, about the property of the Kirktown of Arbuthnot, which was not determined in his time.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **Duncanus de Aberbothenoth**, who continued his father's conteſt with the biſhop of St. Andrews about the property of the Kirktown of Arbuthnot, which was at laſt determined againſt him by an aſſembly of eccleſiaſtics held at Perth, *anno* 1206.

Original decreet penes vicecomitem de Arbuthnot, inſert in Nisbet's appendix, page 87.

He left iſſue two ſons,

1. *Hugo*, his heir.
2. *Alwinus de Arbuthnot*, who is witneſs to a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, in the reign of king Alexander II.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Walterum Macfarlane de eodem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Hugo**, third baron of Aberbothenoth, who is a witneſs in a charter to the monaſtery of Arbroath, together with his father, therein deſigned *dominus Duncanus de Aberbothenoth*, whereby *Robertus filius Warnebaldi, et Reſcinda ſponſa ſua*, gave to the monaſtery of Arbroath, "*totum feodum noſtrum in parochia de Fordun, &c.*"

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. **Hugo de Aberbothenoth**, who, on account of the flaxen colour of his hair, was deſigned *Hugo le Blond, dominus de Aberbothenoth*.

He was a liberal benefactor to the clergy; witneſs his donations to the monks of Aberbrothock *anno* 1282. The original of one of theſe donations, ſtill in the family, has this Hugo's ſeal appended to it. The impreſſion is a creſcent and a ſtar, which, with very little variation, is at this day the arms of the family.

Larger Chartulary of Arbroath in the lawyers library, Edin.

He died about the end of the thirteenth century, and was buried amongſt his anceſtors at the church of Arbuthnot, where there is a ſtatue of him in ſtone at full length, ſtill to be ſeen.

He married a daughter of the antient and honourable family of the Morvilles, by whom he had a ſon,

Orig. et increment. familiæ Arbuthnoticæ penes vicecomitem de Arbuthnot.

V. **Duncanus**, fifth baron of Aberbothenoth, who ſucceeded him, and died at his manſion-

Orig. et increment. familiæ Arbuthnoticæ.

manſion-houſe of Arbuthnot in December 1314.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon, another

Ibidem.

VI. Duncanus, ſixth baron of Aberbothenoth, who ſurvived his father but a ſhort time, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VII. Hugo de Aberbuthnot, who lived in the beginning of the reign of king David II. and left a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. Philippus, eighth baron of Arbuthnot, and the firſt we find deſigned *dominus ejuſdem*.

He, like many of his anceſtors, was a liberal benefactor to the church and clergy; witneſs his large donations *fratribus Carmel. burgi de Aberdeen, &c.* The original charter, which is ſtill extant, is dated in April 1355, and is afterwards confirmed by king David II. *anno* 1366.

Chart. in archivis regis Dav.

He married, firſt, —— Keith, daughter of ſir William Keith great mariſhal of Scotland, but by her he had no male iſſue.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Dalkeith, anceſtor of the earl of Morton, by Agnes Dunbar, daughter of the earl of March; by whom he had a ſon,

Hugh, his heir,———and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William lord Monipenny.

IX. Hugh Arbuthnot, *dominus ejuſdem*, ſucceeded. It ſeems this Hugh, with ſeveral other gentlemen in the ſhire of Mearns, upon great provocation, had been acceſſary to the killing of John Melvil of Glenbervie; and, claiming the privileges of the clan Macduff, was aſſoilzied from the ſaid ſlaughter, as being within the ninth degree of kindred to Macduff earl of Fife.

Sir George Mackenzie's baronage, &c.

Orig. et increment. familiæ Arbuthnoticæ.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Keith, anceſtor to the earl mariſhal, by whom he had

Robert, his heir,———and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Andrew Menzies, provoſt of Aberdeen, anceſtor of the family of Pitfoddils.

He lived to a very great age, and dying *anno* 1446, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Robert Arbuthnot, *dominus ejuſdem*, who married Giles, daughter of ſir Walter Ogilvie of Lentrethan, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, anceſtor of the earl of Airly, by whom he had ſix ſons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *Hugh Arbuthnot* of Balmaquin and Bryckie, which eſtate he got by marrying Janet Balmaquin, heireſs thereof.
3. *Robert Arbuthnot* of Banff.
4. *Alexander*, who died without iſſue.
5. *James*.
6. *William*.

Ibid. Orig. et increment. familiæ Arbuthnoticæ.

Ibidem.

His daughter Catharine was married to ſir John Allardice of that ilk.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Arbuthnot.

This Robert died *anno* 1450, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. David Arbuthnot, *dominus ejuſdem*, who made a great figure in the reign of king James II. and bore a conſiderable ſhare in all the tranſactions of his time.

He was one of the free barons, upon an inqueſt, for ſettling the marches of ſome lands with the abbot and convent of Arbroath, *anno* 1460.

Large Chart. of Arbroath. page 74.

He married —— Durham, daughter of —— Durham of Grange, an antient family in the county of Angus, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Arbuthnot.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Hugh Arbuthnot*, doctor of medicine, who, being a perſon of great ſkill and knowledge in his profeſſion, was invited over to France, where he ſettled, married, and had iſſue.

Ibidem.

1. Daughter *Elizabeth*, was married to —— Barclay of Gartly, an antient family in Aberdeenſhire.
2. *Giles*, married to —— Fraſer of Dores.
3. *Catharine*, married to Alexander Graham tutor of Morphy.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1470, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, *miles, dominus ejuſdem*, who, being a perſon of great loyalty and integrity, was in high favour with their majeſties king James III. and IV. as appears from the great number of letters he had from both theſe monarchs, all written with their own hands, and which are ſtill preſerved amongſt the archives of the family; copies whereof may be ſeen at large in Niſbet's appendix, to which we refer our readers, who wiſh to ſee a fuller account of this family.

Niſbet's append. p. 89.

He was likewiſe a man of great prudence, œconomy and frugality, and made ſeveral conſiderable new purchaſes, which he added to his paternal inheritance, and for all which he got charters under the great ſeal, in 1487, 1488, 1493, 1494, *&c.* and recovered the barony of Fiddes, which had been out of the family above two hundred years.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He ſat in the parliament held by king James III. at Edinburgh, the 29th of January 1487, and is then deſigned *dominus Robertus Arbuthnot de eodem, &c.*

Records of parliament in the lawyers library.

He was one of the gentlemen upon the inqueſt, in the ſervice of James Wiſhart of Pittarrow, *anno* 1491, and is witneſs to the earl mariſhal's charter to his ſecond ſon, of the lands of Troup, *anno* 1493.

Haddington's collections.

He made ſeveral donations to the religious, and founded and endowed a chaplainry at the church of Arbuthnot, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ; et Mariotæ Scrimgeour ſponſæ ſuæ, &c. &c.* dated in 1505, and confirmed by king James IV. the ſame year.

Ibid. and Nisbet, p. 90.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of ſir James Wiſhart of Pittarrow, an antient family in the Mearns, by whom he had one only ſon,

Ambroſe, who died in the flower of his age.

He married, 2dly, Mariota, daughter of ſir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, anceſtor of the earl of Dundee, by whom he had four ſons and ſix daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Mr. *Robert Arbuthnot*.
3. *George Arbuthnot*, who died in France without iſſue.
4. *Andrew Arbuthnot* of Futhes, who got ſeveral charters of lands under the great ſeal, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, by whom he had, 1ſt, Robert his ſucceſſor; 2d, Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, principal of the king's college at Aberdeen, who was an ornament to his country, for his great learning and knowledge in all the liberal arts and ſciences.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1553 et 1555.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Fotheringhame of Pourie.
2. *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to —— Auchinleck of that ilk; 2dly, to Gilbert Turring of Foveran.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to Alexander Fraſer of Dores.
4. *Giles*, married to Graham of Morphie.
5. *Janet*, married to Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, anceſtor of lord Halkerton.
6. *Mariota*, married to James Biſſet of Eaſter Kinneff.

He died in the year 1506, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. James Arbuthnot, *dominus ejuſdem*. He got a charter from king James IV. dated in 1506, *de baronia, caſtro, et fortalitio de Arbuthnot, &c.*

Ibidem.

He alſo got charters of ſeveral other lands and got them all erected into one free barony, *anno* 1511.

Ibidem.

He married lady Jean Stuart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, page 172.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *David*, who, having devoted himſelf to the ſervice of the church, was made parſon of Menmure, but was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547.

His daughter, *Iſabel*, was married, 1ſt, to —— Ouchterlonie of Kelly; and, 2dly, to Robert Maule of Panmure, anceſtor to the earls of that family.

Chart. [illegible] comit. Panmur.

He died in the flower of his age, *anno* 1521, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Robert Arbuthnot, *dominus ejuſdem*, a man of great worth and merit, and of high character in the reigns of king James V. and queen Mary. He had a very conſiderable eſtate, which appears by his charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies too numerous to be here inſerted.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1550 & 1570.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of —— Erskine of Dun, an antient family in the ſhire of Forfar, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue. He married, 2dly, lady Chriſtian Keith, daughter of Robert lord Keith, eldeſt ſon and heir to William earl mariſhal, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.
2. *John Arbuthnot* of Mandynes.
3. *Alexander Arbuthnot* of Pitcarles.
4. *Robert*, who dedicated himſelf to the ſervice of the church, was parſon of Arbuthnot, and a man of great piety and learning.

1. Daughter, was married to —— Clephan of Carſlogie.
2. ——, married to —— Straiton of Laurieſton.
3. ——, married to —— Seymour of Balyordie.
4. ——, married to —— Strachan of Brighton.

Robert of that ilk married, 3dly, Helen, daughter of —— Clephan of Carſlogie, an antient family in the ſhire of Fife, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *David Arbuthnot* of Findowrie.
2. *James Arbuthnot* of Blackſtoun.
3. *Hugh Arbuthnot* of Auchterforfar.

1. Daughter, ——, was married to —— Mortimer of Craigievar, in Aberdeenſhire.
2. ——, married to —— Ogilvie of Balfour, in the county of Forfar.
3. ——, married to —— Lindſay of Barnyards.
4. ——, married to —— Ogilvy of Balnaboth.

He died in October 1579, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Andrew Arbuthnot, *dominus ejuſdem*, who was a man of great prudence and induſtry, and made ſeveral new acquiſitions to his eſtate, even in his father's lifetime, *viz.* the baronies of Arrat, Pitforthy, &c.

Ibidem.

&c. &c. for all which he got charters under the great ſeal, *anno* 1553, *&c. &c.*

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Alexander Carnegie of Kinnaird, anceſtor of the earl of Southeſk, by whom he had three ſons and a daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.
2. *James Arbuthnot* of Arrat, who married a daughter of —— Livingſtone of Dunipace, by whom he had two ſons, *viz.* ſir Robert Arbuthnot of Arrat, who ſucceeded to the eſtate of Arbuthnot upon his uncle's deceaſe, and James, tutor of Arbuthnot.
3. *Patrick Arbuthnot* of Chappletoun.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to —— Fraſer of Dores.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1606, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. Sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, who was a man of great parts, both natural and acquired; and that his royal maſter had a juſt notion of his integrity and abilities, appears from his majeſty's letter to him, (ſtill extant) in relation to the compoſing of differences at a general convention, which the king had appointed to meet at Lithgow in July 1608.

The original, penes vicecom. de Arbuthnot, Copie 112. and Niſbet's appendix, p. 92.

He married lady Mary Keith, daughter of William lord Keith, ſon and heir apparent of William earl mariſhal, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George earl of Errol, but dying without iſſue *anno* 1615, the eſtate of Arbuthnot devolved upon his nephew,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVII. Sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, who was eldeſt ſon of his brother James Arbuthnot of Arrat, as before noticed. He, having got a liberal education both at home and abroad, by the care of his uncle, returned from his travels with the character of a polite and accompliſhed gentleman, and made a very conſiderable figure in ſeveral parliaments of king James VI. and king Charles I.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Keith, daughter of George earl mariſhal, but ſhe dying ſoon thereafter, by her he had no iſſue.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of Simon lord Lovat, by Jean his wife, daughter of James lord Down, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Robert*, afterwards viſcount of Arbuthnot.
2. *Andrew Arbuthnot* of Fiddes.
3. *Alexander*, a young gentleman of great courage and loyalty, who was killed at the battle of Dumbar, *anno* 1650.
4. *Simon Arbuthnot* of Catterlin.

1. Daughter, *Jean*, married to ſir Alexander Burnet of Leyes.
2. *Margaret*, married to ſir Alexander Carnegie of Pittarrow.
3. *Janet*, married to William Keith of Hallgreen.

He died in 1633, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. Sir Robert Arbuthnot *miles, dominus ejuſdem.* He always adhered firmly to the intereſt of his majeſty king Charles I. who, for his faithful ſervices, firſt conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viſcount of Arbuthnot, and lord Innerbervie, by letters patent to his heirs-male, dated 16th November 1641.

Ibidem.

Regiſter of patents in the Chancery.

He married, 1ſt, lady Marjory Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southeſk, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir John Forbes of Monimuſk in Aberdeenſhire.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, by whom he had another ſon, and a daughter.

His ſon, *Alexander Arbuthnot* of Knox, married Jean, daughter of Patrick Scot of Roſſie, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Alexander Arbuthnot of Knox, one of the commiſſioners of exciſe in the reign of king George II. who married Janet, daughter of John Ronald of Larnie, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons,

1. *Robert*, married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Riddle of Grange, Eſq; by whom he hath three ſons, Alexander, John, and Robert.
2. *Archibald*, married to Margaret Lees, by whom he hath two ſons, Romeo and Archibald.

The viſcount's daughter, Anne, married to William Forbes of Ludquhairn, in Aberdeenſhire.

He died in the year 1659, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Robert, ſecond viſcount of Arbuthnot, who married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of William earl mariſhal, by lady Elizabeth Seton his wife, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir Thomas Burnet of Leyes.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg and Straloch, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters:

1. Mr. *John Arbuthnot* of Fordun, anceſtor of the preſent viſcount of Arbuthnot, of whom afterwards,

2. Mr. *Alexander*, who changed his ſirname to Maitland, on account of his marriage with Jean, eldeſt daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, and was one of the barons of his majeſty's exchequer in Scotland.

3. Mr. *Thomas*.

1. Daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to Mr. Robert Gordon of Clunie, and, 2dly, to David Riccart of Riccartoun.

2. *Anne*, married to Mr. John Horn of Weſterhall, advocate.

3. *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to John Macfarlane of that ilk; and, 2dly, to Mr. John Spotſwood of that ilk, advocate.

All of them had iſſue.

He died in 1684, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. Robert, third viſcount of Arbuthnot, who married lady Anne Sutherland, daughter of George earl of Sutherland, by lady Jean Wemyſs, daughter of David earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, viſcount of Arbuthnot, who ſucceeded his brother.

1. Daughter, *Jean*, married to captain Crawfurd of Camlurg.

2. *Anne*.
3. *Mary*. } which three laſt died without iſſue.
4. *Margaret*.

And dying in 1692, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. Robert, fourth viſcount of Arbuthnot, a man of great parts and expectation, but died unmarried *anno* 1710, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XXI. John, fifth viſcount of Arbuthnot, a man of great honour and probity, who married Jean, daughter of William Moriſon of Preſtongrange; and dying without iſſue in 1756, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin John Arbuthnot, ſon and heir of Mr. John Arbuthnot of Fordun, to whom we now return.

XX. Mr. John Arbuthnot of Fordun, firſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of Robert ſecond viſcount of Arbuthnot, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, married Margaret Falconer, daughter of ſir James Falconer of Pheſdo, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, of whom two ſons and five daughters are ſtill alive.

1. *James*, a banker in Edinburgh, who died unmarried.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Arbuthnot, upon the death of the fifth viſcount, as before obſerved.

3. Doctor *Thomas Arbuthnot* of Ballgleſſie, phyſician in Montroſe, who married a daughter of —— Forbes of Thornton, in the county of Kincardine, and hath iſſue.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Mary*, married to John Douglas of Tulliwhillie, and hath iſſue.

3. *Jean*.

4. *Ann*.

5. *Catharine*, married to James More of Invernettie.

XXI. John, ſixth viſcount of Arbuthnot, married, 1ſt, May Douglas, daughter and co-heireſs of —— Douglas of Bridgeford, by whom he hath no ſurviving iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Alexander Arbuthnot of Findourie, deſcended of David Arbuthnot, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, (No. XIV. of this account), by whom he hath iſſue three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Arbuthnot.

2. *John*.

3. *Hugh*.

1. Daughter, *Charlot*.

2. *Margaret*.

ARMS.

Azure, a creſcent between three ſtars, *argent*.

Crest; on a wreath, a peacock's head couped proper.

Supporters; two wyverns *vert*, ſpouting fire.

Motto; *laus Deo*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Arbuthnot, in the ſhire of Kincardine, *&c.*

CAMPBELL Duke of ARGYLE.

THAT the noble and illuſtrious name of CAMPBELL is of very great antiquity in Scotland, is acknowledged by all our hiſtorians.

Cambden derives their origin from the antient kings of Argyle, about the ſixth century.

Cambd. folio edit. p. 706.

Mr. Martin of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, ſays, “ It is the opinion of ſome, that they came originally from “ France, and aſſumed their ſirname about “ the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.”

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. I. p. 53. and vol. II. p. 59.

In the traditional accounts of our bards and ſenachies, it is ſaid, that their predeceſſors were in poſſeſſion of the lands of Lochow, in Argyleſhire, before the reſtoration of our monarchy by king Fergus II. *anno* 404; and that the firſt appellation they uſed, was O-Dubhin, which, according to an early cuſtom, they aſſumed from Diarmed O-Dubhin, one of their anceſtors, who was a brave and warlike man; and from him, in the Galic language, they are called Siol Diarmed; that is, the poſterity and offspring of Diarmed.

Mr. Duncanſon's hiſt. of the family M. S. penes ducem de Argyle. Crawfurd's Peerage, &c.

The bards have recorded a long ſeries of the barons of Lochow, deſcended of the foreſaid Diarmed O-Dubhin, who were renowned both for courage and conduct: amongſt whom was Paul O-Dubhin, lord of Lochow, who was denominated Paul Inſpuran, from his being the king's treaſurer. But he having no male iſſue, his eſtate went to his daughter Eva, who being married to Gilleſpick O-Dubhin, a relation of her own, he got their name changed to Campbell, to perpetuate the memory of a noble and heroic action performed by him for the crown of France, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

Ibidem.

From this Gilleſpick, therefore, we ſhall deduce the deſcent of the illuſtrious family of Argyle.

I. GILLESPICK O-DUBHIN, or CAMPBELL, lord of Lochow, according to the M. S. hiſtory of the family, lived in the reign of king David I. and married Eva, only daughter and heireſs of Paul O-Dubhin before noticed, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

II. DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who ſucceeded him, flouriſhed in the reign of king Malcolm IV. and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. COLIN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who lived in the reign of king William the Lion, but of whom we have nothing memorable.

He left iſſue a ſon,

IV. GILLESPICK, or, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Lochow, who ſucceeded him, and flouriſhed in the end of the reign of king William, and beginning of king Alexander II. and is particularly mentioned in the ſtatutes of that laſt prince, *anno* 1214, 1215, &c.

Regiam Majeſtatem, cap. 17.

He married Finetta, daughter of John Frazer, lord of Tweddale, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Lovat, penes magiſtrum Gulielmum Fraſer ſcribam Edin.

V. DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who, in the reign of king Alexander II. married a daughter of the family of Cummyn, by whom he had iſſue two ſons,

Martin's genealogical collections.

1. Sir *Gilleſpick*.
2. *John*, a man of great learning and knowledge, and a famous author, who flouriſhed betwixt 1250 and 1286, and was an ornament to his country for learning, &c.

Douglas. Walker's chron. Dr. MacKenzie's lives of the Scotch writers, p. 387, &c.

Duncan was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir GILLESPICK, or, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, knight, and lord of Lochow, who made a conſiderable figure in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. and beginning of the reign of king Alexander III.

In the charter of erection of the burgh of Newburgh, this Gilleſpick Campbell, together with William earl of Mar, John de Lindſay, John de Haya, William Biſſet, &c. are witneſſes at Strivling, 4th March 1266.

Chartul. of Lindores, penes Walterum Macfarlane, de eodem, p. 205.

He married a daughter of William de Somerville, baron of Carnwath, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir COLIN MORE CAMPBELL, *dominus de Lochow*, who ſucceeded him, and was a renowned and warlike chieftain. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Alexander III. *anno* 1280; and from him the chief or head of the family of Argyle is called Macallan-More in the highlands to this day.

In a charter by Malcolm earl of Lennox, *Johanni de Luſs*, the witneſſes are, *dominus Jacobus Seneſcallus Scotiæ, dominus Reginaldus de Crawfurd, dominus Colinus Campbell, &c. circiter annum* 1281.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes eundem, p. 34.

He was one of the great barons of Scotland that were ſummoned to Berwick on the part of king Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

It muſt here be obſerved, that the Campbells, by this time, were become ſo numerous in Scotland, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh them, except when they are locally deſigned, there being many of that ſirname in Prynne's collections, (men of rank) ſwearing allegiance to king Edward I. of England, betwixt the years 1291 and 1297, *viz.* Nicol, or Neil Campbell, Colin de Campbell, Duncan Campbell del Iſles, Thomas Campbell, Dougal Campbell, Arthur Campbell, another Duncan Campbell, ſir Dovenald Campbell, *&c.*

Prynne's collections, and remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 26, 31, 32, 36, and 45.

This ſir Colin acquired from ſir William Lindſay the lands of Symington in Ayrſhire, and made a donation of the ſuperiority thereof to the monks of Newbottle, by a charter, wherein he is deſigned *dominus Colinus Campbell, miles, filius quondam domini Gilleſpick Campbell, &c. anno* 1293.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes Walterum Macfarlane de eod. p. 12 & 13.

He was ſlain ſoon thereafter, at a place called the String of Cowal, in a conflict betwixt him and the lord of Lorn, leaving iſſue, by —— Sinclair his ſpouſe, three ſons.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

1. Sir *Neil*, his heir.
2. Sir *Dovenald Campbell* of Reidhouſe or Reidcaſtle, anceſtor of the family of Loudoun. *Vide* title *Earl of Loudoun.*
3. *John Campbell*, who was bred to the church.

Rymer tom. II. p. 725, ad ann. 1296.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir NEIL CAMPBELL baron of Lochow, who, in his father's lifetime, made a donation to the monaſtery of Cambuskenneth, of part of the lands of Menſtrie, and is then deſigned *Nigellus Campbell filius Colini, &c. anno* 1282.

Chartul. of Cambuskenneth, penes Macfarlane, p. 65. No. 50.

He was a man of ſingular merit, and a true patriot; and tho he ſubmitted to Baliol's government for ſome time, yet no ſooner did the heroic king Robert Bruce begin to aſſert his title to the crown, than he joined him moſt heartily and ſincerely, and never afterwards deſerted his intereſt, but did him many great and ſignal ſervices when he was in the utmoſt diſtreſs, and aſſiſted at his coronation at Scoon, *anno* 1306.

Abercrombie vol. I. p. 571.

He afterwards commanded a party of loyaliſts againſt the lord Lorn, a declared enemy of king Robert and his country, and reduced Argyleſhire and Lorn to the king's obedience.

Barber's life of K. Robert.

He entered into a memorable aſſociation with ſir Gilbert Hay, ſir Alexander Seton, and other loyaliſts, wherein they bound themſelves till death, to defend the liberties of their country, and king Robert Bruce's right to the crown againſt all enemies, French, Engliſh, and Scots; to which they all put their hands and ſeals, at Cambuskenneth, the 9th day of September 1308.

The original writ is among the archives of the family of Marr.

After the king was well ſettled on his throne, ſir Neil, being no leſs an able ſtateſman than a brave ſoldier, was employed in ſeveral important negotiations to the king of England; particularly he, with ſir John Menteith, were appointed plenipotentiaries for Scotland, and Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, *&c.* for England, *anno* 1309.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 163.

And after the battle of Bannockburn, he, with ſir Roger Kilpatrick, Robert Keith, and Gilbert Hay, were ſent commiſſioners, to treat of a laſting peace with king Edward in perſon, then at Durham, *anno* 1314, tho' at that time it took no effect.

Ibid. p. 495.

He was likewiſe one of the great barons at the parliament of Ayr, where the ſucceſſion to the crown was ſettled upon the heirs of king Robert Bruce, *anno* 1315.

Anderſon's Independ.

King Robert, on account of his loyalty, great and faithful ſervices, made him a grant of ſeveral lands then in the crown; all which are contained in a charter under the great ſeal, the ninth year of king Robert's reign, *anno* 1315.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

And, as a teſtimony of his great eſteem and regard for ſir Neil, he beſtowed upon him in marriage his ſiſter, lady Mary Bruce, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Colin*.
2. *John*, a man of ſingular worth and merit, and in high favour with his uncle king Robert Bruce, who dignified him with the title of earl of Athole, (then in the crown by the forfeiture of David de Strabogie) to him, and the heirs of his body; but he dying without iſſue, the honours returned to the crown, and were afterwards beſtowed upon William Douglas, lord of Liddiſdale.

Niſbet's Append. p. 178. & Chart. in pub archiv.

Ibidem.

Sir Neil dying in the end of the year 1315, or the beginning of 1316, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Lochow, who alſo was a great loyaliſt, and always adhered to the intereſt of king Robert Bruce, and his ſon king David.

He went in the expedition to Ireland, in favours of king Edward Bruce, where his behaviour, for courage and conduct, was ſo remarkable, that king Robert, upon his return, rewarded him with a grant of divers lands, by a charter under the great ſeal, erecting all his lands in Argyleſhire into one free barony; in which he is deſigned *Colinus filius Nigelli, &c.*

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle; & Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 41.

In the minority of king David Bruce, he raiſed four hundred men, upon his own charges, for his majeſty's ſervice, and therewith retook the caſtle of Dunoon, then in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, for which the king rewarded him with the heretable government thereof, and a yearly penſion.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

He married a daughter of the family of Lennox, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Archibald*.
2. *John*, anceſtor of the Campbells of Barbreck, of whom Succoch, *&c.* are deſcended.
3. Sir *Dougal Campbell*, who, having joined king John Baliol, his eſtate was forfeited to the crown, and was afterwards beſtowed upon his brother ſir Archibald.

His daughter *Alicia* was married to Allan Lauder of Hatton.

He died *anno* 1340, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir **ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL**, baron of Lochow, who adhered always to the intereſt of king David Bruce, with whom he was in high favour, and is often mentioned in the public acts of his reign.

Reg. Majeſt. Statutes of K. Dav. II. Cap. 52, &c.

He obtained from that prince grants and charters of a great many lands, which the family ſtill poſſeſs, *viz.*

Charter of confirmation from king David, *dilecto et ſpeciali conſanguineo ſuo Giliaſpock Campbell, filio quondam Colini Campbell militis, — terram noſtram de Kilmun, &c.*

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle; & book of charters penes Macfarlane, p. 153.

Alſo a charter, *dilecto et fideli ſuo domino Gileſpyk Campbell, domino de Lochow, integrum dominium totius baroniæ de Molepath, &c. cum pertinen.* dated at Aberdeen, 2d May 1342.

Ibidem.

He had likewiſe a grant of his brother ſir Dougal's eſtate, which was forfeited to the crown for his adhering to Baliol, as before noticed.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

He obtained a grant from John Menteith, *dominus de Knapdale et de Arran*, of a great many lands, — *dilecto et fideli conſanguineo ſuo Giliaſpock Campbell, domino de Lochow*, dated *in vigilia ſancti Andreæ apoſtoli*, 1352.

Ibid. Chart. penes ducem de Argyle, & Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He likewiſe obtained from king Robert II. to him, and his ſon Colin, and his heirs-male, with conſent of John earl of Carrick, the king's eldeſt ſon, *officium locumtenentis et commiſſionem ſpecialem intra Carndrone, uſque ad Polgillip, et Polmeſreth, et Lochlonge, infra vicecomitatum noſtrum de Ergyle, et dimidiam partem wardarum, relieviorum, maritagiorum, eſchetarum ſuarum, amerciamentorum, et aliorum lucrorum quorumcunque, et emolumentorum infra dictas bondas contingen. &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. confirmed by K. James III. to Colin earl of Argyle.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, a daughter of the family of Menteith: 2dly, a daughter of ſir John Lawmont.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 16. and Colvil's hiſt. of the family of Argyle.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XI. Sir **COLIN CAMPBELL**, who in ſeveral authentic writs is deſigned *dominus de Lochow*, and being a man of great courage and reſolution, was employed by king Robert II. in reſtraining the incurſions of the highlanders, who then greatly infeſted the weſtern parts of the kingdom, and reducing them to his majeſty's obedience, had thereupon a grant from the king of ſundry lands, which are ſtill in the family's poſſeſſion, and are fully narrated in the lives of the officers of ſtate.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 42.

Ibid. & charta penes ducem de Argyle.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Drummond of Stobhall, and ſiſter of queen Annabel Drummond, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Martin's genealogical collections.

1. Sir *Duncan*.
2. *Colin*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Ardkinglaſs, of whom are deſcended the Campbells of Ardintenie, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipniſh, Blyſwood, Rochane, Auchewillen, Dergachie, *&c.*
3. *Donald*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned *frater Duncani Campbell, domini de Lochow*, 4th Auguſt 1442.

Ibid. and Crawfurd's peerage.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter *Chriſtian* was married to Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 63.

Sir Colin had alſo two natural ſons, Dugal and Duncan, of whom the Campbells of Dunſtaffnage, Enderline, Balvie, Duntroon, and others, are deſcended.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir **DUNCAN CAMPBELL**, baron of Lochow, who was a man of great parts and abilities, and arrived to high advancements both in honour and eſtate.

He was the firſt of the family who was deſigned by the title of Argyle, and having great intereſt with Murdoch duke of Albany, was very inſtrumental with that prince in bringing about the releaſe and reſtoration of king James I.

He got a charter from king Robert III. of the lands and barony of Menſtrie, *anno* 1393.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was one of the hoſtages ſent to England for his majeſty's ranſom, *anno* 1424; and it is obſervable, that his eſtate and lord Dalkeith's were computed at 1500 merks ſterling *per annum*, and none of the other hoſtages had above 1200.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308 & 327.

And being highly eſteemed by king James I. he appointed him one of his privy council, his juſticiar, and lord lieutenant of the ſhire of Argyle, *&c.*

Charta penes ducem de Argyle.

He was in no leſs favour with king James II. who not only confirmed all thoſe offices to him, but raiſed him to the dignity of a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Campbell, *anno* 1445.

Ibid. & creations of the nobility.

He obtained a charter from that prince, *Duncano domino Campbell, pro ſuis gratuitis ſervitiis*

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle. & chart. in pub. archiv.

ſervitiis quondam genitori noſtro bonæ memoriæ, et ſpecialiter apud caſtrum de Roxburgh, tempore obſidionis ejuſdem, per eundem gratiſſime impenſis, et pro ſuis ſervitiis nobis etiam impenſis et impendend. &c. of a vaſt number of lands (*in dominio noſtro de Cowal*) in the ſhire of Argyle, all erected and united into one free and entire barony, *baroniam de Carloch, Rowel, perpetuis futuris temporibus nuncupand.* dated 19th June 1453.

Ib. & Crawfurd's Peerage.

He was a great benefactor to the religious; witneſs his donations to the monks of the abbacy of Sandale, in Kintyre, and his founding and endowing the collegiate church of Kilmun, &c.

Hiſt. of the royal family, p. 115.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Celeſtine*, who died young.
2. *Archibald*, who carried on the line of the family.
3. Sir *Colin*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Glenurchy, *Vide* title *Breadalbine*.

Ib. p. 110.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Blackhall, by whom he had alſo three ſons.

1. *Duncan*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Auchinbreck, of whom are deſcended the Campbells of Glencardel, Glenſaddle, Kilduskland, Kilmarie, Weſter Kaimes, Kilberry, and Duna.
2. *Neil*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Ellongreg, of whom ſir Neil Campbell is the repreſentative, and of whoſe family are deſcended the Campbells of Ormandale, &c.
3. *Arthur*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Otter, &c.

He died in the end of the year 1453.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

XIII. **ARCHIBALD**, ſon and apparent heir of lord Duncan, died before his father, having married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Somerville of Carnwath, anceſtor of lord Somerville, by whom he had a ſon,

Creations of the nobility, in the lawyers library, Edinburgh.

XIV. **COLIN**, lord Campbell, who ſucceeded his grandfather; and, being a man of eminent parts and great accompliſhments, was in high favour with king James II. who created him earl of Argyle, *anno* 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 517.

In the beginning of the reign of king James III. he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, which they happily concluded *anno* 1463.

Ib. p. 541.

Soon after his return from England, he was conſtituted maſter of the king's houſhold, *anno* 1464.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

In 1465, he, with lord Boyd, were appointed joint lords of juſticiary beſouth the river Forth, which office he exerciſed by himſelf for many years after lord Boyd's fall.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 716 & 774.

He was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1471 and 1474.

Ib. tom. XII. page 160.

In 1475, he was again ſent one of the commiſſioners to England, to treat about repairing ſome breaches that had been made in the truce, which they not only adjuſted, but got the truce further prorogued till July 1483.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained a grant from the king, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo & conſiliario Colino comiti de Argyle pro ſingulari favore, &c. & pro ſuis gratuitis ſervitiis, centum & ſexaginta mercatas terrarum dominii de Knapdale, una cum cuſtodia caſtri de Caſtleſoame, &c. dicto Colino comiti de Argyle & hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus, Duncano Campbell de Glenurcha, &c. &c.* The charter is dated 28th February 1480.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1458 & 1480.

In 1483 the king beſtowed upon him the lands of Pinkerton *in dominio de Dumbar*, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of Alexander duke of Albany.

Ibidem.

He got alſo chartets under the great ſeal, of a vaſt many lands, too tedious to be here inſerted.

The original writ is in th public regiſter.

Soon after this, Colin earl of Argyle, with the lords Evandale, Glammis, Fleming, &c. were ſent ambaſſadors to France, to renew the ancient league, which was accordingly ſealed, and ſworn to, by king Charles VIII. at Paris, on 9th of July 1484, and by king James in the ſame manner, at Edinburgh, before the French ambaſſador.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

That ſame year, he procured an exemption for lord Gray, and others of his friends, from attendance on any court, during his abſence, &c.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 160.

Upon the earl's return, the king being fully convinced of his great fidelity and merit, was pleaſed to appoint him lord high chancellor of Scotland, and ſoon thereafter, he was named one of the commiſſioners plenipotentiaries to the congreſs at Nottingham, where a truce was agreed to, which ſhould begin with the riſing of the ſun on 29th September 1484, and laſt till the ſetting of the ſun, on 29th September 1487.

Ibid. p. 230.

In 1485, the lord chancellor, with ſome others, received a ſpecial commiſſion from the king, to treat of a marriage for his ſon the prince of Scotland, with lady Anne de la Pool, daughter of John duke of Suffolk, and niece of king Richard of England; which match was then agreed to by the eſtates of England, but the ſhort reign of king Richard, and the revolution, which happened ſoon afterwards prevented its taking effect.

In the beginning of 1488, when the troubles in Scotland were like to run very high, the king having entire confidence in the lord chancellor, who had always been a moſt faithful and loyal ſubject, ſent him with ſome others to king Henry VII. of England, to deſire his good offices and mediation, *&c.* but nothing from thence could be done in time.

Rymer tom. XII. p. 130.

Biſhop Elphingſton enjoyed the chancellor's office, during his abſence on that embaſſy, *viz.* from 6th March, till after the 11th of June 1488, that the king was ſlain; ſo that this great man was in England, while that bloody tragedy was acted, tho' ſome hiſtorians have aſſerted the contrary.

Safe conduct, Colino comiti de Argyle cancellario Scotiæ, Patricio domino Hailes, &c. in Rymer tom. XII. p. 340. 6to Mar. 1488.

Soon after his return from England, he was again appointed lord chancellor of Scotland, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived: And as he had acted in the higheſt offices of ſtate at home, and had been concerned in the moſt important negociations abroad, ſo he acquitted himſelf in every ſtation of life with honour, fidelity and reputation.

Lives of the officers of ſtate. p. 47.

He married Iſabel Stewart, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of John lord of Lorn, whereupon he added the galley to the atchievment, and the deſignation of *dominus Lorne* to his other titles.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had iſſue two ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Argyle.

2. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Campbells of Lundie in Angus.

1. Daughter, Lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Seton, anceſtor of the earl of Winton.

2d. Lady *Iſabel*, married to William maſter of Drummond, anceſtor of the family of Perth.

3. Lady *Helen*, married to Hugh earl of Eglinton, and had iſſue.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Oliphant, and had iſſue.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to Æneas M'Donald, natural ſon and heir of tailzie of John earl of Roſs.

Crawfurd's peerage.

6. Lady —, married to Alexander M'Kenzie of Kintail, anceſtor of the earl of Seaforth.

Mill's collections, p. 50.

7. Lady *Catharine*, married to Torquill M'Leod of Lewis, 1498.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1493, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Archibald, ſecond earl of Argyle, who was a man of great abilities and prudence, and was in high favour with king James IV. who made him chancellor of Scotland in 1494, chamberlain in 1495, and maſter of the houſhold in 1498.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. & chartul. of Dumfermline, p. 463.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of a great number of lands and baronies from *anno* 1493 to 1512.

He commanded the van-guard of the army at the fatal field of Flowdon, where he behaved with remarkable valour and intrepidity. He there loſt his life with his royal maſter and the flower of the nobility of Scotland, on 9th September 1513, leaving iſſue by lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John earl of Lennox, four ſons and five daughters.

1. *Colin*, his heir.

2. *Archibald Campbell* of Skipniſh, whoſe line ended in an heir-female, in the reign of queen Mary.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1511.

3. *John*, who married Moriella, daughter and heireſs of John Calder of that ilk, and was anceſtor of the Campbells of Calder, of whom are deſcended the Campbells of Ardchattan, Aird, and ſir Archibald of Clunies.

Ibidem.

4. *Donald*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Kythack in Angus.

1. Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to John lord Erſkine.

2. Lady *Iſabel*, married to Gilbert earl of Caſſilis.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to John earl of Athole.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to John Lawmont of that ilk: And all had iſſue.

Ibidem.

5. Lady *Anne*, married to Simon maſter of Lovat.

Mill's collections, p. 50.

XVI. Colin, third earl of Argyle, ſucceeded his father, and was appointed one of the four counſellors to king James V. *anno* 1525.

In 1528 he was made lord lieutenant of the borders, warden of the marches, heretable ſheriff of Argyleſhire, juſtice general of Scotland, and maſter of the king's houſhold: In all which high offices he behaved with great prudence, candour, and integrity.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

He got alſo charters, from king James V. of a vaſt number of lands, *Colino comiti de Argyle, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1520 & 1550.

He married lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *Archibald*.

2. *John*, anceſtor of the Campbells of Lochnell, of whom the Campbells of Balerno and Stonefield are deſcended.

3. *Alexander*, who was dean of Murray, and died without iſſue.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, was married, 1ſt to James Stewart earl of Murray, natural ſon of king James IV. and 2dly, to John earl of Sutherland.

He died *anno* 1542, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Archibald, fourth earl of Argyle, who was one of the noble Scotch peers, that ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the match betwixt Mary queen of Scotland, and king Edward VI. of England; believing, that an union betwixt the kingdoms muſt neceſſarily enſue, which could not but be derogatory to the honour of his country: Upon which a war breaking out with England, he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and conduct both at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and at the ſiege of Haddington in 1548.

Abercromb. hiſt. of the campaigns, 1548 & 1549.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1545 & 1555.

He got charters, from queen Mary, *Archibaldo comiti de Argyle,* of a great number of lands.

He was the firſt of quality who embraced the Proteſtant religion, and contributed all that was in his power to bring about a reformation.

He married 1ſt, lady Helen Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1542.

He married 2dly, lady Margaret Græme, daughter of William earl of Menteith, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Colin Campbell* of Boquhan (who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards) ——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James Stewart, lord Down.
2. Lady *Janet*, married to Hector M'Lean of Dowart.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And dying in 1558, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon.

XVIII. Archibald, fifth earl of Argyle, who was a man of ſingular accompliſhments, and a great promoter of the reformation of religion.

In 1559, he went over to France, to ſupplicate Queen Mary's favour to the Proteſtant religion; and immediately upon his return, he entered into an aſſociation with the earls, Glencairn, Morton, *&c.* for the advancement thereof, which at laſt they got eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament, *anno* 1560.

Biograph. Britannica.

Spottiſwood and Calderwood's church hiſt.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he eſpouſed the intereſt of queen Mary heartily and ſincerely, and was general of her forces at the battle of Langſide, and though the queen's troops were entirely routed, yet he ſtill perſiſted in his loyalty and fidelity to her majeſty, of which ſhe was ſo much convinced, that after ſhe was priſoner in England, ſhe nominated the duke of Chattlerault, the earls of Argyle and Huntly her lieutenants throughout the whole kingdom.

Rymer tom. XV. p. 687. ad ann. 1570.

The earl concurred and greatly promoted every meaſure that was propoſed for the recovery of her majeſty's liberty, but when all their endeavours proved fruitleſs, he at laſt ſubmitted to the authority of king James VI. and was immediately admitted one of the lords of the privy-council, *anno* 1571.

Ibidem.

He was alſo appointed juſtice general, keeper of the great ſeal, and lord high chancellor of Scotland by a moſt ample commiſſion from the king, in which are theſe words, *Fecimus, conſtituimus, & ordinamus prædilectum noſtrum conſanguineum & conſiliarium Archibaldum comitem de Argyle, dominum Campbell & Lorne, juſticiarium noſtrum generalem, cancellarium regni noſtri, ac magni ſigilli noſtri cuſtodem, pro omnibus vitæ ſuæ diebus, &c. &c.* Dated at Edinburgh the 17th of January, the ſixth year of the king's reign 1572. All which offices he executed with univerſal approbation as long as he lived.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married 1ſt, lady Jean Stewart, natural daughter of king James V. whoſe body lies interred with her father's in the royal vault in the abbay-church of Holyroodhouſe.

He married 2dly, lady Jean Cunninghame, daughter of Alexander earl of Glencairn, but by neither had he any iſſue, and dying in 1575, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother ſir Colin of Boquhan, to whom we now return,

XVIII. Colin, ſixth earl of Argyle, ſecond ſon of the fourth earl, was conſtituted one of the privy-council to king James VI. *anno* 1577, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1579.

Spottiſwood's hiſt. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married 1ſt, Janet Stewart, daughter of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married 2dly, lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhall, widow of James earl of Murray, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Argyle.
2. Sir *Colin Campbell* of Lundie, Bart.

He died *anno* 1584, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Archibald, ſeventh earl of Argyle, who, being a brave officer, was commander of the forces ſent againſt the earls of Huntly and Errol, at the battle of Glenliver, *anno* 1594, where the king's troops were defeated, though the earl behaved with great courage and conduct.

He ſuppreſſed an inſurrection of the M'Gregors in 1603, and a more formidable one of the M'Donalds in the weſtern iſles, *anno* 1614. For which ſignal ſervices, he obtained a grant, from the king, of the whole country of Kintyre, which was ratified in parliament, *anno* 1617; and was made heretable commiſſary of the iſles.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle.

Regiam Majeſtatem, act 6th ad ann. 1609.

In

Guthry's memoirs.

In 1618 he went into Spain, and ſignalized himſelf in that ſervice againſt the ſtates of Holland, having aſſiſted at taking of ſeveral places of ſtrength.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1600 & 1630.

He got charters, from king James VI. *Archibaldo comiti Ergadiæ*, of all his lands.

He married 1ſt, lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald, afterwards marquis of Argyle,

——and four daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to George marquis of Huntly.
2. Lady *Annabel*, married to Robert earl of Lothian.
3. Lady *Jean*, married to John viſcount of Kenmure.
4. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly.

They all had iſſue.

The earl married 2dly, Anne, daughter of ſir William Cornwallis of Brome, anceſtor of lord Cornwallis, by Lucy. his wife, daughter and co-heireſs of John Nevil lord Latimer, by whom he had a ſon,

James,——and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to James lord Rollo, and had iſſue.

Creations of the nobility.

His ſon James, who, was a man of great valour and courage, was by king James VI. created lord Kintyre, *anno* 1622, and having ſerved Lewis XIII. in his wars againſt the Spaniards, where he had the command of a regiment, he acquitted himſelf with ſuch honour and reputation, that upon his return home, king Charles I. was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of earl of Irvine in 1642; but he dying without heirs-male, the honours became extinct.

Guthry's memoirs.

The earl died at London in 1638, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon.

XX. Archibald, eighth earl, afterwards marquis of Argyle, who was a man of great learning and ſingular endowments.

He was one of the privy-council to king Charles I. into whoſe hand he reſigned the juſticiary of all Scotland, *anno* 1628, which had been in his family for ſeveral ages, reſerving to himſelf and his heirs the juriſdiction of the weſtern iſles and Argyle, and wherever elſe he had lands in Scotland, all which was ratified by act of parliament paſt in his majeſty's preſence, *anno* 1633. And in reſpect of his own merit, as well as the remarkable loyalty of his anceſtors, his majeſty was pleaſed to create him marquis of Argyle by letters patent, dated in November 1641.

Chart. in pub. regiſt.

Ib. ad ann. 1642.

He afterwards got two charters under the great ſeal, *Archibaldo marchioni de Argyle, &c.*

Trial of the marquis of Argyle. Crawfurd's peerage.

When king Charles's troubles begun, he joined the parliament of Scotland, and was a zealous aſſerter of the Preſbyterian church-government; but after the horrid murder of the king, he contributed much to the reception and coronation of king Charles II. on the 1ſt of January 1650, and had the honour to put the crown on the king's head at Scoon. But having afterwards joined and ſided with Oliver Cromwell (a common fault in thoſe times) he was ſoon after the reſtoration convicted of high treaſon, condemned by the parliament, and beheaded at Edinburgh on the 27th of May 1661, and his eſtate and honours forfeited to the crown.

He was a conſummate ſtateſman, and one of the ableſt politicians of his time. When he was going to death, he declared his abhorrence of the murder of king Charles I.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *Archibald*, afterwards earl of Argyle.
2. Lord *Neil Campbell* of Armadie, who was twice married, and had iſſue Dr. Archibald Campbell, *&c.*

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, died unmarried.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to Robert marquis of Lothian.
3. Lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to George earl of Caithneſs: and, 2dly, to John earl of Breadalbine.

Cromwel's act of indemnity.

XXI. Archibald, lord Lorn, eldeſt ſon of the marquis, adhered firmly to the king's intereſt, during all the time of the uſurpation, and was captain of his majeſty's foot-guards, *anno* 1650. He continued to ſerve the king with great ſteadineſs and fidelity, and ſignalized himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions againſt the parliament's forces; which ſo incenſed Oliver Cromwell againſt him, that in April 1654, when he granted a general indemnity to the Scots, this lord, with ſome other loyaliſts, were particularly excepted, and he was made priſoner.

Biographia Britannica. p. 1156.

During his confinement, he had his ſkull accidentally fractured, for which he was obliged to be trepaned, *&c.*

Crawfurd's peerage, and ſtate tracts.

Notwithſtanding all his ſufferings, he never could be prevailed upon to ſubmit, or come to any compoſition with Cromwell, till he got his majeſty's permiſſion by general Middleton ſo to do, which was dated 31ſt December 1655. He then returned to his own houſe, where he lived privately and quietly, ſtill perſiſting in his integrity and loyalty, till king Charles II. was happily reſtored, *anno* 1660.

His majeſty being perfectly ſatisfied of this lord's good behaviour, was graciouſly pleaſed

Diploma in archiv. Caroli II. &c.

to reſtore him to his father's eſtate, and the honours and precedency of the ancient earls of Argyle: The onerous cauſe in the patent (which is dated in 1663) being for his eminent loyalty and zeal for the reſtoration, *&c.* And he was the ninth earl of Argyle.

Sometime thereafter he was made one of his majeſty's privy-council, and a commiſſioner of the treaſury; which offices he diſcharged with great fidelity; but as he was a ſtrenuous aſſerter and firm friend to the Proteſtant religion, and Presbyterian church government, he thereby had ſome conſiderable enemies at court.

Teſt act in the records.

About the year 1680, the teſt act paſſed, whereby all ranks of people were enjoined, by act of parliament, to defend the government in church and ſtate, as preſently eſtabliſhed, *&c.* under the pains of treaſon, *&c.* and this act went very ill down with a great many well-meaning men, particularly with this noble earl, who, having a tender and ſcrupulous conſcience, could not comply with it in theſe terms, but offered to take it with his own explanation, part whereof was in theſe words:

"I take it, in ſo far as it is conſiſtent with itſelf, and the proteſtant religion; and I do declare, I mean not to bind up myſelf in my ſtation, but, in a lawful way, to endeavour any thing I think for the advantage of the church or ſtate, not repugnant to the proteſtant religion and my loyalty; and this I underſtand as a part of my oath."

Crawfurd's peerage.

This being declared treaſon by the learned of the law, he was ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh, ſoon after tried, found guilty, his eſtate forfeited, and himſelf ſentenced to ſuffer death: but he made his eſcape in the dreſs of a lady's page, and got over to Holland, where he remained about four years. However, in the beginning of king James VII.'s reign, he got ſome officers and ſoldiers together in Holland, with which he invaded Scotland, and landed in Argyleſhire.

He raiſed about two thouſand men, moſtly of his own clan. He then emitted a manifeſto, declaring, "That he had not invaded his country for any private ends, but in defence of his own juſt right, and for the recovery of his eſtate, which was unjuſtly forfeited in the reign of the late king. And the duke of York having invaded the religion and liberties of the kingdom, he thought it not only juſt, but his duty to God and his country, to oppoſe his tyrannical uſurpation, and invited all true proteſtants to join him."

Scotch comp. p. 103.

The earl's little army being defeated and diſperſed, and himſelf taken priſoner, he was again ſent to the caſtle of Edinburgh, and ſoon thereafter beheaded at the mercat-croſs, in conſequence of his former ſentence, upon the 30th of June 1685; it being the opinion of the lawyers, that as he was already dead in law, he could not be tried again for this laſt act of rebellion.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He left iſſue, by lady Mary Stewart his wife, daughter of James earl of Murray, four ſons and two daughters.

1. *Archibald,* afterwards duke of Argyle.
2. *John Campbell* of Mammore, father of the preſent duke, of whom afterwards.
3. Colonel *Charles Campbell.*
4. Colonel *James Campbell,* who married Margaret Leſly, daughter of David lord Newark, and had iſſue.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne,* married 1ſt to Richard earl of Lauderdale, and 2dly to Charles earl of Murray.
2. Lady *Jean,* married to William marquis of Lothian.

XXII. ARCHIBALD, tenth earl, afterwards duke of Argyle, eldeſt ſon of Archibald the ninth earl, came over with the prince of Orange, from Holland, in 1688; and was owned by the convention of eſtates to be earl of Argyle, before his father's forfeiture was reſcinded.

He was a great promoter of the revolution, and was ſent to London by the nobility and gentry of Scotland, with ſir James Montgomery and ſir John Dalrymple, to make an offer of the crown of Scotland, in name of the convention of eſtates, to the prince and princeſs of Orange,

Who, on the 11th of April 1689, were crowned king and queen of Scotland; and on the 11th of May following, the earl, with the other commiſſioners tendered the oath of coronation to their Majeſties, which they took accordingly.

He afterwards, for the king's ſervice, ſent over to Flanders a regiment, both officers and ſoldiers of his own name and clan, who upon many occaſions ſignalized their bravery and courage.

This noble earl was made one of the privy-council in May 1689, and one of the lords of the treaſury in 1690.

He was alſo made colonel of the Scotch horſe guards, and one of the extraordinary lords of Seſſion, and, at laſt for his many eminent ſervices, he was created duke of Argyle, marquis of Kintyre and Lorne, earl of Campbell and Cowal, viſcount of Lochow and Glenisla, lord Inverara, Mull, Morvien and Tyrie, by letters patent to his heirs-male whatſomever, bearing date at Kenſington, the 23d of June 1701.

Chart. in cancellaria. Hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Helingham, by his wife Elizabeth, dutcheſs of Lauderdale, daughter and heir of William Murray earl of Dyſart, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, duke of Argyle.

2. *Archibald*, earl of Iſlay, thereafter duke of Argyle.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married James Stewart earl of Bute.

Archibald, firſt duke of Argyle, died in 1703, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. JOHN, ſecond duke of Argyle, whoſe genius leading him to a military life, he went early into the Britiſh ſervice, and bravely diſtinguiſhed himſelf thro' the whole courſe of queen Anne's wars.

In 1701, he had the command of a regiment of foot; was made one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion in 1704; one of the knights of the thiſtle, and her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1705.

He remarkably ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Ramillies in 1706, and at the attack of the counterſcarp of Menin, of which place he took poſſeſſion.

He commanded at reducing the fort of Plependale, aſſiſted at the ſiege of Oſtend, and was very ſerviceable at the battle of Audenard, *anno* 1708.

He aſſiſted at the ſiege of Liſle (of which city he took poſſeſſion;) alſo at the ſiege of Ghent and Bruges in 1709.

In the ſame year he particularly aggrandized himſelf at the ſiege of Tournay, and at the terrible attack of the wood in the great battle of Malplaquet, upon which deſperate command he was ordered by the duke of Marlborough, who, ('tis alledged) then begun to be jealous of his riſing glory.

He was created baron of Chatham, earl of Greenwich in England, and was general and commander in chief of her majeſty's forces in Spain, *anno* 1710; was governor of Minorca, and one of the privy-council in England, and was made knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords juſtices till the arrival of king George I. and was ſoon thereafter made gentleman of the bed-chamber, and groom of the ſtole to his royal highneſs George prince of Wales, and commander in chief of all his majeſty's forces in North-Britain.

In 1715, a rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the earl of Mar had the addreſs to get together no leſs than ſix or ſeven thouſand Highlanders, who marched from Perth about the 12th of November. The duke of Argyle marched out from Stirling about the ſame time to oppoſe them. They came to an engagement at Sheriffmuir upon the 13th, where the duke of Argyle's courage and conduct was very remarkable; for tho' the rebels were far more numerous (and many of the clans fought very gallantly) yet they were forced to retreat to Perth, and the duke of Argyle returned to Stirling; however, the rebels never came to a head again.

In the year 1718, he was made lord ſteward of the houſhold, and was created duke of Greenwich, but the patent was limited to the heirs-male of his body.

He was colonel, firſt, of the queen's regiment of horſe, and then of the royal blue horſe guards. He was likeways maſter-general of the ordnance, and field-marſhal of Great Britain.

He was no leſs conſpicuous for his ſpirited eloquence in the houſe of peers, than for his courage and conduct in the field. He particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the noble defence he made of the privileges of the town of Edinburgh, when it was moved that they ſhould be taken away, on account of the murder of captain Porteous.

Upon the whole, he merited the celebrated character which Pope gives him:

> ARGYLE, *the ſtate's whole thunder born to weild,*
> *And ſhake alike the ſenate and the field.*

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of John Brown Eſq; but ſhe died without iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Mrs. Jean Warburton, one of the maids of honour, both to queen Anne, and queen Caroline, when princeſs of Wales, and by her had five daughters.

1. Lady *Caroline*, married, 1ſt, to Francis earl of Dalkeith, eldeſt ſon of Francis duke of Buccleugh. And, 2dly, to Charles Townſhend, Eſq; ſecond ſon to lord viſcount Townſhend, now ſecretary at war.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Strafford.

3. Lady *Jane*, died young.

4. Lady *Betty*, married to the honourable James Stewart McKenzie, ſon of James earl of Bute.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to Edward viſcount Coke, ſon and heir apparent to the earl of Leiceſter.

The Duke died in October 1743, in the 63d year of his age, and having no ſons, the titles of Duke of Greenwich and baron of Chatham expired with him, but he was ſucceeded in his eſtate and other titles by his brother,

XXIII. **Archibald**, third duke of Argyle, who was born at Hamhouſe, in England, in June 1682, and was educated at the univerſity of Glaſgow. He afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law at Utrecht; but upon his father's being created a duke, he laid aſide the ſcheme of appearing at the bar, and betook himſelf to a military life, ſerved under the great duke of Marlborough, was colonel of the thirty-ſixth regiment of foot, and governor of Dumbarton caſtle: But his genius pointing more ſtrongly to the ſtateſman than the ſoldier, he did not continue long in the army, but applied himſelf chiefly to that ſtudy, which made the after part of his life ſo ſhining and conſpicuous.

In 1705, he was made treaſurer of Scotland, and took his ſeat in the parliament, where he made ſo great a figure, that in 1706 he was nominated one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union, and got a patent, creating him earl and viſcount Iſlay, lord Oronſay, Dunoon and Arrois, *&c.*

In 1708, he was made an extraordinary lord of ſeſſion, was elected one of the ſixteen peers for the firſt Britiſh parliament, and was choſen member to every future ſeſſion, excepting that called to meet in November 1713.

In 1710, he was made juſtice-general of Scotland, and in 1711 he was called to the privy council.

In 1714, upon the acceſſion of king George I. he was nominated lord regiſter; and tho' he had long before given up all command in the army, yet, upon the breaking out of the rebellion 1715, he again betook himſelf to arms, in defence of the houſe of Hanover, and, by his prudent conduct in the weſt highlands, prevented general Gordon, at the head of 3000 men, from penetrating into the country, and raiſing levies. He afterwards joined his brother at Stirling, and was wounded at the battle of Dumblane.

In 1725, he got the privy ſeal, and was truſted with the direction of Scotch affairs.

In 1734, upon his reſigning the privy ſeal, he was made keeper of the great ſeal, which he enjoyed till his death.

Upon the deceaſe of his brother, he became duke of Argyle, hereditary juſtice general, lieutenant, ſheriff and commiſſary of Argyleſhire, and the weſtern iſles, hereditary great maſter of the houſhold, hereditary keeper of Dunſtaffnage, Carrick, and ſeveral other caſtles.

He was a man of great natural and acquired endowments, quick, penetrating, and thoroughly verſant in the knowledge of mankind; of an accurate and diſtinct elocution, and a ready judgment. His thorough knowledge of the laws of his country qualified him to ſhine in the great council of the nation, and in the cabinet of his ſovereign. His great ſagacity and uncommon abilities, pointed him out as a proper perſon for the chief management of all Scotch affairs; and the propriety of the choice will appear from his attention to promote trade and manufactures, to encourage learning and learned men, and forward every improvement for the good of his country.

During his adminiſtration, the manufacture of linen cloth was raiſed to an uncommon pitch, both in quality and quantity. The univerſities received diſtinguiſhing marks of his favour, by eſtabliſhing new profeſſions, and in every ſhape promoting their good: particularly, he encouraged the profeſſion of phyſic in the univerſity of Edinburgh, which is now a ſchool for that ſcience, famous all over Europe.

He procured from his late majeſty, king George II. for the infirmary of Edinburgh, the invalid money, to the extent of about 8000 l. a ſum that enabled the managers of that hoſpital to enlarge their plan conſiderably, the utility of which is daily felt by the numbers of poor patients, both civil and military, who find relief from this charity.

After 1745, in order to deſtroy the ſeeds of future rebellions, he adviſed his majeſty to employ the highlanders in the army; a propoſal worthy of the patriot who contrived it, magnanimous in the king who approved it, and moſt honourable to themſelves who executed it; for it muſt be owned that, to this wiſe counſel, 'tis in ſome meaſure owing, that Cape Breton, Canada, *&c.* *&c.* are now under the government of this kingdom, as the courage and intrepidity of theſe brave and heroic men, wherever they were called, doubtleſs contributed greatly to the conqueſts.

Such was Archibald in a public ſphere; nor was he leſs diſtinguiſhed in private life. His eminent learning, and ſtrong natural talents, contributed to make him paſs his hours of receſs from buſineſs agreeably to himſelf, and for the inſtruction and good of others. He was qualified for every ſubject of converſation, with the greateſt philoſopher, or the meaneſt and moſt ingenious mechanic. For the amuſement of the cloſet, he collected the moſt valuable private library in Great Britain, where he unbent his mind from the cares of miniſterial affairs, and added to the immenſe ſtock of knowledge he had already acquired.

The noble and magnificent palace which

he has built at Inverara, will ſtand a laſting monument of the regard he had for his family, who before had no houſe ſuitable to their dignity.

This great man enjoyed all the faculties of his mind ſound and entire till his death, which happened very ſuddenly, on the 15th day of April 1761, in the 79th year of his age; and was, according to his own orders, buried at Kilmun, in the pariſh of Dunoon in Argyleſhire, the burying-place of the family. And having no iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin and heir-male general John Campbell, (now duke of Argyle) eldeſt ſon and heir of the honourable John Campbell of Mammore, to whom we now return.

XXII. John Campbell of Mammore, ſecond ſon of Archibald ninth earl of Argyle, and brother-german of the firſt duke, married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Elphingſton, by whom he had ſeven ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Charles*, who died unmarried.

3. *Neil*, who died abroad, alſo unmarried.

4. *William*, who married Miſs Bernard, daughter of —— Bernard, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

5. 6. and 7. died young.

1. Daughter, *Mary*, married to James earl of Roſeberry.

2. *Anne*, married to Archibald Edmondſtone of Duntreath.

3. *Iſabella*, married to captain Alexander Montgomery.

4. *Jean*, married to John Campbell of Carrick.

5. *Primroſe*, married to Simon lord Lovat.

6. *Eliſabeth*, died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1729, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. John Campbell of Mammore, (now duke of Argyle) who went early into the army, and in 1713 he commanded the detachment of the troops as a colonel of the queen's guards, that firſt took poſſeſſion of the main guard of Dunkirk, at the treaty of peace, in order to its being demoliſhed.

During the rebellion in 1715, he ſerved as aid-de-camp to John then duke of Argyle, who commanded the king's army; and during the rebellion 1745, he had the honour to command all his majeſty's troops and garriſons in the weſt of Scotland. He ſerved in the rank of brigadier-general at the battle of Dettingen in the year 1741, where the Britiſh troops were victorious over the French; and thereafter as major-general in ſundry other campaigns in Flanders and Germany during that war; and, while a commoner, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was groom of the bed-chamber to the late king, while prince of Wales, and continued to be ſo to his majeſty during the whole of his reign. He was for many years colonel of the royal Scotch fuzileers, and thereafter of the royal Scots-grey dragoons, which he now commands. He is alſo lieutenant-general on the ſtaff in England, and governor of Limerick caſtle in Ireland.

His father and he repreſented the county of Dumbarton in every parliament ſince the union. In April 1761, he was re-elected for that county, but ſucceeding immediately thereafter to the eſtate and honours of Argyle, he was, on the 5th day of May 1761, elected one of the ſixteen peers for repreſenting the peerage of Scotland in parliament, and is now the fourth duke.

In the 1720, he married the honourable Miſs Bellenden, daughter of John lord Bellenden, and maid of honour to the then princeſs of Wales, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, now marquis of Lorn.

2. *Henry*, an officer in the army, aid-de-camp to general ſir John Ligonier, and killed at the battle of La-felt.

3. Lord *Frederick*, counſellor at law, lately elected member of parliament for the diſtrict of Glaſgow, *&c.* and alſo for the diſtrict of Ayr, Irvine, *&c.*

4. Lord *William*, now an officer in the royal navy.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Charles earl of Ayleſbury, by whom ſhe had one daughter, lady Mary Bruce, married to Charles duke of Richmond and Lennox. She married, 2dly, general Henry Seymor Conway, brother to the earl of Hartford, by whom ſhe hath alſo one daughter.

John, marquis of Lorn, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of John fourth duke of Argyle, being likeways bred to the army, ſerved ſeveral campaigns abroad, is now a major-general, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and of the regiment of fencible men in Argyleſhire. He repreſented the burghs of Glaſgow, Dumbarton, *&c.* in the three laſt parliaments.

On the 3d day of March 1759, he married Elizabeth, dutcheſs dowager of Hamilton and Brandon, by whom he hath iſſue.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, girony of eight pieces, *or* and *ſable*, 2d and 3d *argent*, a galley (or lymphad) *ſable*, ſails furled up, flag and pinnets flying, and oars in action, for the lordſhip of Lorn.

CREST; on a wreath of his tinctures, a boar's head couped *or*.

MOTTO; on an eſcrol, *Ne obliviſcaris*.

SUPPORTERS; two lyons guardant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, ſtanding on a compartment, whereon are theſe words, *Vix ea noſtra voco*; behind the ſhield are placed a battoon and ſword accollè ſaltireways, the one being *gules* ſemee of thiſtles *or*, and enſigned with an imperial crown and the creſt of Scotland, and the other a ſword proper, hilted and pommelled *or*, being the two badges of the great maſter houſhold and high juſticiar of the kingdom of Scotland.

CHIEF SEATS.

Inverara in Argyleſhire, Cambleton in Kintyre, Roſeneath in Dumbartonſhire, &c.

Earl of ATHOLE.

THIS is one of the moſt antient and moſt honourable titles in the kingdom of Scotland. It has been enjoyed by more of the royal family than any other, and was firſt conferred upon

Buchanan&c. Chartul. of Scoon, penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

I. MALCOLM, ſon of king Donald VII. brother of king Malcolm Canmore. He was one of the greateſt men of his time, was created earl of Athole by king David I. and was a conſenter and witneſs to the foundation-charter of the monaſtery of Scoon, by king Alexander I. *anno* 1115: To which he was afterwards a benefactor.

Torpheus's hiſt. of the earls of Orkney, cap. 22. p. 100.

A learned hiſtorian ſays of him, *Omnium Scotiæ principum nobiliſſimus, patruelis quippe Davidis regis Scotiæ, in præſens regnantis, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of Haco earl of Orkney, by whom he had a ſon,

Chartul. of Scoon.

II. MALCOLM, ſecond earl of Athole, who ſucceeded him, and ratified his father's donations to the religious at Scoon.

Chartul. of Dumfermline penes Macfarlane, p. 512.

He alſo made a donation to the abbacy of Dumfermline, of the tythes of the church of Mullen, for the ſafety of his ſoul, and his predeceſſors, kings of Scotland; to which king William is a witneſs, in 1166.

Chartul of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 304

Alſo a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of the patronage of the church of Dull, *&c. pro ſalute animæ ſuæ & Kertildæ ſponſæ ſuæ*, to which Duncan earl of Fife, Henry and Duncan, his two ſons, are witneſſes, *ante* 1174.

By the ſaid Kertilda he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Henry.*
2. *Duncan.*

And was ſucceeded by the eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 305.

III. HENRY, third earl of Athole, who confirmed his father's grants to the abbacy of Dumfermline and St. Andrews, to which laſt, *Margareta comitiſſa, ſponſa ejus, Alexander de Seton, Colinus, nepos ejus, &c.* are witneſſes.

By the ſaid *Margareta comitiſſa* he left iſſue three daughters.

1. ——, whoſe name is not upon record.
2. *Iſabel.*
3. *Ferelith.*

The earl dying without male iſſue, the title of earl returned to the crown, but was afterwards enjoyed by the huſbands of the three daughters ſucceſſively, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Immediately upon the death of Henry 3d earl of Athole, king Alexander II. conferred the honours upon

IV. ALANUS de LONDONIIS, *oſtiarius regis*, who was the fourth earl of Athole, having married ——, eldeſt daughter of the third earl.

Chartul. of Arbroath. penes M'Farlane.

This is atteſted by a confirmation of *Alanus, oſtiarius regis comes Atholiæ*, of the wood and foreſt of Orphack in Aberdeenſhire, to the monaſtery of Arbroath; which formerly had been given by *Thomas de London, oſtiarius regis pater ſuus, &c.* and is afterwards confirmed by king Alexander II. *anno* 1223.

Ibidem.

He dying without iſſue, that ſame year, the title was immediately conferred upon

Cambden.

V. THOMAS of Galloway, fifth earl of Athole, who was ſon of Uchtred, and brother of Alan lord of Galloway, and married Iſabel, ſecond daughter of earl Henry.

Chartul. of Dumfermline and book of charters, penes M'Farlane, vol. I. p. 59, ad annum 1226.

This is atteſted by donations made and confirmed to the abbacy of Dumfermline, by *Thomas de Galouyea, comes Atholiæ, & Iſabella comitiſſa, ejus ſponſa, &c.*

He died in 1234, and left iſſue a ſon,

Fordun, Buchanan, Dalrymple's collect. &c.

PATRICK, ſixth earl of Athole, who was burnt in his own lodging, in the town of Haddington, 'tis ſaid by the inſtigation of ſir John Biſſet, *anno* 1242, and having no iſſue, the title again returned to the crown, but was immediately conferred upon

IV. Sir **David Hastings**, who was ſeventh earl of Athole, having married Ferelith, third daughter of earl Henry, and aunt to Patrick the ſixth earl; which is inſtructed by a good author, who ſays, *Poſt ejus obitum* (*comitis Patricii*) *David de Haſtingis ejus accipit comitatum; provenit item ſibi ex parte uxoris ſuæ, quæ erat matertera Patricii comitis occiſi, &c.*

Fordun, lib. IX. cap. 59.

In a treaty of peace betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, we find *David de Haſtings comes Atholiæ*, one of the guarantees of the treaty, *anno* 1244.

Rymer tom. I. p. 428.

There is alſo an original charter of a donation, made by Ferelith counteſs of Athole, to the abbacy of Cupar in Angus, of the lands of Dunfuther, *Pro ſalute animæ ſuæ & animæ domini David de Haſtings, comitis Atholiæ, quondam viri ſui, &c.*

Chart. in the lawyers library, Edinr.

He died in a pilgrimage to the Holy land, *anno* 1269, leaving iſſue one daughter, his ſole heireſs, *viz.*

Fordun, lib. X. cap. 27.

Adda, married to John de Strabolgie, deſcended of Duncan earl of Fife, who got from king William the Lyon, the lands of Strabolgie, which he gave to his ſecond ſon,

David, who, from the poſſeſſion of theſe lands, aſſumed the ſirname of Strabolgie, of which there are many authentic documents in the chartulary of Murray, but we ſhall here mention only one, *viz.* A convention betwixt Andrew biſhop of Murray & *nobilem virum David de Strabolgie, filium quondam Duncani comitis de Fiſe, &c.* dated 6th October 1232.

Chartul. of Murray, penes Walterum Macfarlane de eodem. p. 76, 65, 104 and 238, &c.

This David was ſucceded by his ſon,

V. **John** de **Strabogie**, who, having married Adda, as above noticed, was immediately *cinctus cum gladio comitatus Atholiæ, &c.* and was the eight earl.

This John, *comes Atholiæ, & Adda comitiſſa*, confirm a donation to the monks of Cupar, of the lands of Innmith, *quas David comes Atholiæ, pater Addæ comitiſſæ, dedit, &c.* the confirmation is dated *anno* 1283.

Sir James Balfour's collections in the lawyers library, Edinr.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that engaged to acknowledge and receive Margaret, daughter of Eric king of Norway, and grandchild of king Alexander III. as undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, *&c. anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He was alſo one of the judges choſen on the ſide of Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 553.

And was concerned in all the public tranſactions of thoſe times on the ſide of Robert Bruce, *anno* 1294 and 1296.

Ibid. p. 558, 594, 644, 776, &c.

He died before the year 1300, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. **David** de **Strabogie**, ninth earl of Athole, who married Iſabella, daughter of Richard, natural ſon of John king of England, by whom he got a vaſt eſtate in that kingdom, which at laſt proved the ruin of the family.

Sir James Balfour's collect.

He did not long ſurvive his father, but was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. **John** de **Strabogie**, tenth earl of Athole, who was one of thoſe worthy patriots, that joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown; and was with him at the battle of Methven, but was afterwards unfortunately taken priſoner, and carried to London.

And, having formerly been obliged, with many of his brave countrymen, to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. he was, on that account, tried for high treaſon, found guilty, condemned, and executed in the flower of his age, with two of king Robert's brothers, at Weſtminſter, *anno* 1308.

Dugdale's baronage of England, and all the Scotch hiſtorians.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. **David** de **Strabolgie**, eleventh earl of Athole, who, for ſeveral years, was a faithful ſubject, and in high favour with king Robert Bruce.

He was ſent priſoner to London, for adhering to king Robert's intereſt, *anno* 1306, and is then deſigned *filius & hæres comitis Atholiæ, &c.* And being afterwards releaſed he returned to king Robert, who made him lord high conſtable of Scotland, *anno* 1311, and conferred many other favours upon him.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

But he having large poſſeſſions in England, was ſtrongly attached to that kingdom. At laſt he withdrew his allegiance from his lawful ſovereign and benefactor, joined the intereſt of the Baliols, and went to England, where he was well received by king Edward, from whom he got grants of many lands, and penſions to a conſiderable extent.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 437.

King Robert, on account of the great merit of his anceſtors, and ſufferings of his father, was very tender in degrading or forfeiting him, and uſed all poſſible means to reclaim him, but in vain.

At length, the office of conſtable of Scotland, which had formerly been given during the king's pleaſure only, was beſtowed upon that worthy patriot ſir Gilbert Hay of Errol, heretably to him and his heirs for ever, *anno* 1315.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

In 1327, there was a treaty of peace betwixt Scotland and England concluded at Northampton, Northamton, whereby it was provided, that no Scotch, or Engliſhman could poſſeſs lands or titles in Scotland, unleſs he reſided in that kingdom. This earl then abſolutely refuſing to return to his allegiance, was outlawed, and his eſtate and titles forfeited to the crown, *anno* 1327. Which he reſented highly, and was ever after an implacable enemy to his country. In the minority of king David Bruce, he accepted of the command of a body of Engliſh troops, in favours of Edward Baliol, and was killed at the battle of Kilblain, *anno* 1335.

Rymer, and hiſt. of Scotland.

He married Jean or Johanna, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of John Cummin lord of Badenoch, by whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her had a ſon,

Dugdale's baronage of England.

David de Strabolgie, his heir.

'Tis alledged, he had ſeveral other ſons, who, after their father's forfeiture, laid aſide the ſirname of Strabogie, but ſtill reſided in Scotland. 'Tis ſaid alſo, that of theſe younger ſons, the M'Intoſhes, Duffs, and ſome other families in the North, are deſcended.

IX. DAVID de STRABOLGIE, twelfth earl of Athole, ſtill retained that title, tho' he reſided in England, and is deſigned *filius & hæres Davidis de Strabogie, comitis Atholiæ, & dilectus, & fidelis conſanguineus regis Angliæ, &c. &c.* in many public acts.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 664, tom. V. 177, ad ann. 1340.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, by whom he had two daughters, co-heireſſes to all his eſtates in England.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Thomas Percy, knight, ſon to Henry lord Percy. Ibidem.

2. *Philippa*, married to ſir Ralph Percy, a younger ſon of the ſame ſir Henry. Ibidem.

He died on 22d October 1375, was buried at Aſhford in Kent, and was the laſt earl of Athole of this family.

Book of antient funeral monuments, penes M'Farlane.

CAMPBELL Earl of ATHOLE.

THE title of ATHOLE being now in the crown, by the forfeiture of David de Strabolgie, as before noticed, king Robert Bruce immediately conferred it upon his own nephew,

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Moulin, created earl of Athole, who was ſecond ſon of ſir Neil Campbell of Lochow, by lady Mary Bruce, ſiſter of the king.

Dalrymple's hiſtorical collections, p. 379.

He was a man of ſingular worth and merit, and in high favour with his uncle king Robert.

We find him deſigned earl of Athole in many authentic documents; particularly, there is a charter, granted by John Campbell *comes Atholiæ, domino Rogero de mortuo mari terrarum de Billandre*, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal of king David II.

Chart. penes Rait of Hallgreen, & Mr. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 294.

There is alſo a charter, of king David II. *Roberto de Erskine, militi, domino ejusdem*, of an annuity out of the burrough maills of Dundee, and lands of Pitcarrach, then in the crown, by the demiſe of John Campbell earl of Athole, *&c.*

Dalrymple's collections.

But he dying without iſſue, the title of Athole again returned to the crown.

DOUGLAS Earl of ATHOLE.

THE next who enjoyed this title, was WILLIAM DOUGLAS, lord of Liddiſdale, eldeſt lawful ſon of ſir James de Londonia, anceſtor of the earl of Morton.

He was inveſted with the title of earl of Athole by king David II. *anno* 1341. The heroic exploits and glorious actions performed by this truly great man in the ſervice of his king and country, being faithfully recorded by Fordun, Buchanan, and many other Scotch hiſtorians; to theſe we refer our readers.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Home's hiſt. of Douglas, Nisbet's append. p. 178.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Graham of Abercorn, *&c. Vide* title *Morton*. Ibidem.

And having no male iſſue, he reſigned his title of Athole in favours of Robert earl of Strathern, great ſteward of Scotland, afterwards king Robert II. whereby it was again veſted in the crown.

WALTER

WALTER Earl of ATHOLE, STRATHERN, and CAITHNESS.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

KING Robert II. was pleaſed to beſtow the earldom of Athole upon the lord Walter Stewart, his ſecond ſon by queen Eupham Roſs, *anno* 1375.

He afterwards had both the earldoms of Strathern and Caithneſs conferred upon him, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Waltero comiti Atholiæ & Cathaniæ, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married the daughter and heireſs of ſir David Barclay, lord of Brechin, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *David*, who died in England, an hoſtage for king James I.'s ranſom, and is then deſigned *David primogenitus comitis Atholiæ, &c. anno* 1424.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308.

2. *Alan*, earl of Caithneſs, who was killed at the battle of Inverlochie, *anno* 1428. Both without iſſue.

Tho' this Walter earl of Athole had innumerable honours and favours conferred upon him by the king and royal family, yet he was the chief actor in that horrid murder of his nephew king James I. for which he was moſt juſtly condemned and executed, and all his eſtates and honours were forfeited to the crown, where the title of Athole remained, till king James II. beſtowed it upon his uterine brother, ſir John Stewart of Balveny, *&c.*

* * *

STEWART Earl of ATHOLE.

WE ſhall here briefly deduce the deſcent of this great branch of the illuſtrious family of STEWART from Alexander, lord high ſteward of Scotland, who died *anno* 1283, and was great grandfather of king Robert II.

I. ALEXANDER, ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, married Jean, daughter and heireſs of Angus Macrory, lord of Bute, by whom he had ſeveral children.

1. *James*, his ſucceſſor, ſeventh lord high ſteward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II.

II. 2. Sir JOHN STEWART, who married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of ſir Alexander de Bonkyll, knight, whereby he was afterwards deſigned ſir John of Bonkill, *&c.* He is found, amongſt many others of his countrymen, ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collections, v. III.

He joined Wallace and Douglas in defence of the liberties of his country, and, in his brother's abſence, commanded his vaſſals and military tenants at the memorable battle of Falkirk, where he behaved gloriouſly, and loſt his life in that fatal engagement, *anno* 1298.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 149.

By the ſaid Margaret de Bonkill, he left iſſue ſeven ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander* of Bonkill, of whom Angus, *&c.*
2. Sir *Alan* of Dreghorn, of whom Lennox, *&c.*
3. Sir *Walter* of Dalſwinton, of whom Galloway, *&c.*
4. Sir *James*, anceſtor of this noble family, Buchan, Traquair, *&c.*
5. Sir *John*, of whom Caſtlemilk, *&c.* are deſcended.
6. *Hugh*.
7. *Robert*.

His daughter *Iſabel* was married to Thomas Randolf, earl of Murray, to whom ſhe brought the barony of Garlies.

Ibid. and Abercrombie.

III. Sir JAMES STEWART, fourth ſon of ſir John of Bonkyll, was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, leaving iſſue three ſons.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 168.

1. Sir *John Stewart* knight, who died without male-iſſue.
2. Sir *Alan*, deſigned of Ochiltree, who died alſo without iſſue.

IV. 3. ROBERT STEWART of Shanbothy and Innermeath, who left two ſons and one daughter.

Ibid. p. 169.

1. *John*, of Innermeath.
2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Roſyth.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married John Bethune of Balfour.

V. JOHN STEWART, lord of Innermeath, deſigned alſo of Lorn, married the daughter and co-heireſs of John de Ergadia, lord of Lorn, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Robert*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *Archibald*.
3. Sir *James*, who carried on the line of this family.
4. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Grantully.
5. *William*.

1. Daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to James Dundas of that ilk.
2. *Iſabel*, married to ſir William Oliphant of Aberdalgy, anceſtor of lord Oliphant.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

VI. Sir James Stewart, called the black knight of Lorn, third ſon of John lord of Innermeath and Lorn, married queen Jane, daughter of John duke of Lancaſter, ſon of Edward III. king of England, and widow of king James I. of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards earl of Athole.
2. *James*, earl of Buchan.
3. *Andrew*, biſhop of Murray.

Haddington's collections.

VII. Sir John Stewart, firſt ſon of ſir James and queen Jane, was a man of extraordinary parts and great capacity, either for peace or war, and in great favour with his uterine brother king James II. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of earl of Athole, *anno* 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397 & 426.

In a truce concluded betwixt king James and the Engliſh, this John earl of Athole is one of the guarantees, *anno* 1457; and in another truce, *anno* 1459.

Charta penes ducem de Athole.

He got from the ſame prince a charter of the lordſhip of Balvenie, *&c.* in Banffſhire, "To John earl of Athole, and the heirs-male procreate betwixt him and Margaret his ſpouſe; which failing, to the heirs whatſomever of the earl's body; which failing, to revert to the crown, *&c.*" dated 25th May 1460.

Rymer tom. XI. p. 502.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1463, John Stewart, earl of Athole, and lord Balvenie, was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England. He got two charters from king James III. of ſeveral lands; one dated 20th March 1473, the other 7th November 1477, *Johanni comiti Atholiæ, avunculo regis, et hæredibus maſculis, quibus deficientibus, hæredibus quibuſcunque, &c.*

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, page 171.

He was lieutenant to his nephew king James; was greatly inſtrumental in reducing to his obedience the lord of the iſles, then in rebellion; was the principal manager of a treaty betwixt that king and the rebels in 1488, delivering himſelf an hoſtage for the king's performance of his part; and was impriſoned in the caſtle of Dumbar by that party, *&c.*

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald duke of Turenne, and earl of Douglas, called the Fair Maid of Galloway, by whom he had two daughters.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 184.

Ib. and ſir James Balfour's collect.

1. Lady *Janet*, married to Alexander earl of Huntly.
2. Lady *Catharine*, married to John lord Forbes.

All documented in Nisbet's append. p. 184 & 185.

He married, 2dly, lady Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of William earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, by whom he had two ſons and eight daughters.

1. *John*, earl of Athole.
2. *Andrew*, biſhop of Caithneſs.

1. Daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew lord Gray.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg.
3. Lady *Catharine*, married to Neil Stewart of Bruich.
4. Lady *Iſabel*, married to Alexander Robertſon of Strowan, *ſenior*.
5. Lady ——, married to Donald Robertſon of Strowan, *junior*.
6. Lady *Marjory*, married to ſir John Campbell of Glenurchie.
7. Lady *Margaret*, to William Murray, ninth baron of Tullibardin.
8. Lady *Anne*, to John earl of Lennox.

The earl died in an advanced age, *anno* 1512, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 185, all documented.

VIII. John, ſecond earl of Athole, who married lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle, by whom he had a ſon, *John*, his heir,———and five daughters.

1. Lady *Janet*, married, firſt, to Alexander maſter of Sutherland: 2dly, to Hugh Kennedy of Girvan-mains: 3dly, to Henry Stewart, lord Methven: and, 4thly, to William lord Ruthven.
2. Lady *Helen*, married to John lord Lindſay of Byres.
3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Kenneth M'Kenzie of Kintail, anceſtor of the earl of Seaforth.
4. Lady *Jean*, married to James Arbuthnot of that ilk.
5. Lady *Iſabel*, married to James Herring of Lethinty and Glaſclune.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

This earl was killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Chart. inpub. archiv. inter ann. 1520 and 1530.

IX. John, third earl of Athole, who was a man of great hoſpitality and grandeur, and had a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters, under the great ſeal, from king James V.

Ibid. and Nisbet's app. p. 136.

He married, 1ſt, *Grizel*, daguhter and coheir of ſir John Rattray of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, earl of Athole.

2. Sir *James Stewart* of Balvenie.

1. Daughter, lady ——, married to John Grant of that ilk.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir John Otterburn of Reidhall.

3. Lady ——, married to the laird of Balfour.

4. Lady ——, married to —— Wood of Balbegno.

5. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William Stewart, apparent heir of Grantully.

6. Lady *Barbara*, married to Robert Menzies, apparent heir of James Menzies of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This earl married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of John lord Forbes, but by her he had no iſſue.

He died in 1542, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. John, fourth earl of Athole, a man of great honour, loyalty and integrity. He diſſented from the confeſſion of faith drawn up by the parliament in 1560.

Spottiſwood's church hiſt.

He was one of the queen's privy council, after ſhe came from France, and was made juſticiar in the northern parts; but he joined the other party after the prince was born, was on the king's ſide during his minority, and was made chancellor of Scotland in 1577.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti Atholiæ, hæredibus et aſſignatis ſuis quibuſcunque*, of a great many lands too numerous to be here inſerted.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1550 & 1570.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had two daughters.

Niſbet's append. p. 188.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Hugh lord Lovat: 2dly, to Robert earl of Lennox and March: and, 3dly, to James Stewart, earl of Arran.

Ibidem.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Abernethy of Salton.

The earl married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and three daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Lady *Grizel*, married to David earl of Crawford.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to Francis earl of Errol.

He died ſuddenly at Stirling, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, *anno* 1579, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XI. John, fifth earl of Athole, who ſecretly favoured the lords againſt the court and the earl of Arran, *anno* 1585, but was appointed one of the privy council to king James VI. *anno* 1590.

He married lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had four daughters.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

1. Lady *Dorothea*, married to William earl of Tullibardin, whoſe ſon John came to be earl of Athole.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to James Stewart, lord Innermeath, and earl of Athole.

3. Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to Henry Stewart, lord St. Colme: and, 2dly, to Mr. Nicol Ballenden.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to Andrew Stewart, maſter of Ochiltree.

The laſt three had no ſurviving male-iſſue.

This earl died in 1594, and having no male-iſſue, the titles and honours of earl of Athole were conferred by his majeſty upon John Stewart, lord Innermeath, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, nobis noſtriſque ſucceſſoribus libere reverten. &c.* Dated 6th March 1595-6.

Chart. in the regiſt. of privy ſeal.

This John earl of Athole and lord Innermeath married, firſt, lady Margaret Lindſay, ſiſter of David earl of Crawford, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, relict of John, the laſt earl of Athole, by whom he had no iſſue; and dying in 1615, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

James, earl of Athole, and lord Innermeath, who married lady Mary, ſecond daughter of John, fifth earl of Athole; and dying without iſſue *anno* 1625, the title of Athole, according to the laſt mentioned patent, returned to the crown: But it being afterwards found, that the honours of Athole ought to have deſcended to the heir-female, upon failure of heirs-male, king Charles I. therefore conferred them upon John Murray, only ſon and heir of William, ſecond earl of Tullibardin, by lady Dorothea Stewart, eldeſt daughter and heir of John fifth earl of Athole, conſequently heir of line to John the firſt earl, uterine brother to king James II. whoſe honours and eſtates appear to have been granted to his heirs whatſoever, according to his charters from the king before and hereafter mentioned.

MURRAY Duke of ATHOLE, Earl of TULLIBARDIN, *&c.*

ALL our hiſtorians agree, that the ſirname of MURRAY is amongſt the moſt antient of any in Scotland. Some derive their origin from a warlike people called the Moravii, who came from Germany, and are ſaid to have performed many great exploits in Scotland, in favours of king Corbred I. againſt the Romans.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. 1ſt, page 367, &c.

Others are of opinion, they aſſumed that ſirname from the county of Murray, where they had large poſſeſſions in very early times.

Certain it is, the progenitors of this great and illuſtrious family had conſiderable eſtates, both in Perthſhire and the northern counties, in the tenth and eleventh centuries. But we ſhall paſs over all traditional accounts, and proceed to our documents.

I. FRISKINUS de MORAVIA was proprietor of a vaſt many lands and baronies in different counties, and made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

This Friskin was father of

II. WILLIAM de MORAVIA, who got a charter, under the great ſeal of king William the lyon, *Willielmo de Moravia, filio Friskini*, of the lands of Strabrock, Duffus, Roſſile, Inchikel, Macher, Kintrai, *&c.* All which were poſſeſſed by his father Friskin in the reign of king David I. The charter has no date; but as Felix, biſhop of Murray, was witneſs to it, it muſt have been granted in or before the year 1171, in which that biſhop died.

Quas terras Friskinus pater ſuus tenuit, tempore regis David, &c. Chart. penes comitem de Buchan.

William had iſſue two ſons, betwixt whom he divided his lands.

1. *Hugh.*
2. *William*; of whom the Murrays of Pettie, Bothwell, *&c.* are deſcended. *Vide* title *Lord Bothwell.*

III. HUGH, the eldeſt ſon, got poſſeſſion of the lands of Duffus, which then was the chief ſeat of the family, and had a ſon,

IV. WALTER, who, in an agreement about the diviſion of ſome lands with Archibald biſhop of Murray, is deſigned *Walterus de Moravia de Duffus, filius quondam domini Hugonis de Moravia, &c. anno* 1226.

Chartul. of Murray, penes Macfarlane, p. 10.

Walter was father of

V. FRISKINUS de MORAVIA, who, in an agreement about the marches of ſome lands with Simon biſhop of Murray, is deſigned *Friskinus de Moravia, dominus de Duffus, filius Walteri, &c. anno* 1248.

Ib. p. 92.

This Friskinus had no male-iſſue, and but two daughters,

VI. 1. HELEN, married to ſir Reynold de Cheyne, who with her obtained the barony of Duffus.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to William de Federith.

Ib. and Nisbet's append. p. 192.

In a charter by Maliſe, earl of Strathern, to his ſiſter Annabella of the lands of Kincardine, the above Friskinus de Moravia de Duffus, together with ſir Malcolm de Moravia, are witneſſes. The charter is dated at Selkirk the 28th of June, the 22d year of king Alexander II.'s reign, *anno Domini* 1236.

Chart. penes ducem de Montroſe.

This ſir Malcolm was the undoubted anceſtor of the Murrays of Tullibardin, and was ſon of ſir John de Moravia, high ſheriff of Perth, who probably was a grandſon of the firſt Friskin, and brother of Hugh, tho' we cannot, at this diſtance of time, poſitively aſcertain the relation.

From this ſir John therefore (by good authority) we ſhall deduce the deſcent of this illuſtrious family, which hath flouriſhed in Perthſhire, with great luſtre, about ſix hundred years.

I. Sir JOHN de MORAVIA, or MURRAY, appears to have been a man of the firſt rank, and made a conſiderable figure in the end of the reign of king William the lion, and beginning of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1214.

He is particularly named in a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath, together with Guido abbot of Lindores, who died *anno* 1219.

Chartul. of Arbroath, penes Macfarlane, p. 247, and 248.

He was ſheriff of Perth in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. and had a brother, Gilbert, who was conſecrated biſhop of Caithneſs *anno* 1222.

He died about the year 1225, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibid. and Chartul. of Murray, penes eund. and writs of the family of Sutherland.

II. Sir MALCOLM de MORAVIA, who is witneſs in the charter above-narrated, *penes ducem de Montroſe*, dated at Selkirk, *anno* 1236, and appears to have had large poſſeſſions in Perthſhire, by many authentic documents ſtill extant.

Sir James Balfour's collections. Nisbet's append. p. 192.

He was alſo high ſheriff of the county of Perth, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *John*.
2. Sir *William*, who carried on the line of this family.

Haddington's collections in the lawyer's library.

Sir John de Moravia, firſt ſon of ſir Malcolm, made a donation to the abbacy of Balmerino, of a tenement in Perth, to which William, his ſon and heir, is a witneſs, *anno* 1280, but we can trace his genealogy no further.

III. Sir **William de Moravia**, or **Murray**, ſecond ſon of ſir Malcolm, got a charter from *Johannes de Moravia, filius & hæres domini Malcolmi, Willielmo de Moravia, frari ſuo, terrarum de Aldy, &c.*

Chartul. of Coldingham, penes Macfarlane.

He got alſo from his father, ſir Malcolm, the lands of Lamabude (now Langbride) by a charter, in which Archibald biſhop of Murray, William de Haya de Locharret, and Michael de Wemyſs, knights, are witneſſes.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole, Chron. de Melroſs, &c.

He married Adda, daughter of Maliſe, ſeneſcal of Strathern, by Muriel his wife, daughter and heireſs of Congal, *filius Duncani, filii Malcolmi, &c.* by her he obtained the lands and eſtate of Tullibardin, which was ratified and confirmed to him by a charter from Henry, ſon of umquhil lord Maliſe, ſteward of Stathern, "To ſir William de Moravia, ſon of umquhil ſir Malcolm de Moravia, &c." dated on Tueſday, in the eve of All Saints, in the year 1284; which lands are ſtill in the poſſeſſion, and continued to be the chief title of the family, till they ſucceeded to the honours of Athole.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole. Niſbet, p. 193.

This ſir William was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, ſummoned to Berwick by king Edward I. *anno* 1292, and was forced to yield and ſubmit, with many more of his countrymen, to the determination of that monarch, in favours of John Baliol.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553 & 644.

By ſaid Adda his wiſe he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir **Andrew Murray**, ſecond baron of Tullibardin, who made a donation to the monks of Inchaffrie, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* and, who, having joined the intereſt of the Baliols againſt king David Bruce, was tried, condemned, and beheaded at Perth, *anno* 1332, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chartul. of Inchaffrie ad annum 1331.

V. Sir **William Murray**, third baron of Tullibardin, who, upon the reſignation of Adda de Moravia, his grandmother, obtained a new grant of the barony of Tullibardin from Maliſe earl of Strathern, then ſuperior thereof, to which *William de Monteſix, juſticiarius Scotiæ*, is a witneſs, who executed that office, *anno* 1335.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole.

He left iſſue a ſon,

VI. **John de Moravia**, fourth baron of Tullibardin, who ſucceeded him, and got a grant, from ſir Alexander de Abernethy knight, of the lands of Pickerling in the barony of Bambreich in Fiſe, &c.

Niſbet's append. p. 194.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir **Walter Murray**, fifth baron of Tullibardin, who obtained a ratification and charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Tullibardin, Concuſſe, Pickerling, &c. dated in 1362.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

He alſo got charters of a great many other lands, which are fully narrated in Niſbet's appendix, page 198.

This ſir Walter gave a conſiderable donation to the monaſtery of Culroſs, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.*

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1390, leaving iſſue, by Margaret le Baird his ſpouſe, a ſon,

VIII. Sir **David Murray**, ſixth baron of Tullibardin, firſt deſigned of Gaſk, who ſucceeded him, and was knighted by king James I. *anno* 1424.

He founded the collegiate church of Tullibardin, and largely endowed it, which afterwards became a good proviſion for the remote branches of the family.

Ib. & chart. penes ducem de Athole.

The arms of this ſir David and his lady, dame Iſabel Stewart, are ſtill to be ſeen in that church.

He got a charter, from king James I. of the lands of Tullibardin, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Innermeath lord of Lorn, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters.

Ib. and Niſbet's append. where they are documented.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *John Murray* of Dryſall.
3. *Patrick*, of whom are deſcended the Murrays of Auchertyre, Woodend, Balmanno, Glendoick, the earl of Dyſart, &c.
4. *James*, anceſtor of the Murrays of Strowan.
5. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Murrays of Tibbermuir.

1. Daughter, *Mariot*, married to ſir Malcolm Drummond of Cargil in 1445.
2. *Iſabel*, married to Malcolm Drummond of Concraig.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to Murdoch Menteith of Rucky, who had one daughter married to —— Haldane of Gleneagles, and another to —— Napier of Merchiſton, &c.

Sir David died in 1446, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir **William Murray**, ſeventh

baron of Tullibardin, who was one of the greateſt men of his time, and was appointed ſheriff of Banff, *anno* 1457.

Haddington's collections.

He was alſo ſheriff of Perth, under king James II. and III. was knighted by the latter, and was one of the plenipotentiaries in a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1459.

Rymer tom. XI. p. 423.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and by her, it is ſaid, he had ſeventeen ſons, of whom many different families of the Murrays are deſcended.

Niſbet's appendix, p. 197.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, eighth baron of Tullibardin, who was in high favour with king James III. and obtained from that prince a charter of the ſtewartry of Strathern, and lordſhip of Balquhidder, *anno* 1482. It is granted, *dilecto noſtro ac familiari militi Willielmo de Moravia, de Tullibardine, &c.* which he got ratified in parliament, *anno* 1492.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was employed in concluding a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1495.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 571.
Chart. penes ducem de Athole.
All documented in Niſbet's append.

He married Catharine, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, who married Elizabeth Crichton, but died without iſſue.
2. Sir *William*, his father's heir.
3. Sir *Andrew Murray*, of Arngoſk, anceſtor of the viſcount of Stormont..
4. *David Murray* of Strathgeith, who married Catharine Edmondſtone.

1. Daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to George lord Seton.
2. *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Stewart of Grantully.

Tho' ſir William was now very aged, he ſtill had the favour and eſteem of king James IV, who was pleaſed to grant him a diſpenſation, and free him from all further attendance either on court or on the king's hoſt, *anno* 1507.

Chart. in pub. archiv. & chart. penes ducem de Athole.

He died 1509, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. WILLIAM, ninth baron, who is deſigned *filius & hæres, quondam domini Willielmi Murray de Tullibardin*, in a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1510. He got alſo ſeveral other charters from king James IV. of many lands, *&c.*

Chart. penes ducem de Athole, & in pub. archiv. inter 1510 & 1520.

He married lady Margaret, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Chart. penes ducem de Athole.

1. *William*.
2. *Andrew Murray*.
3. *David Murray*.

His daughter, *Helen*, was married to Alexander Seton of Parbroath.

XII. WILLIAM MURRAY, tenth baron of Tullibardin, ſucceeded his father, and got a charter, under the great ſeal in 1542, containing an entail of his eſtate to himſelf in liferent, and to William his ſon and apparent heir in fee, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing to Alexander and James Murrays his ſons, and the heirs male of their body; which failing, to Andrew Murray, brother-german to William Murray of Tullibardin, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, brother to the ſaid William, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William Murray, ſon to David Murray of Alicht, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Murray of Strowan, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John Murray of Wallacetown, and the heirs-male of his body; all which failing, to his own neareſt and lawful heirs whatſomever.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir John Campbell of Glenurchy, anceſtor of the earl of Breadalbine, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

Ibid. ad annum 1538.

1. Sir *William*.
2. *Alexander*, a colonel in the ſervice of the States of Holland.
3. *James Murray* of Purdorvis.
4. *Andrew Murray*.

Ib. ad annum 1582.

1. Daughter, *Annabella*, married to John lord Erskine, afterwards earl of Mar and regent of Scotland.
2. *Eupheme*, married, 1ſt, to Robert Steuart of Roſyth, 2dly, to Robert Pitcairn, commendator of Dumfermline, and, 3dly, to Patrick Gray of Innergowrie.
3. *Catharine*, married to Robert Moray of Abercairnie.
4. *Jean*, married to James Henderſon of Fordel.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes dom. Abercairny.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in 1562, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, eleventh baron of Tullibardin, who was a great promoter of the reformation, and ſat in the parliament 1560, which eſtabliſhed the reformed religion.

Mr. Keith's collections.

Upon the queen's return from France in 1561, he got much into her favour, and had the honour to entertain her majeſty ſeveral times at his houſe of Tullibardin: He was made one of her privy-council, and comptroller of the houſhold in 1565.

He was one of thoſe great barons that entered into an aſſociation for the preſervation of

Sir James Melvil's memoirs.

the young prince, and for proſecuting the murderers of the king; and always retained a moſt dutiful reſpect, and behaved with the utmoſt ſubmiſſion to her majeſty.

Records of council in the ſignet office.

He, with the maſter of Erſkine, had the tuition of the young king, and were joint keepers of the caſtle of Stirling, in which offices he acquitted himſelf with great fidelity and univerſal approbation; and the king, as ſoon as he took the management upon himſelf, appointed him one of his privy-council.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Agnes Graham, daughter of William earl of Montroſe, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *William Murray* of Pitcairly.
3. *Mungo Murray* of Dunork.

All documented in Nisbet's append. p. 199.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan.
2. *Jean*, married to ſir John Hepburn of Waughton.

He died in 1583, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Sir JOHN MURRAY, twelfth baron of Tullibardin, who having been bred up with his majeſty king James VI. from their infancy, and being a man of ſingular worth and merit, the king always had him in high eſteem. He was one of his privy-council, and maſter of his houſhold in 1592.

Acts of parliament in 1592.

Chart. penes dom. Moray de Abercairny ad annum 1604.

He obtained a charter, under the great ſeal, containing an entail of his lands of Letter-Banachy, &c. to himſelf in liferent, and to his eldeſt ſon in fee, and to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his ſecond ſon, and ſo to all his ſons, one after another; which failing, to his brother William; which failing, to his brother Mungo, &c.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawyers library, Edinburgh. Chart. penes ducem de Athole.

His majeſty's eſteem and regard for him ſtill increaſing, he was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Murray of Tullibardin, by letters patent, dated 25th April 1604, and earl of Tullibardin on 10th July 1606.

He married Catharine, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had five ſons and four daughters.

1. *William.*
2. Captain *John Murray*.
3. *Patrick Murray* of Caſtletoun, afterwards earl of Tullibardin.
4. *Mungo Murray*, who became viſcount of Stormont by a ſpecial proviſion, but died without iſſue.
5. *Robert Murray.*

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Patrick lord Glammis, and earl of Kinghorn.
2. Lady *Lilias*, married to ſir John Grant of that ilk.
3. Lady *Margaret*, to James Haldane of Gleneagles.
4. Lady *Catharine*, to David Roſs of Balnagowan.

JOHN, firſt earl of Tullibardin, died in 1609, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. WILLIAM, ſecond earl of Tullibardin, who, when a young man, together with his couſin, David viſcount of Stormont, had the good fortune to be greatly inſtrumental in the reſcue of the king at Perth, from the attempt of the earl Gowrie and his brother againſt the ſacred perſon of his majeſty, *anno* 1600. For that ſignal ſervice, he got the ſheriffſhip of Perthſhire (which had heretably belonged to the houſe of Ruthven) conferred upon him during the king's pleaſure; and it has moſtly continued in the family of Athole ever ſince.

Nisbet's app. p. 200.

He married Dorothea, eldeſt daughter and heir of line of John, fifth and laſt earl of Athole of the name of Stewart, by whom he had one ſon,

John, who afterwards became earl of Athole,——and one daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to ſir John Moncrief of that ilk.

Chart. in cancellaria, 1mo Aprilis 1686.

Ib. Hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunq;

This earl, a little before his death, knowing that his ſon was heir of line to the earldom of Athole, and being unwilling that the eſtate and honours of Athole and Tullibardin ſhould be conjoined in the ſame perſon, made a reſignation of his title of Tullibardin into the king's hands, in favours of his brother Patrick, in order to make two diſtinct families, which was accordingly confirmed, by a patent, under the great ſeal, *Patricio comiti de Tullibardine*, *anno* 1628.

Ibidem.

This Patrick, third earl of Tullibardin, got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal; and married Elizabeth Dent, an Engliſh lady, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, deſigned of Redcaſtle, a youth of great hopes, valour and honour, was early engaged in the ſervice of king Charles I. but unfortunately taken priſoner at the battle of Philiphaugh, and executed at St. Andrews, *anno* 1646.

Bp Guthrie's memoirs.

Earl Patrick was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

JAMES, fourth earl of Tullibardin, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti de Tullibardine*, &c. and married, 1ſt, his couſin, lady Anne Murray, fourth daughter of John earl of Athole; and, 2dly, lady Lilias Drummond, daughter of John, ſecond earl of Perth, with whom he had two ſons, who died unmarried, whereby the eſtate and honours of Tullibardin devolved on John earl of Athole, his couſin and neareſt heir-male.

We now return to

William Murray, ſecond earl of Tullibardin, who died *anno* 1626, and was ſucceeded by

XVI. JOHN MURRAY, his only ſon by lady Dorothea Stewart, eldeſt daughter of John fifth earl of Athole, and undoubted heir of line to John the firſt earl of that illuſtrious houſe.

It ſeems the writs of the family had not hitherto been carefully looked into, which occaſioned ſeveral miſtakes in this peerage; but theſe were all at laſt rectified: for, as the eſtate and honours of Athole, by the charters dated 1460, 1473, and 1477, before recited, in Title, *Stewart earl of Athole*, deſcended to the heirs of the patentee's body whatever, this John's title to that dignity appears to have been unqueſtionable; and he was accordingly ſerved and retoured heir, in the aforeſaid title and dignity, to John earl of Athole, brother uterine to King James II. who was great grandfather's grandfather, or *tritavus* to his mother Dorothea. The retour, which is dated 6th day of Auguſt 1628, bears, that the king was bound in honour and conſcience to ratify and confirm the foreſaid honour and dignity to the ſaid John Murray, *&c. &c.*

Retour penes ducem de Athole, et in cancellaria.

The king accordingly, by a new patent under the great ſeal, "ratifies the foreſaid ſervice and retour, and admits, receives, and confirms the ſaid John Murray to the ſole undoubted lawful and juſt title of earl of Athole, with all the dignities, *&c.* thereunto belonging, in all time coming, to be enjoyed by the ſaid John, and his heirs, with the ſame order of dignity, as it was poſſeſſed by the ſaid John earl of Athole, brother to king James II." And the patent, which is dated 16th February 1629, contains a clauſe of *novo damus* of the dignity of earl of Athole to the ſaid John, and his heirs, with a *ſalvo*, that it ſhould not prejudge his and their right to the foreſaid antient peerage, *&c. &c. &c.*

Diploma comitatus Atholiæ Johanni comiti, &c. in pub. archiv.

This John earl of Athole was a man of ſingular worth and probity. As ſoon as the civil war broke out, he attached himſelf entirely to his majeſty's intereſt, in which he perſiſted with great firmneſs and fidelity. He raiſed about two thouſand of his own men for the king's ſervice, and declared he would oppoſe every meaſure that was contrary to the honour and dignity of the crown.

Nisbet's appendix.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had two ſons,——and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Mungo*, who was lieutenant of his majeſty's guards at the reſtoration.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, was married to her firſt couſin, James earl of Tullibardin, who died without iſſue, as before noticed.

Nisbet's append. p. 202.

This earl died in 1642, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. JOHN earl of Athole, who adhered firmly to the intereſt both of king Charles I. and II. In 1653, he raiſed for the king above two thouſand men, for which he ſuffered great hardſhips before the reſtoration; but, in conſideration thereof, his majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute him one of his privy-council, and maſter of his houſhold, in 1661.

He got a charter under the great ſeal *hereditarii officii ſeneſcallatus de Fife*; was made juſtice general of Scotland *anno* 1663, captain of his majeſty's guards in 1670, lord privy ſeal in 1672, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion. And, in farther regard of his eminent ſervices, he was created marquis of Athole, by letters patent, dated 7th February 1676, limiting that title of marquis to the heirs-male of his body.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in archiv. hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo.

His majeſty king James VII. having likeways a great opinion of his loyalty and merit, gave him the command of the troops ſent to ſuppreſs the inſurrection of the earl of Argyle in the Weſt.

In the year 1687, he was created one of the knights of the thiſtle, and the revolution happening ſoon thereafter, he retired from all public buſineſs, and ſpent the remainder of his days, at ſome of his fine ſeats in Perthſhire, in great peace and tranquillity.

He married lady Emilia Stanly, daughter of that loyal and valiant patriot James earl of Derby in England, (who was beheaded for his inviolable attachment to the royal family in 1651) by his wife lady Charlotte, daughter of Claud duke de la Tremovile, a duke and peer of France. By her he had ſix ſons, —— and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Charles*, earl of Dunmore.
3. Lord *James Murray* of Dowally, who left two daughters, one married to the lord Rollo, the other to ——— Farquharſon of Invercauld.
4. Lord *William*, who became lord Nairn, by marrying the heireſs thereof.
5. Lord *Edward Murray*.
6. Lord *Mungo*, who died in the expedition to Darien in 1697.

His only daughter, lady *Emilia*, was married to Hugh lord Fraſer of Lovat.

This marquis died in 1703, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. JOHN marquis of Athole, a man endowed with many eminent virtues and qualities. He came early into the revolution, and was made ſecretary of ſtate by king William in 1695; created earl of Tullibardin in his father's lifetime 1696, and made his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament *anno* 1697.

He was appointed one of the privy council to queen Anne, immediately upon her acceſſion to the crown *anno* 1702. He was conſtituted lord privy ſeal in April, and created duke of Athole 30th June 1703, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of the body of John marquis of Athole, his father. His titles were, duke of Athole, marquis of Tullibardin, earl of Strath-Tay and Strathardle, viſcount of Balquhidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, lord Murray, Balvenie, Gask, &c. He was alſo made knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo, quibus deficien. hæredibus maſculis de corpore defuncti Johannis marchionis de Athole ſui patris, ad ann. 1703.

In 1706, he oppoſed the union with all his intereſt, and not only argued and ſpoke againſt every article of it, but he entered ſeveral ſpirited proteſts againſt it, which are preſerved in the public records.

After the union was concluded, the duke retired to Perthſhire, where he lived ſome years in great ſplendor and magnificence.

In 1712, he again came to court, and was made one of her majeſty's privy council. In 1713, he was made lord privy-ſeal, and was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the third and fourth Britiſh parliaments.

He married, 1ſt, lady Catharine eldeſt daughter of William and Anne duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, by whom he had ſix ſons, ——and one daughter.

1. *John* marquis of Tullibardin, a youth of great hopes, who was killed at the battle of Mons in 1709.

2. *William* marquis of Tullibardin, who, being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, was attainted of high treaſon, and made his eſcape to France; but returning in 1745, was taken priſoner in 1746, and ſent to the tower of London, where he died in 1747, without iſſue.

3. *James*, now duke of Athole.

4. Lord *Charles*, who died without iſſue.

5. Lord *George*, who, having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was attainted of high treaſon, went abroad, and died at in Holland, *anno* 1760, leaving iſſue by Amelia his ſpouſe, daughter and ſole heireſs of —— Murray of Strowan and Glencarſe, three ſons and two daughters.

1. *John Murray*, Eſq; married to lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the preſent duke of Athole, and elected member of parliament for the county of Perth in April 1761.

2. *James*.

3. *George*.

1. Daughter, *Amelia*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Sinclair; and, 2dly, to James Farquharſon of Invercauld, Eſq;

2. *Charlotte*.

Duke John's ſixth ſon, lord Baſil, died young.

His only daughter of the firſt marriage, lady Suſan, was married to William earl of Aberdeen, and was mother of the preſent earl, &c. &c.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of William lord Roſs, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. Lord *John*, who was elected member for the county of Perth to the three laſt parliaments of king George II. is colonel of a regiment, and a lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces.

2. Lord *Edward*, who married an Engliſh lady, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, *John*, now a captain in the army, and a daughter.

3. Lord *Frederick*, a captain of the royal navy, who died unmarried.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married James lord Deskford, ſon and heir apparent of James earl of Finlater and Seafield, and has iſſue.

William, marquis of Tullibardin, having been attainted of high treaſon in 1716, as before noticed, the duke, his father, upon a petition, obtained an act of parliament, ſettling, after his own death, all the eſtates and honours belonging to the family of Athole, on lord James his third ſon, in the ſame manner as if lord William had died before his father, and had never been attainted. And the duke dying in 1724, the eſtate and honours devolved accordingly upon

XIX. JAMES, now duke of Athole, who, at the time of his father's death, was member of parliament for the county of Perth.

In 1712, he had a company in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, and afterwards was lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Orkney's regiment.

In 1733, he was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the earl of Sutherland deceaſed. He was afterwards made lord privy-ſeal, one of his majeſty's privy-council, and a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle.

Upon the death of the earl of Derby, in 1735, without iſſue, the eſtate and honours of Derby went to ſir Edward Stanly his heir-male; but the peerage of lord Strange in England,

land, the lordſhip of Man and the Iſles, came to the preſent James duke of Athole, being heir of line and at law, by which he is poſſeſſed of ſome of the higheſt and nobleſt privileges of any ſubject in Great-Britain.

His grace married, 1ſt, dame Jean Lanoy, widow of ſir Timothy Lanoy in Middleſex, and daughter of ſir John Frederick of Weſtminſter, baronet, by whom he had a ſon,

———, marquis of Tullibardin, who died young,———and two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to John earl of Crawfurd, and died without iſſue.

2. Lady *Charlotte*, married to her couſin John Murray, Eſq; ſon of lord George, as above.

The duke married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Eſq;

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, *azure*, three mullets *argent*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers-de-lis *or*, for Murray. 2d quarter is quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *or*, a feſs-cheque *argent* and *azure* for Stewart. 2d and 3d pally of ſix *or* and *ſable* for the title of Athole. 3d *gules*, three legs armed proper, conjoined at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in a triangle, garniſhed and ſpurr'd *or*, for lord of the iſle of Man. The 4th as the 1ſt.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-ſavage wreathed about the head and waiſt *vert*, holding in his right hand a dagger proper, the pommel and hilt *or*, and in his left a key of the latter.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter* ſide, a lyon *gules*, gorged with a collar *azure*, and thereon three mullets *argent*, for Tullibardin; on the *ſiniſter*, a ſavage wreathed about the head and waiſt as the creſt, his feet in fetters of iron, and the chain over his right arm.

MOTTO; *Furth fortune and fill the fetters.*

CHIEF SEATS.

The caſtle of Blair in Athole, and Dunkel near the river Tay, the caſtle of Tullibardin, and Huntingtower, all in Perthſhire; the caſtle of Douglas in the Iſle of Man, and Groſvenor-ſquare, London, &c.

CUMMIN Lord of BADENOCH.

THE ſirname of CUMMIN is of great antiquity, but the origin is doubtful. Some deduce them from Hungary, others ſay they are of Norman extract.

And. Winton's M. S. Chron. of Scotland in the lawyer's library, Edr.

There were certainly ſeveral conſiderable and flouriſhing families of that ſirname in Scotland in very early times, and many great men amongſt them who were an ornament to their country, tho' ſome of them had the misfortune to act againſt it.

They flouriſhed for the ſpace of 250 years, *viz.* from 1080 to 1330, about which laſt æra they begun to decline; but there are ſtill ſome conſiderable gentlemen's families in Scotland deſcended of them.

The firſt we can give an account of, with any certainty, is

I. COMES ROBERTUS CUMMIN, who appears to have been a man of the firſt rank in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and was killed with that prince at the battle of Alnwick, *anno* 1093, leaving iſſue two infant ſons.

Chron. of Melroſs.

1. *John de Cummin.*

2. *William*, a man eminent for natural and acquired endowments, and highly eſteemed by king David I. who conſtituted him lord high chancellor of Scotland in the beginning of his reign. In 1142, he was preferred to the epiſcopal ſee of Durham by Maud, the empreſs, and died before the year 1159.

Ib. and lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 8.

Ibid. p. 9. & Dalrymple's Collections, p. 174.

II. JOHN de CUMMIN ſucceeded Robert, but we never find him deſigned *Comes*, tho' he made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king Alexander I. and of this John, 'tis ſaid, all the Cummins in Scotland are deſcended.

He was father of

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II. p. 75.

III. Sir WILLIAM CUMMIN, who married Hexetilda, grandchild of Donald king of Scotland, and by her had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes Macfarlane.

IV. WILLIAM de CUMMIN, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon; and, according to Winton, was *Camerarius* to king William; but, according to Mr. Martin and others, he was *oſtiarius domini regis*, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II. p. 75.

V. Sir RICHARD CUMMIN, who made a donation of the church of Linton-Roderick, in

Regiſter of Kelſo, p. 243.

in Tweedale, to the monks of Kelſo, *pro ſalute Henrici comitis domini ſui, &c.* before the year 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

He was one of the hoſtages ſent to England, upon king William's obtaining his liberty, *anno* 1174.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *John*.

Chartul. of Dumfermline penes Macfarlane, p. 210.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 241.

Home's hiſt. of Douglas.

2. Sir *Walter*, who was created earl of Menteith in the beginning of king Alexander II.'s reign. He was one of the ſureties at that prince's marriage, with Johanna, daughter of John king of England, *anno* 1220, and married Iſabel counteſs of Strathern, *&c.*

Sir Richard's third ſon, ſir *William*, was afterwards earl of Buchan.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir JOHN, who was called the Red Cummin, and was the firſt we find deſigned lord of Badenoch.

He was a man of great abilities, and was ſent ambaſſador to Lewis IX. king of France, by king Alexander II. *anno* 1240, where he negotiated ſome affairs of importance, greatly to the king's ſatisfaction.

According to Cambden, he married Ada, daughter of Patrick Galloway, earl of Athole; but, according to Buchanan (by whom he is alſo deſigned earl of Mar) he married Mary, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,———and three daughters.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

1. *Jean*, or *Johanna*, married to David de Strabolgie, earl of Athole.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

2. ——, married, 1ſt, to ſir Godfrey de Murray: 2dly, to Alexander de Ergyle, lord of Lorn.

Ibidem.

3. ——, married to ſir Andrew Murray, lord of Bothwell.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VII. JOHN CUMMIN, lord of Badenoch, called the Black Cummin, inferior to no ſubject then in the kingdom for wealth and power, and was deſigned John Cummin ſenior de Badenoch, *&c.*

Prynne's collections, v. III. p. 651.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who agreed to ſtand by, and ſupport queen Margaret, grandchild to king Alexander III. and defend her title to the crown of Scotland againſt all mortals, *anno* 1284.

Ibid. p. 431 and 471.

He was appointed one of the ſix governors of this kingdom *anno* 1286, and agreed to the marriage of the queen with king Edward of England's eldeſt ſon, *anno* 1290.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 515.

After queen Margaret's death, he became one of the competitors for the crown, as ſon and heir of John, who was ſon and heir of Richard, ſon and heir of William, ſon and heir of Hexetilda, daughter and heireſs of Gothrick, ſon and heir of Donald, king of Scotland. But it is well known how that affair was determined by king Edward of England, in favours of John Baliol; and we find him ſoon thereafter ſwearing allegiance to king Edward I. of England, as over-lord of Scotland, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 558.

Ibid. p. 776. liberati ſunt Johannes Cummin de Badenoch, et Johannes Cummin de Badenoch, jun. &c.

However, both he and his ſon were carried priſoners to England, and were not ſet at liberty till the year 1297, and he died ſoon thereafter.

He married Marjory daughter of John, and ſiſter of king John Baliol, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

Home's hiſt. of the family of Douglas, Abercrombie, &c.

'Tis ſaid he had alſo a daughter married to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, anceſtor of the duke of Douglas.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. JOHN CUMMIN, lord of Badenoch, who was a man of extenſive property, powerful by his wealth and dependents, cunning, artful and diſſembling, fond of dignity and rank; and, provided he could obtain his wiſhes, extremely careleſs by what means, however baſe and diſhonourable.

Rymer, Fordun, Abercrombie, &c. &c.

Scotland had now for a conſiderable time groaned under the yoke of Engliſh ſervitude; Baliol had meanly given up his pretended right to the crown to Edward; Bruce had ſecretly intimated to his friends his intention of aſſerting his title to the royal dignity, and redeeming the liberty of his country. Cummin, ever mindful of his own intereſt, entered into the deſign, and made a ſolemn engagement with Robert to aſſiſt him with all his power in mounting the throne; provided, upon the ſucceſs of the affair, he ſhould be reſtored to the vaſt poſſeſſions his family had enjoyed, which would have aggrandized him much beyond any other ſubject, and placed him in a condition little inferior to royal: but, upon maturer conſideration, and weighing the matter in the balance of ſelf-intereſt, he began to doubt the event; the attempt was hazardous; he dreaded the ſtrength of England; every chance ſeemed againſt the cauſe; if it failed, he was undone: how to mend the ſtep he had taken was to be determined; his own black heart ſuggeſted the deteſtable remedy, either from the hopes of great rewards from the Engliſh, or perhaps with a view to the crown itſelf, in virtue of his mother, who was Baliol's ſiſter; he divulged the whole ſchemes of the Scotch patriots to the king of England. Bruce was then in London, but happily in time diſcovered he was betrayed,

trayed, and, not without difficulty, made his eſcape to Scotland, where finding clear proof of the villainy of Cummin, he cauſed purſue him to the church of Dumfries, whither, from conſcious guilt, he had fled for refuge; and puniſhed him as his crime deſerved. Not the houſe of God, not even the altar, was to be allowed an aſylum to protect ſuch infamous treaſon and perfidy. He fell indeed by too honourable hands, as a hangman or common executioner ſhould have performed what was done by the Boyd, the Fleming, and the Lindſay, on 10th February 1306.

Having no iſſue, he was the laſt lord of Badenoch, of the name of Cummin.

LINDSAY Earl of BALCARRAS.

As the riſe and deſcent of the great and antient ſirname of Lindſay is to be found under the Title of *Earl of Crawfurd*, to that we refer our readers, and ſhall here begin with the immediate anceſtor of the Lindſays of Edzell, of whom the earl of Balcarras is the undoubted male repreſentative.

XI. Alexander, ſecond earl of Crawfurd, the eleventh generation of that illuſtrious houſe in a direct male-line, was ſon of David the firſt earl, by lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. He was one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424, was afterwards in great favour with that prince, and made a conſiderable figure in his reign.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307.

He married Marion daughter and co-heireſs of David Dunbar of Cockburn, ſon of George earl of March, by whom he had ſeveral ſons.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1425.

1. *David*, who died before his father, without iſſue.

2. *Alexander*, his ſucceſſor, whoſe male-line is alſo extinct.

3. *Walter Lindſay* of Edzell, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Balcarras, who is now the undoubted heir-male of the moſt noble and antient earls of Crawfurd.

Ibid. and M. S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd, penes comitem de Balcarras. Extracted from the writs of the family by Mr. Hary Malcolm, a learned antiquary.

From this Walter therefore we deduce the deſcent of this noble family.

XII. Walter Lindsay of Edzell, third ſon of Alexander ſecond earl of Crawfurd, was a man of great parts and ſagacity. He was tutor in law to his nephew David earl of Crawfurd and duke of Montroſe. He purchaſed the lands of Aird in 1458, and acquired alſo the lands of Winthank, Pitcorthie, Panbride, *&c. anno* 1472.

Chart. in the public regiſter.

He married, 1ſt, Sophia, daughter of —— Livingſton of Saltcoats, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Iſabel daughter of William lord Livingſton, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XIII. Sir David Lindsay, deſign'd of Edzell and Beaufort, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Kilbride, and ſeveral others; and married, 1ſt, Catharine daughter of —— Fotheringhame of Powrie, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Walter, his apparent heir; —— and four daughters.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd.

1. *Margaret*, married to Andrew Straiton of that ilk, or Lauriſton.

2. *Agnes*, married to George Moray of Abercairnie.

3. ——, married to ſir Robert Menzies of Weem.

4. ——, died unmarried.

Sir David married, 2dly, Agnes Ogilvie, widow of Alexander Straiton of Lauriſton, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth daughter of —— Spence of Bodum, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Alexander Lindſay* of Vainvy and Kethick; —— and a daughter,

Janet, married to —— Ramſay of Banabruck. He died in 1527.

XIV. Walter, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir David Lindſay of Edzell, a man of great ſpirit and fortitude, married —— Erſkine, daughter of the laird of Dun, by whom he had four ſons, —— and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *David* of Edzell and Glenesk.

2. *Alexander Lindſay*, who married a daughter of —— Barclay of Mathers, and was father of David biſhop of Roſs, who was father of ſir Jerom Lindſay, lord lyon king at arms.

Keith's catalogue of the Scotch biſhops, p. 119.

3. *Robert Lindſay* of Kirkton.

4. *John Lindſay*.

1ſt daughter ——, married to ſir —— Scot of Balwearie.

2. ——, married to —— Anſtruther of that ilk.

This Walter was killed at the fatal field of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, his father being then alive, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd.

XV. Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and

Gleneſk, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1527, and made a great figure in the reign of king James V. He got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Auchterallan, Tulliehilt, Newpark, Auchtertyre, and ſeveral other lands and baronies; by which it appears he was then poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1530 & 1550.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

He married, 1ſt, Janet daughter of Patrick lord Gray, by whom he had no iſſue.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd.

He married, 2dly, Catharine daughter of John Campbell of Calder, ſon of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had five ſons, ——and two daughters.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. Mr. *John Lindſay*, anceſtor of the earl of Balcarras, of whom afterwards.

3. *Robert Lindſay* of Bath-hall.

4. Sir *Walter Lindſay* of Balgay, who was killed by David earl of Crawfurd in 1605.

5. Mr. *James Lindſay*, parſon of Fettercairn.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick lord Drummond, anceſtor of the family of Perth.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

2. *Margaret*, married to John lord Innermeath.

It is proper to obſerve here, that David earl of Crawfurd, who had been barbarouſly uſed by his ſons, diſponed the eſtate and honours of Crawfurd to this ſir David Lindſay of Edzell, his neareſt heir-male. The diſpoſition is dated on 20th December 1541. The earl died in 1542, and ſir David ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Crawfurd accordingly; but he afterwards conveyed them back to the maſter of Crawfurd, the earl's grandſon, upon this expreſs condition, that the title and eſtate ſhould return to the family of Edzell, as next heir-male, failing the male-line of the ſaid maſter; and at the ſame time reſerving to himſelf, for his life only, the title, and ſuch a proviſion as ſupported him according to his quality.

Mackenzie. M. S hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd, and Crawfurd's peerage p. 85.

This David, lord of Edzell and earl of Crawfurd, died in September 1558, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir **David Lindsay** of Edzell and Gleneſk, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Edzell and others, dated in 1586.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Garlobank and others, *in vicecomitatu de Forfar*, wherein he is deſign'd, *David dominus de Edzell, miles*, *&c.* He got charters of ſeveral other lands, too numerous to be here inſerted.

He married, 1ſt, lady Helen Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had two ſons,——and four daughters.

1. *David* of Edzell.

2. *Alexander* of Canterland, whoſe ſon John ſucceeded to the eſtate of Edzell.

1ſt daughter, *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to —— Melvil of Baldowie, 2dly, to Andrew Arbuthnot of Feddes, brother to Robert viſcount Arbuthnot.

2. ——, married to —— Symmer of Bratinſtut.

3. ——, married to Mr. Lambie.

4. *Margaret*, married to ſir David Carnegie of Coluthie, anceſtor of the earl of Southeſk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir David married for his ſecond wife Iſabel, daughter of lord Forbes, but by her he had no iſſue.

He was a man of good parts and learning, and was made one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, upon his brother Mr. John's reſignation, who was then made ſecretary of ſtate.

He died *anno* 1620, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Sir **David Lindsay** of Edzell and Gleneſk, who got a charter of the lands of Waterſton, *&c.* in his father's lifetime, and married Margaret daughter of ſir —— Wiſhart of Pittarrow, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Alexander,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to James Keith of Benholm, ſon of George fifth earl Mariſhall, to whom ſhe had two daughters; 1. *Elizabeth*, married to Sir Archibald Primroſe of Dalmeny, anceſtor of the earl of Roſeberry; 2. *Anne*, married to Patrick Smith of Braco, grandfather to David Smith now of Methven, Eſq;

Alexander, only ſon and apparent heir of ſir David, died in 1638, having married lady Anne, daughter of David earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had only one child, who died without iſſue.

M S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd.

And ſir David dying in 1648, without any ſurviving male-iſſue, was ſucceeded by his nephew John, ſon of Alexander of Canterland, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVII. **Alexander Lindsay** of Canterland, ſecond ſon of Sir David Lindſay of Edzell and Gleneſk, who got a charter from King James VI. of the lands of Canterland and others, married Helen daughter of —— Haldane of Gleneagles, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

XVIII. **John Lindsay** of Edzell and Gleneſk, who ſucceeded to his uncle ſir David, as before obſerved, and was ſerved and retoured heir to him *anno* 1648.

Ibidem.

He ought alſo to have ſucceeded to Ludovic thirteenth earl of Crawfurd, being his undoubted heir-male, but was deprived of theſe honours

Ibid. and M.S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd.

for reaſons mentioned at large under the Title, *Earl of Crawfurd*.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and M. S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John earl of Northeſk, by whom he had two ſons,——and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. Capt. *John Lindſay*, who was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family, for which he ſuffered greatly. He died without iſſue.

His daughter was married to —— M'Intoſh of that ilk, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Jean daughter of Alexander lord Spynie, by whom he had no chldren.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell, who, in the ſecond parliament of king James VII. claimed the honours of Crawfurd, as heir-male to Ludovic the thirteenth earl, but his claim was diſmiſſed, though the reaſons do not appear on record.

Memoirs penes comitem de Balcarras.

The family of Balcarras alledge, that the duke of Queenſberry, then commiſſioner, put the negative without inſtructions, but upon what authority we cannot pretend to ſay.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He married Agnes only daughter of James brother-german of——Graham of Fintry, by whom he had three ſons,——and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *John*. } Both died without iſſue.
3. *James*. }

His daughter *Margaret* married Alexander Watſon of Atherny, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell, who likeways dying without iſſue, *anno* 1744, in him ended the male-line of the eldeſt ſon of ſir David Lindſay of Edzell and Gleneſk, No. XV. of this genealogy. And the earl of Balcarras, next heir-male, being lineally deſcended of the ſecond ſon of the ſaid Sir David, to him we now return.

XVI. Mr. JOHN LINDSAY, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir David Lindſay of Edzell and Gleneſk, was a man of parts and learning. He acquired great knowledge in the laws, and was made one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice in 1584;

Spottiſwood's hiſtory, and Crawfurd's peerage.

and being in great favour with king James VI. was made lord privy-ſeal in 1595, one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and ſecretary of ſtate, in 1596; upon which he reſigned his lord of ſeſſion's place in favours of his brother ſir David, as before noticed. He was alſo one of the eight *magnates Scotiæ* who were appointed by the king for the government of the nation, and were called Octavians.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He acquired the eſtate of Balcarras (which is ſtill the chief ſeat of the family) upon which, he got a charter from king James VI. *anno* 1591.

This great man married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Guthry, widow of lord Borthwick of Lochkill, king's advocate, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *David*,——and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ann. 1577 & 1596.

1. *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to ſir John Lindſay of Woodhead, or Ballinſho, third ſon of David earl of Crawfurd by Margaret Bethune, by whom ſhe had colonel Henry Lindſay, who died at Hamburgh in 1639 without iſſue.—She married, 2dly, John Brown of Fordel, *in vicecom. de Perth*.

2. *Janet*, married to David Auchmoutie of that ilk, and was mother of ſir David, and of a daughter, ——, married to —— Kinnear of that ilk.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir John Strachan of Thornton.

He died of the ſtone on the 3d September 1598, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY of Balcarras, who got from king James VI. a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Balcarras, Boſwel, Pitcorthy, Innerdivote, Balmakine, Cumberlands, &c. He was a man of great learning, and employed much of his time in the ſtudy of the arts and ſciences, particularly that of chymiſtry, in which he excelled moſt of his cotemporaries.

Chart. in the public regiſter.

He was in great favour with king Charles I. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Lindſay of Balcarras, by letters patent, dated 27th June 1633. He was a great loyaliſt, and adhered always to the intereſt of the royal family with firmneſs and integrity.

He married lady Sophia Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dumfermline, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander,——and two daughters.

1. *Sophia*, married to ſir Robert Moray, juſtice clerk in king Charles II.'s reign.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Thomas Boyd of Pinkhill.

He died in 1641, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. ALEXANDER, ſecond lord Balcarras, who was a man of great abilities, ſingular prudence, and loyalty, and remarkable for his ſteady adherence to the royal family. He acted a principal part in all the great affairs of ſtate during the time of the civil war. He was created earl of Balcarras, *for his great loyalty and eminent ſervices*, &c. 9th January, Chart. in pub. archiv. hæred. maſculis, tallie vel proviſionis.

anno 1651, by patent, to his heirs-male, of tailzie, and proviſion, *&c.*

He was made heretable governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, ſecretary of ſtate, and commiſſioner to the general aſſembly; and perſiſting in his loyalty went abroad after the king, and died in Holland on the 30th Auguſt 1659.

M. S. hiſt. of the family; & Crawfurd's Peerage.

He left iſſue, by his wife lady Anne M'Kenzie, daughter of Colin earl of Seaforth, two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, } both earls of Balcarras.
2. *Colin*, }

1. Daughter, lady *Sophia*, married to colonel Charles Campbell, ſon of Archibald earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Charles, ſecond earl of Balcarras, who dying unmarried in 1662, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIX. Colin, third earl of Balcarras, who was an ingenious man, of great affability, and polite behaviour.

Soon after the reſtoration, he had a troop of an hundred gentlemen given him, was made one of the lords of the treaſury, and had a penſion of 1000 *l.* a-year for life.

He was highly eſteemed, both by king Charles II. and king James VII. and was one of the privy-council to both theſe princes.

After the revolution, he lived ſeveral years abroad, where he employed moſt of his time in improving his mind by converſing with the learned; and then returned to his own country, where he lived many years in a hoſpitable manner at his houſe of Balcarras in Fife.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Lewis de Naſſau, lord Beverwart in Holland, who died of her firſt child.—He married, 2dly, lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Northesk, by whom he had a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to Alexander earl of Kellie.

He married, 3dly, lady Jean Ker, daughter of William earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

Colin, lord Cumberland, who died unmarried,——and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Wigtoun.

He married, 4thly, lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of James earl of Loudon, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, } both earls of Balcarras.
2. *James*, }

1. Daughter, lady Eleanor, married to James Fraſer, Eſq; brother of the lord Salton.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

He died in 1722, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. Alexander, fourth earl of Balcarras, who was poſſeſſed of many good qualities. He was a man of ſtanch honour, great generoſity, univerſal benevolence and ſincere friendſhip, which qualities acquired him the general love and eſteem of mankind.

In 1734, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers to ſit in the Britiſh parliament, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

He married a daughter of David Scot of Scotſtarvit, but died without iſſue in 1746. He was ſucceeded by his brother,

XX. James, now earl of Balcarras, who, like many of his noble anceſtors, was employed in his country's ſervice both by ſea and land for many years, and always acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation; but is now retired to a country life at his beautiful ſeat of Balcarras, which he has greatly improved with fine incloſures, planting, *&c.*

He married miſs Anne Dalrymple, daughter of ſir Robert, who was ſon of ſir Hugh, lord preſident of the ſeſſion, by whom he hath a numerous iſſue.

1. *Alexander*, lord Cumberland.
2. *Robert*.
3. *Colin*.
4. *James*.
5. *William*.
6. *Charles*.

1. Daughter, lady *Anne*.
2. Lady *Margaret*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At Balcarras in Fife, ſix miles ſouth of St. Andrews, and twelve miles eaſt from Kinghorn.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *gules*, a feſs cheque, *argent* and *azure*, for Lindſay: 2d and 3d, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, ſurmounted of a ribbon, *ſable*, within a border, *azure*, for Abernethy, charged with ſtars, *or*.

Supporters; two lions ſejant, guardant, *gules*, each having a collar, *azure*, charged with three ſtars, *or*.

Crest; on a wreath, a tent proper.

Motto; *Aſtra, caſtra, numen, lumen.*

BALLENDEN

BALLENDEN Lord BALLENDEN.

THIS ſirname appears to be local, and to have been firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands of Ballenden in the ſhire of Selkirk.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. PATRICK BALLENDEN, who got the lands of Auchinoule from John earl of Morton; upon which he got a charter from king James IV. to him and Maryota Douglas his ſpouſe, their heirs, *&c.* dated 20th March 1499.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Maryota Douglas he left iſſue a ſon,

Thomas, his heir,——and a daughter,

Catharine Ballenden, married to Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns, general to king James V. at the unfortunate battle of Solway. This marriage appears from a charter, under the great ſeal, to Oliver Sinclair, and Catharine Ballenden his ſpouſe, dated *anno* 1537.

Ibidem.

II. THOMAS BALLENDEN of Auchinoule ſucceeded his father, and being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James V. who appointed him director of chancery, and lord-juſtice-clerk, *anno* 1541.

Liſt of the officers of ſtate, in the lawiers library, Edinburgh; and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 334.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *John*.
2. *Patrick Ballenden* of Stenhouſe, ſheriff of Orkney, deſigned brother-german of Sir John Ballenden juſtice-clerk, in two charters, under the great ſeal, dated in 1568 and 1577.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Thomas dying *anno* 1546, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir JOHN BALLENDEN of Auchinoule, who had his father's office of lord-juſtice-clerk conferred upon him, which he enjoyed above 20 years, in the reigns of queen Mary and king James VI.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 334, and Crawfurd's peerage.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *domino Johanni Ballenden de Auchinoule militi, juſticiariæ clerico, &c. anno* 1577.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Barbara daughter of ſir Hugh Kennedy of Girvan-mains, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Lewis*.
2. *Adam Ballenden*, doctor of divinity, and biſhop, firſt of Dumblain, then of Aberdeen.

Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 79.

He married, 2dly, Janet daughter of —— Seton of Touch, and got two charters, under the great ſeal, to him, and Janet Seton his ſpouſe, dated *anno* 1574.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had iſſue three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to ſir James Lawſon of Humbie; 2dly, to ſir John Cockburn of Ormiſtoun, lord-juſtice-clerk.
2. *Margaret*, married to William Stewart writer in Edinburgh, and was mother of ſir Lewis Stewart of Kirkhill.
3. *Marion*, married to John Ramſay of Dalhouſie.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 190, 191.

Sir John was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir LEWIS BALLENDEN of Auchinoule, who being a man of great knowledge in the laws, was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, alſo lord-juſtice-clerk, *anno* 1584.

Liſt of the lords of ſeſſion in the lawiers library, Edinburgh.

He got charters from king James VI. of a great many lands, wherein he is deſigned, *Dominus Ludovicus Ballenden de Auchinoule, miles, clericus juſticiariæ, &c. &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1578 & 1587.

He got alſo two charters of the parks, woods, and the keeping of the palace of Linlithgow, in 1587 and 1590.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret daughter of William lord Livingſton, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James*, his heir,——and one daughter,

Maryota, married to Patrick Murray of Fallahill, anceſtor of Philiphaugh, which appears by a charter, under the great ſeal, to them, dated 14th July 1598.

Ibidem.

Sir Lewis died *anno* 1591, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir JAMES BALLENDEN, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned by the title of Broughton, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, of Magdalen's lands, lying near Linlithgow, "*Jacobo Ballenden de Broughton,* "*filio & hæredi apparenti domini Ludovici* "*Ballenden de Auchinoule, &c.*" dated *anno* 1589.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret daughter of ſir William Ker of Ceſsford, ſiſter of Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Sir *William*,——and one daughter,

Margaret, married to Henry lord Cardroſs, anceſtor of the earl of Buchan.

He died in November 1606, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir WILLIAM BALLENDEN of Broughton and Auchinoule, who was a man of good parts, and of great honour and integrity. He adhered firmly to the royal family during all the time of the civil war; wherefore king

Charles II. in conſideration of his great loyalty and faithful ſervices, raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ballenden of Broughton, by letters patent, dated 10th June 1661, to his heirs-male.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredumque ſuorum maſculorum, &c.

He was appointed heretable uſher to the exchequer in Scotland, by a charter, under the great ſeal, to him, his heirs, or aſſignies whatever, dated 12th December 1663.

Chart. in cancellaria. Hæredibus & aſſignatis quibuſcunque.

He was alſo nominated one of the lords of the privy-council, and treaſurer-depute.

He never married, but, with conſent of the crown, made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours in favours of his couſin, John Ker, fourth ſon of William earl of Roxburgh, whereby he became obliged to carry the name and arms of Ballenden.

He died *anno* 1670, and was accordingly ſucceeded by his ſaid couſin,

VII. John, ſecond lord Ballenden, and heretable uſher of exchequer, who married lady Mary More, widow of William earl of Dalhouſie, and daughter of Henry earl of Drogheda in Ireland, by Alice his wife, daughter of William lord Spencer in England, by whom he had five ſons, —— and four daughters.

1. *John* maſter of Ballenden, his heir.
2. *Ker*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Robert*.
4. *William*.
5. Sir *Henry*, appointed gentleman uſher to the houſe of lords.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. ——, married to Ephraim Miller of Hertingforbury, Eſq;

3. *Mary*, married to the honourable John Campbell of Mammore, Eſq; now duke of Argyle.

4. *Diana*, married to John Bulteel of Fleet in Devonſhire, Eſq;

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. John third lord Ballenden, and hereditary uſher of exchequer, who dying without iſſue, at his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, *anno* 1741, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VIII. Ker fourth lord Ballenden, and hereditary uſher of exchequer, who was an officer in the royal navy, and, *anno* 1750, married a daughter of Mr. George Campbell ſtorekeeper at Woolwich, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. John fifth lord Ballenden, hereditary uſher of exchequer, *&c. &c.*

ARMS.

Gules, a hart's head couped, attired with ten tynes, between three croſs croſlets fitchy, *or*, all within a double treſſure, counter-flower'd with flower-de-liſſes of the laſt.

Supporters; on the *dexter* ſide, a lady holding in her right hand a ſword erect, and a pair of ſcales pendant, both proper; on the *ſiniſter*, another ſuch lady holding in her left hand a branch of palm.

Motto; *Sic itur ad aſtra.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Broughton-houſe in Mid-Lothian, and —— in Hertfordſhire, *&c.*

ELPHINGSTON Lord BALMERINO.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was ſon of

Robert, third lord Elphingſton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *George*, rector of the Scotch college at Rome.
3. Sir *James*, the firſt of the family of Balmerino.

I. Sir James Elphingston, third ſon of Robert third lord Elphingſton, deſigned of Barnton, was a man of great parts and abilities, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who conſtituted him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1586, one of the lords of the treaſury, then called Octavians, *anno* 1595, ſecretary of ſtate in 1598, and lord preſident of the ſeſſion ſoon thereafter; in all which high offices he acquitted himſelf with great integrity, judgment, and ſufficiency.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England, which at that time took no effect.

King James, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices and great merit, was pleaſed to erect the lands, belonging to the abbacy of Balmerino, into a temporal lordſhip and barony, in favours of ſir James Elphingſton of Barnton, knight, ſecretary of ſtate, one of the lords of ſecret council, and ſenator of the college of juſtice, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Balmerino, to him, and his heirs-male, tailzie, and proviſion, by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated the 20th of February 1603.

Chart. in pub. archiv. hæredibus maſculis, talliæ & proviſionis.

He was poſſeſſed of a great eſtate, which appears from no leſs than nine charters under the great ſeal, in the public regiſters; particularly he purchaſed from Robert Logan of Reſtalrig the lands and barony of Reſtalrig, *anno* 1604, upon which lands he got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino de Balmerinoch, terrarum baroniæ de Reſtalrig*, dated 16th May 1605.

Ib. inter 1661 & 1609.

Ibid. ad annum 1605.

This circumſtance of the purchaſe of the barony of Reſtalrig, evidently diſproves a ſtory, which has long prevailed with many, that Logan was forfeited by the king, after he was dead, for the immediate purpoſe of beſtowing his lands on his favourite ſecretary Balmerino; Logan was not forfeited till the 24th June 1609: 'Tis plain from the above charter, that Balmerino purchaſed theſe lands at leaſt four years before, and it may be further obſerved, that tho' Logan had once a good eſtate, he appears to have been denuded of all, and entirely bankrupt ſome years before his death. For,

His lands of Mount Lothan and Nether Gogar, were purchaſed by Andrew Logan of Coatfield, *anno* 1596.

His lands of Faſtcaſtle, and others in the ſhire of Berwick, were acquired by Archibald Douglas of Pittendreich, *anno* 1602.

His lands of Reſtalrig, by lord Balmerino, in 1604, as before obſerved.

And his lands of Quarrelholes, *&c.* in 1605. All which is fully inſtructed by charters under the great ſeal, *&c.*

Ibidem.

We now return to James lord Balmerino, who married, 1ſt, Clara, daughter of ſir John Menteith of Carſe, by whom he had a ſon,

Ib. ad annum 1592.

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Maxwel of Tealing, by whom he had a ſon,

James, lord Coupar, (*vide* Title, *Coupar.*) and two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Andrew lord Fraſer.
2. *Mary*, married to John Hamilton of Blair.

He died *anno* 1612, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. JOHN, ſecond lord Balmerino, who, betwixt 1612 and 1616, got charters, under the great ſeal, of his lands of Balmerino, Reſtalrig, and many others.

Ibidem.

He was likewiſe a man of great parts and learning. At the beginning of the civil wars, he was on the parliament's ſide, but he no ſooner obſerved them making too great encroachments upon the royal prerogative, than he joined the king's party, and continued ſteady in his majeſty's intereſt till his death.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Fernyhurſt, ſiſter to Andrew lord Jedburgh and Robert earl of Somerſet, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. JOHN, third lord Balmerino, who married Margaret, daughter of John earl of Loudon, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his ſucceſſor.

He died *anno* 1704.

IV. JOHN, fourth lord Balmerino, was a man of eminent parts, great capacity, and a true lover of his country.

At the parliament 1706, he oppoſed the union with all his intereſt; however, ſome years after it was concluded, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers to repreſent Scotland in the Britiſh parliaments, called to meet *anno* 1710 and 1713, and was made general of the mint and ſheriff of Edinburgh.

He married, 1ſt, lady Chriſtian Montgomery, daughter of Hugh earl of Eglington, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, maſter of Balmerino, who was killed at the ſiege of Liſle in 1708, without iſſue.
2. *James*, afterwards lord Balmerino.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Preſton of Preſtonhall, and had iſſue a ſon, and a daughter.

2. *Jean*, married to Francis earl of Murray, and was mother of James now earl of Murray.

He married, 2dly, Anne daughter of Dr. Arthur Roſs, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Arthur*, afterward lord Balmerino.
2. *Alexander Elphingſton*, died unmarried.

His daughter, ——, died alſo without iſſue.

This worthy lord died in 1736, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. JAMES fifth lord Balmerino, a man of great worth, honour, and integrity. He was one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and always behaved with judgment and impartiality.

He married lady Betty Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Northeſk, but died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

V. ARTHUR, ſixth lord Balmerino, a man of great honour, courage, and intrepidity. He was bred to the army, and, in the queen's time, was captain of a company of foot.

In 1745 he engaged in the rebellion, and, after the battle of Culloden, was taken priſoner, carried to London, tried before the houſe of lords, found guilty of high treaſon, condemned, and beheaded on Towerhill the 18th of Auguſt 1746, in the fifty-eight year of his age, where he behaved with uncommon conſtancy and reſolution.

As this lord's behaviour was magnanimous and great, during his confinement, and at his execution, we ſhall take the liberty here to inſert a few paſſages from a paper publiſhed, by the authority of the ſheriff of London, after his death.

A little before he was carried to Towerhill, he demanded an interview with lord Kilmarnock, who was in the ſame unhappy ſituation with himſelf, which was granted: After it was ended, the two lords ſaluted one another, and Balmerino "bid lord Kilmarnock an eternal happy adieu, and, with a chearful countenance, added, My dear lord, I wiſh I could alone pay the reckoning, and ſuffer for us both, *&c.*"

During the time the ſcaffold was putting in order for the execution of lord Balmerino, the ſheriff, that attended at the firſt execution, went to Balmerino's apartments, as a notice to his lordſhip that his time was come; upon whoſe entrance his lordſhip ſaid, "I ſuppoſe lord Kilmarnock is no more;" and having aſked how the executioner performed his duty; upon receiving the account, ſaid, "Then it was well done; and now, gentlemen, ſaid his lordſhip, I will detain you no longer, for I deſire not to protract my life." He then ſaluted the company, in a manner ſo chearful, as drew tears from every eye but his own, and haſtened to the ſcaffold.

But before we view his lordſhip on the ſcaffold, 'tis but juſt to the memory of that great, but unhappy man, to acquaint the public what was his deportment in his retirement here: 'Twas graceful, without affectation; chearful, but not preſumptuous: He converſed freely with his friends, twice refreſhed himſelf with a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, and deſired the company to drink to him, *Ain degrae ta haiven;* but, above all, he called frequently upon God, and ſeemed both willing and prepared to die.

When he mounted the ſcaffold, he did it with ſo undaunted a ſtep, as ſurpriſed every ſpectator that was unacquainted with the greatneſs of his ſoul.

He walked round the ſcaffold, bowed to the people, read the following inſcription on his coffin: *Arthurus dominus de Balmerino, decollatus* 18 *die Auguſti* 1746, *ætatis ſuæ* 58; ſaid it was right, and, with ſeeming pleaſure, looked on the block, which he called his pillow of reſt.

He then called for the executioner, who, being introduced to him, was about to aſk his forgiveneſs; but my lord ſtopt him, and ſaid, "Friend, you need not aſk me forgiveneſs, the execution of your duty is commendable;" then preſenting the executioner with three guineas, ſaid, "Friend, I never had much money; this is all I have; I wiſh it was more for your ſake, and am ſorry I can add nothing elſe to it but my coat and waiſtcoat," which he inſtantly took off, and placed on his coffin for the executioner. Having prepared himſelf for the block, he took his laſt farewel of them; and, having once more taken a view of the great number of ſpectators, his lordſhip ſaid, "I am afraid there are ſome who may think my behaviour bold;" and, ſpeaking to a gentleman near him, added, "Remember, ſir, what I tell you; it ariſes from a confidence in God, and a clear conſcience."

Then obſerving the executioner with the ax in his hand, took it from him, and having felt the edge, return'd it him again, at the ſame time ſhowing him where to ſtrike the blow, and animating him to do it with reſolution, "For in that, friend, ſaid he, will conſiſt your mercy."

His lordſhip then, with the ſame ſurpriſing countenance, kneeled down at the block, and having, with his arms extended, ſaid this ſhort prayer, "O Lord, reward my friends, forgive my enemies, **** and receive my ſoul," ſubmitted, and gave the ſignal to the executioner.

He married a daughter of Capt. Chalmers, by whom he had no iſſue, whereby the male-line of this family is extinct.

ARMS.

A cheveron, *ſable*, charged with three buckles, *argent*, betwixt three boars heads, eraſed *gules*.

CREST; a dove, *argent*, with a ſnake proper linked about its legs.

MOTTO; *Prudentia fraudis neſcia.*

SUPPORTERS; two griffins proper beak'd, and armed, *or*.

OGILVIE Lord BANFF.

THIS branch of the noble family of Finlater is deſcended from

Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Finlater and Deſkford, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James II. and left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *James*, his ſucceſſor.

2. Sir *Walter Ogilvie* of Boyn.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi 3tii.

This ſir Walter married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Edmonſtone of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *George*, anceſtor of the Ogilvies of Boyn, Rothemay, &c.

2. Sir *Walter*, progenitor of the family of Banff.

I. Sir WALTER OGILVIE, ſecond ſon of ſir Walter of Boyn, was promiſcuouſly deſigned by the titles of Dunlugus and Banff.

Haddington's collections in the lawyer's library, Edr. p. 262.

In a charter granted to him by George earl of Huntly, of the lands of Auchannachie, in the foreſtry of Boyn, he is deſigned *Walterus Ogilvie de Banff, armiger noſter, &c. anno* 1491; which charter is confirmed by king James IV. 3d December, *anno* 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1520 & 1530.

He got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, *Waltero Ogilvie de Dunlugus*, of the lands of Dunlugus, Caſtleton, Baldony, Blacklaw, and many others.

He married Aliſon, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Patrick Home of Faſtcaſtle, by whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, and had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Walter*, who got part of the lands of Dunlugus from his father, by a charter, under the great ſeal, *Waltero, filio Walteri de Dunlugus, &c.*

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

His daughter, *Magdalene*, married to ſir Alexander Fraſer of Philorth.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

II. Sir GEORGE OGILVIE of Dunlugus, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great ſeal, of half of the barony of Dunlugus, and ſeveral other lands. He got likewiſe a charter from king James VI. *terrarum de Lee, mains de Boyne, cum molendino, &c. anno* 1577.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter, *dimidietat. terrarum de Ordnewton & Auldtown de Ord, Chancelton, Kilragonie, Boighead, &c. anno* 1579, about which time he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and got a charter, *Georgio Ogilvie de Dunlugus, militi, terrarum baroniæ de Carnouſie, &c. anno* 1580.

Ibidem.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 239. & 302.

He married Beatrix, daughter of George lord Seton, anceſtor of the earl of Winton, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *George*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Carnouſie, &c.

His daughter, *Janet*, married to William Forbes of Tolquhon.

He lived to the uncommon age of an hundred and five years. died in 1612, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

III. Sir WALTER OGILVIE of Dunlugus, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the lands of Alwith of Innerichtie, *anno* 1596.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter, *Waltero Ogilvie, filio et hæredi apparenti Georgii de Dunlugus, dimidietat. terrarum dominicalium de Moncoffer, Dovany, &c. cum piſcaria in aqua de Dovern*, dated in 1609.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir John Urquhart of Cromertie, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *George*.

Ibidem.

2. *Walter*, who got a charter, *Waltero Ogilvie, filio Walteri, ſuperioritatis firmæ & dioriæ terrarum de Auchorſk, &c.* dated *anno* 1613.

His daughter *Beatrix* married to ſir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden.

He died before 1617, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. Sir GEORGE OGILVIE of Dunlugus, who got a charter from king James VI. *Terrarum de Newtown & Auldtown de Ord, Chanceltoun, Kilragavin, Boighead & Budboig de Ord, cum molendino, &c. anno* 1617.

Ib. ad annum 1627.

He was created a baronet by king Charles I. on 10th July 1627; and that ſame year got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Domino Georgio Ogilvie, baroneto de Banff, terrarum baroniæ de Inchdrewr, &c.* comprehending a great many other lands and baronies.

He was a man of ſingular good parts, a great loyaliſt, and of remarkable courage and intrepidity.

He was a firm and ſteady friend to king Charles I. never deſerted his intereſt during all the time of the civil war, and ſignalized himſelf againſt the covenanters, on ſeveral occaſions, particularly at the bridge of Dee in 1639, where the loyaliſts were commanded by Aboyne and Banff, and the covenanters by the earl of Montroſe.

Burnet's hiſt. p. 143, 144.

And it is obſervable, for the honour of this ſir George, that he kept 2000 men together for the king in Aberdeenſhire, for ſome time after the agreement in 1639, that Montroſe got the command for the king.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo.

And, for his eminent loyalty and many faithful ſervices, his majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ogilvie of Banff, by letters patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 31ſt Auguſt 1642.

After the murder of the king, he ſtill perſiſted in his attachment to the royal family, and contributed all that was in his power to bring about a reſtoration, which he lived to ſee accompliſhed in 1660, and died in 1663. He married, 1ſt, Helen, daughter of ſir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had one daughter,

Helen, married to James earl of Airly.

He married, 2dly, *Mary* daughter of ſir Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, by whom he had a ſon,

George, his heir, and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to Walter Innes of Auchluncart.

2. ———, married to ——— Gordon of Badinſcoth.

V. **George**, ſecond lord Banff, ſucceeded, and was alſo a great loyaliſt. In his father's lifetime, he got a charter from king Charles I. *Georgio Ogilvie juniori de Banff*, of the lands and barony of Inchdrewr, comprehending the lands of Laudlaw, *&c.* with the ſalmon-fiſhings on the water of Doveron, dated in 1626.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Agnes Falconer, daughter of Alexander lord Halkerton, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of Forglen, anceſtor of the preſent lord Banff, of whom afterwards.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to Francis Gordon of Craig of Achindore.

2. *Mary*, married to John Forbes of Balfluig.

3. *Helen*, married to ſir Robert Lauder of Bielmouth.

4. *Janet*, married to John Leith of Leithhall, to whom ſhe had *John Leith* of Leithhall, *Patrick*, *George* of Blackhall, *Laurence*, and *Anthony Leiths*, and one daughter.—*Vide* the Baronage.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **George**, third lord Banff, who married lady Jean Keith, daughter of William earl mariſhal, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

George,——and a daughter,

Mary, married to John Joice of Collonaird.

VII. **George**, fourth lord Banff, married Helen daughter of ſir John Lauder of Fountainhall, baronet, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John George*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his brother.

VIII. **John George**, fifth lord Banff, ſucceeded his father, and married Mary, daughter of Capt. James Ogilvie, but died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

VIII. **Alexander**, ſixth lord Banff, who being bred to the ſea, had the command of one of his majeſty's ſhips of war, and did his country ſignal ſervice in cruiſing on their enemies, protecting their trade, *&c.* but died alſo without iſſue, which ended the male line of the eldeſt ſon of George ſecond lord Banff, whereby the eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin Alexander, now lord Banff, grandſon of ſir Alexander of Forglen, to whom we now return.

VI. Sir **Alexander Ogilvie** of Forglen, ſecond ſon of George ſecond lord Banff, was created a knight baronet *anno* 1701, and was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice *anno* 1706.

He married Mary daughter of ſir John Allardice of that ilk, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *George*, married to Jean daughter of Patrick Meldrum of Laithers, but died without iſſue.

2. *Alexander*, father of the preſent lord Banff.

3. *John*.

4. *Peter*.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to ſir Alexander Reid of Barra.

2. *Mary*, married to Andrew Hay of Mountblairie.

3. *Helen*, married to —— Smollet, ſon and heir of ſir James Smollet of Bonhill.

VII. **Alexander Ogilvie**, deſign'd *junior* of Forglen, ſecond ſon and apparent heir of ſir Alexander of Forglen, married Jean Friend, daughter of ſquire Friend of Bellarichie of Ireland, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, now lord Banff, ——— and a daughter,

. . . .

Alexander, *junior* of Forglen, died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. **Alexander**, who ſucceeded alſo to the honours of Banff, as before obſerved, and is the ſeventh lord.

He married Jean, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, Eſq; by Jean, daughter of Mr. Robert Bennet advocate, by whom he hath iſſue three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander* maſter of Banff.
2. *William.*
3. *Archibald.*
1. Daughter, *Jane.*
2. *Sophia.*
3. *Janet.*

ARMS.

Argent, a lion paſſant guardant, *gules*, crowned, *or*, for Ogilvie: 2d and 3d, *argent*, three papingoes, *vert*, beak'd and member'd, *gules*, for Home of Faſtcaſtle.

Supporters; on the *dexter*, a man in armour with a target, all proper; and on the *ſiniſter*, a lion rampant, *gules*.

Crest, a lion's head eraſed, *gules*.

Motto; *Fideliter.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Inchdreur in the county of Banff, Forglen, *&c.*

HAMILTON Lord Bargeny.

THE firſt of the noble family of Bargeny was,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. Sir **John Hamilton**, a natural ſon of John, marquis of Hamilton, who was legitimate on 11th March 1600, and was firſt deſigned ſir John Hamilton of Letrick, afterwards of Bargeny.

He got a liberal education, was a man of fine accompliſhments, and acquired conſiderable eſtates in Carrick, particularly the lands and barony of Bargeny, which is ſtill poſſeſſed by the family, and hath continued to be their chief title ever ſince.

Ibidem.

He obtained, from king Charles I. charters of many lands, *domino Johanni Hamilton*, *domino de Bargeny militi*, *&c. inter* 1630 *&* 1635.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Cambuſnethan, in which he is deſigned *dominus Johannes Hamilton de Bargeny*, *ſenior*, *&c. anno* 1636.

He married a daughter of doctor Alexander Campbell, biſhop of Brechin, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *John*,——and four daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to ſir John Drummond of Machany.
2. *Helen*, married to ſir James Somerville of Cambuſnethan.
3. ——, married to ſir William Weir of Stonbyres.
4. *Mary*, married to Alexander Cleland of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1637, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir **John Hamilton** of Bargeny, a man of ſingular worth and merit. He was a great loyaliſt, and ſteady friend of king Charles I. during all the time of the civil war; wherefore, in reward of his great merit and faithful ſervices, the king was pleaſed to create him a peer, by the title of lord Bargeny, *anno* 1639; the patent being to the heirs-male of his body.

Charta, Hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo, in archiv. familiæ de Bargeny, ad ann. 1639.

In 1648, he put himſelf in arms, with other loyaliſts, in order to reſcue the king then a priſoner in the iſle of Wight. And after the king's murder, he ſtill perſiſted in his loyalty to king Charles II. on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips, and was particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwel's act of indemnity, *anno* 1654.

Act of indemnity, printed in the appen. to the lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean, daughter of William, marquis of Douglas, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and five daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ſir John Kennedy of Colzean: 2dly, to ſir David Ogilvie of Clova; and had iſſue to both.
2. *Anne*, married to ſir Patrick Houſton of that ilk, and had iſſue.
3. *Grizel*, who died unmarried.
4. *Marjory*, married to William Bailie of Lamington.
5. *Catharine*, married to William Cuninghame of Enterkin, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Ulric More, daughter of Henry earl of Drogheda, widow of Henry Hamilton earl of Clanbrazil in Ireland, by whom he had no iſſue.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. I. page 328.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. **William**, ſecond lord Bargeny, who married lady Mary Cunninghame, daughter of William earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, maſter of Bargeny.
2. *William*, who ſucceeded his father.

His daughter *Nicholas*, married to ſir Alexander Hope of Carſe, and had iſſue.

IV. **JOHN**, maſter of Bargeny, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William the ſecond lord, married a daughter of ſir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had no ſons, and but one daughter,

Johanna, married to ſir Robert Dalrymple of North Berwick, of whom more hereafter.

The maſter dying in his father's lifetime without male-iſſue, and the father (the ſecond lord) dying ſoon thereafter, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his ſecond ſon,

IV. **WILLIAM**, third lord Bargeny, who married, 1ſt, a daughter of ſir James Primroſe of Carrington, by whom he had only one daughter,

Grizel, married to Thomas Buchan of Cairnburgh, advocate, by whom ſhe had three daughters; 1. *Mary*; 2. *Anne*; 3. *Nicholas*.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniſton, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. **JAMES**, fourth lord Bargeny, who dying without iſſue, in him ended the male-line of the patentee's body, whereby the honours became extinct; but the eſtate, by a deciſion of the houſe of peers, went to John Dalrymple, ſon of Johanna, daughter of John the maſter, preferable to ſir Alexander Hope of Carſe, who was ſon of Nicolas, daughter of William the ſecond lord; and Mr. Buchan's daughters, whoſe mother Grizel was daughter of William, third lord Bargeny, as before obſerved.

The family of Bargeny being now repreſented by John, ſon of the ſaid Johanna, to her we now return.

V. **JOHANNA HAMILTON**, only child of John maſter of Bargeny, eldeſt ſon of William the ſecond lord, married ſir Robert Dalrymple of North-Berwick, eldeſt ſon of ſir Hew, lord preſident of the ſeſſion, by whom ſhe had three ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Hew*, who ſucceeded his grandfather in the eſtate of North-Berwick.
2. *John*, who, in right of his mother, got the eſtate of Bargeny, by a decree of the houſe of peers, as before noticed, upon which he was obliged to change his name to Hamilton.
3. *Robert*, a phyſician.

1ſt daughter, *Marion*, married to the maſter of Rae.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to William Duff of Crumbie, Eſq;

VI. **JOHN HAMILTON**, Eſq; now of Bargeny, ſon of Johanna, married lady Anne, daughter of James earl of Wemyſs.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, Hamilton: 2d and 3d, Arran; all within a bordure gabonated, *argent* and *azure*; the 1ſt charged with hearts, *gules*, and the 2d with mullets of the 1ſt.

SUPPORTERS; on the *dexter*, an antelope, *argent*, collar'd, *gules*, charged with three cinque-foils, *ermine*; on the *ſiniſter*, a ſavage with a ſhoulder-belt, *gules*, charged with cinque-foils, *ermine*, and wreath'd about the head and middle with laurels, *vert*, holding in his left hand a garb, *or*.

CREST; a creſcent, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Je eſpere*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At Bargeny in Carrick.

DOUGLAS Viſcount of BELHAVEN.

THE firſt who enjoyed this title was ſir **ROBERT DOUGLAS** of Spot, ſon of Malcolm Douglas of Mains, who was lineally deſcended of Nicol Douglas, a ſon of the family of Dalkeith, in king Robert II.'s time.

This ſir Robert, when a young man, was page of honour to prince Henry, ſon of king Charles I. Then he was made his maſter of horſe. After the death of that excellent prince, he was conſtituted gentleman of the bed-chamber, maſter of the houſhold, and one of the privy-council to king Charles I.

His majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed, for his eminent loyalty and faithful ſervices, to create him viſcount of Belhaven, by letters patent, dated 24th June 1633, to the heirs-male of his body.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo.

He married Nicolas, daughter of ſir Robert Moray of Abercairny, but dying without iſſue in January 1639, the honours became extinct.

He was interred in the veſtry of the Abbey church of Holyroodhouſe, under a fine and ſtately monument, with an inſcription, wherein moſt of his remarkable actions are mentioned.—*Vide* Crawford's Peerage, p. 35.

HAMILTON Lord BELHAVEN.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble branch of the great and illuſtrious family of Hamilton was,

JAMES, firſt lord Hamilton, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king James I. and II. was the ſeventh generation of that antient houſe, in a direct male-line, and married Janet, daughter of ſir Alexander Livingſton, anceſtor of the earls of Linlithgow, by whom he had iſſue ſeveral ſons.

1. *James*, ſecond lord Hamilton, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Andrew*, of whom the family of Belhaven is lineally deſcended.

M. S. hiſt. of this family, penes dom. Belhaven.

I. ANDREW, ſecond ſon of James, firſt lord Hamilton, acquired the lands of Broomhill, which continued to be the chief title of the family till they were nobilitate.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who carried on the line of this family.

3. *James Hamilton* of Greenhill.

He died about 1480, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Writs of the family penes dom. Belhaven.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who married a daughter of ——— Hamilton of Torrence, by whom he had only two daughters; and having no male-iſſue, diſponed his eſtate to James, ſecond lord Hamilton, who generouſly gave it back to his brother,

Ibidem.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Broomhill, ſecond ſon of Andrew, who married Iſabel, daughter of —— Hamilton of Dalſerf, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hamilton of Udſton, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of —— Dalziel of that ilk, by whom he had another ſon,

Robert Hamilton of Alanſhaw.

And dying about 1550, was ſucceded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1555 & 1570.

IV. JOHN, who got charters, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Hamilton de Broomhill terrarum eccleſiaſticarum de Stenhouſe, &c.*

He married Anne daughter of —— Hamilton of Kilbrachmont, *in vicecom. de Fiſe*, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. penes dom. Belhaven.

Ibidem.

V. Sir JAMES HAMILTON of Broomhill, who married a daughter of —— Hamilton of Udſton, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. Sir JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who ſucceeded him; and being a man of fine parts, was in great favour and eſteem with king Charles I.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the king's intereſt during all the time of the civil war, for which his majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Belhaven and Stenton, by letters patent, dated 18th December 1647.

In July 1648, he marched into England with the Scotch army under the conduct of duke Hamilton, and behaved with the utmoſt reſolution at Preſton, where the Scots were routed, but he had the good fortune to eſcape, and got ſafe back to Scotland.

Writs of the family of Belhaven.

He married Margaret, natural daughter of James ſecond marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir Samuel Baillie of Lamington, and had iſſue.

2. *Anne*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander firſt viſcount of Kingſton.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Johanni Hamilton de Biel militi, [illegible] netto, et hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, &c.

John, firſt lord Belhaven, having no male-iſſue, made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours, in the king's hands, in favours of his couſin, ſir John Hamilton of Biel, who married his grandchild; upon which he got a new patent and charter, under the great ſeal of king Charles II. "to the ſaid ſir John, and "the heirs-male of his body; which failing, "to his heirs-male whatſoever." The patent is dated at Whitehall, the 10th day of February 1675.

The lord Belhaven died *anno* 1679, and, according to the above-mentioned patent, his eſtate and honours devolved upon the ſaid ſir John, who being married to his grandchild by his daughter Anne, to her we now return.

VII. ANNE, ſecond daughter of John firſt lord Belhaven, married ſir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill, a cadet of his own family, by whom ſhe had an only child,

VIII. MARGARET, married to the ſaid ſir John Hamilton of Biel, who, upon the death of the firſt lord, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours as before obſerved.

John, ſecond lord Belhaven, was eldeſt ſon and heir of ſir Robert Hamilton of Preſſmanan, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, deſcended from the family of Udſton, whoſe lineal anceſtor was Andrew Hamilton, third ſon of ſir David lord of Cadzow, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

Writs of the family of Belhaven, and Nisbet, vol. I. page 176.

This lord was a man of great honour and integrity, and his behaviour in the parliaments 1681 and 1685 ſhowed him to be a ſtrenuous defender of the Proteſtant religion.

He was a great promoter of the revolution in 1688, and was very active, at the convention of eſtates of Scotland, to get the crown ſettled upon the prince and princeſs of Orange, and had the command of a troop of horſe in their ſervice at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689.

Upon the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary to the crown, he was appointed one of their privy-council, and ſoon after one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord-regiſter.

He was likewiſe, by queen Anne, conſtituted one of the lords of her privy-council, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, all which offices he executed with honour and integrity.

In the parliament 1706, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the union of the two kingdoms, conceiving it derogatory to the honour of his country.

Upon that great occaſion he made ſeveral learned and elaborate ſpeeches, which are ſtill preſerved, and ſhow the uprightneſs of his heart, that nothing could prevail with him to concur with the court in a meaſure that he judged to be inconſiſtent with the intereſt and independency of his country, for which poſterity do him the juſtice to celebrate his name with honour, as a patriot, as well as an orator.

He died ſoon thereafter, *anno* 1708, and, by the ſaid Margaret Hamilton, left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James Hamilton*, Eſq; advocate, aſſiſtant ſolicitor to the two boards of cuſtoms and exciſe. This gentleman married Anne, daughter of John Walkingſhaw of that ilk, who died without iſſue in 1732.

John, ſecond lord Belhaven, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. JOHN, third lord Belhaven, who was a man of good parts, great worth and merit.

He was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, *anno* 1715, and a lord of the bedchamber to George then prince of Wales, afterwards king George II.

He had the command of a troop of horſe, raiſed by the county of Haddington, in the time of the rebellion 1715, and ſerved as a volunteer at the battle of Dumblain, where he gave diſtinguiſhing proofs of his valour and intrepidity.

In 1721 he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, but unfortunately periſhed at ſea, in the beginning of his voyage thither, in the Royal Anne galley, near the Lizard Point, where the ſhip having ſtruck on the Stag rocks, about midnight, was ſtaved in pieces, and, of two hundred and forty perſons, only two men and a boy were ſaved, being drove aſhore on pieces of the wreck.

He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Earlſhall, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, now lord Belhaven.
2. *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq; an officer in the army, who died unmarried.
3. *James Hamilton*, Eſq; advocate, depute-ſheriff of the county of Haddington, and aſſiſtant-ſolicitor to the boards of exciſe and cuſtoms.
4. *Robert Hamilton*, Eſq; who, betaking himſelf to a military life, was a major in the expedition to America, under the late lord Cathcart, and died a batchelor ſoon after his return from Carthagena.

His daughter *Margaret*, was married to Alexander Baird, Eſq; ſon to ſir William Baird of Newbeath.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. JOHN, fourth lord Belhaven, who is high ſheriff of the county of Haddington, general of the mint, and one of the commiſſioners and truſtees appointed for the encouragement and improvement of trade, manufactures, and fiſheries, in Scotland.

ARMS.

Gules, a ſword erect in pale, proper, the pommel and hilt, *or*, between three cinquefoils, *argent*.

CREST; on a wreath, a nag's head, couped of the laſt, and bridled of the firſt.

SUPPORTERS; two horſes, *argent*, bridled as the creſt.

MOTTO; *Ride through*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Biel, near Dunbar, in Eaſt-Lothian, and Preſſmanan, in the ſame county.

HAY Lord Bewlie, and Earl of Carlyle.

THIS noble family deduces its origin from

PETER HAY of Megginch, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James V. and was deſcended of the houſe of Leys, one of the oldeſt cadets of the illuſtrious family of Errol.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 157.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Crichton of Ruthven, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his ſucceſſor, who was father of George earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of Scotland.—*Vide* Title *Kinnoul*.

2. Sir *James* of Kingask, the firſt of this family.

Ibidem.

3. *Edmund*, a man of great knowledge and learning. He was profeſſor of the civil and canon law, and rector of a college at Doway.

1. Daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to Robert Moncur of Balumby: 2dly, to George Drummond of Blair.

Ibid. p. 158.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre.

I. Sir JAMES HAY of Kingask, ſecond ſon of Peter Hay of Megginch, being a man of great parts and learning, was highly eſteemed by king James VI. from whom he got a charter of the lands of Grangemuir, *&c.* lying in the ſhire of Edinburgh, and conſtabulary of Haddington, *Jacobo Hay de Kingask*, *&c.* dated 25th June 1606.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a grant of the whole revenue of the priory of Bewlie, *anno* 1607, and was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and comptroller of Scotland, *anno* 1608; was made one of the lords of the privy council, and raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Hay of Bewlie, *anno* 1609; all which appears by a charter, under the great ſeal of king James VI. granted to Walter Danielſton of Colgreen, *cum conſenſu prædilecti conſiliarii ſui Jacobi domini Bewlie computorum rotulatoris*, *&c.* dated 6th April 1610.

Ibidem.

He died in 1614, having married Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Polmais, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. JAMES, ſecond lord Bewlie, who having got a liberal education, was a man of great accompliſhments, both natural and acquired.

He was particularly diſtinguiſhed and taken notice of by king James VI. even when a young man, and accompanied that prince into England *anno* 1603, and afterward became a mighty favourite. In 1614, upon his father's death, he was made comptroller of Scotland.

Peerage of England.

In 1615, he was created a peer of England, by the title of lord Hay of Souly, in the county of York. He was afterwards made earl of Carlyle, and viſcount Doncaſter, and was the firſt Scotſman that was dignified with Engliſh titles after James VI. became king of Great-Britain.

In 1618, he was appointed ambaſſador from the Britiſh court to the emperor Ferdinand II. and at his return into England, made report of Frederick count Palatine's being elected king of Bohemia, and of the ſtate of affairs in thoſe parts.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 157.

He was twice ambaſſador extraordinary at the court of France; firſt, to negotiate, and then to compleat the marriage of king Charles I. with his royal conſort princeſs Henrietta Maria, daughter of king Henry IV. In all which negotiations he acquitted himſelf, to the great ſatisfaction of his royal maſter, who made him one of the lords of his bed-chamber, groom of the ſtole, maſter of the wardrobe, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Ibid. and Rymer. Dugdale's baronage of England, &c.

He was alſo firſt gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles I. from whom he got a grant of the iſland of Barbadoes, which continued in the poſſeſſion of the proprietary and his heirs above thirty years.

Anno 1661, the crown purchaſed it of lord Kinnoul, heir to the earl of Carlyle, *&c.*

Hiſtorical account of the Britiſh plantations in N. America, vol. I. p. 131.

According to my lord Clarendon, he had got above four hundred thouſand pounds in the government's ſervice, all which he enjoyed, and ſpent moſt liberally.

Account of the extinct peers of England, printed in 1711 vol. II. p. 54. penes Macfarlane.

He was particularly noted for his elegant and ſumptuous way of living and entertaining. When in France, he ſpared no coſt to repreſent the wealth, and diſplay the grandeur of the Engliſh nation; particularly, at one of his ante-ſuppers, an attendant eat for his own ſhare a pye reckoned at 20l. ſterling.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Honora, daughter and ſole heireſs of Edward baron Denny, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

James, earl of Carlyle,———and a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, who died young.

He married, 2dly, lady Lucia Percy, daughter of Henry, earl of Northumberland, by whom he had a daughter,

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 157.

Agnes, married, 1ſt, to ſir George Preſton of Craigmiller; 2dly, to James earl of Glencairn, and had iſſue.

He died at Whitehall in 1636, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, and ſucceeded by his ſon, Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 175.

III. James, ſecond earl of Carlyle, and third lord Bewlie, who married lady Margaret Ruſſel, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford, and died without ſucceſſion *anno* 1660, whereby all his titles of honour became extinct.

But that of Carlyle was conferred upon Charles Howard, deſcended of the moſt illuſtrious family of Norfolk, who was created baron Dacres of Gilliſland, viſcount Howard of Morpeth, and earl of Carlyle, by letters patent, dated 20th April 1661. Ibid. vol. II. p. 407.

STEWART Lord BLANTYRE.

As this branch of the illuſtrious family of Stewart is ſprung from the antient houſe of Garlies, whoſe lineal deſcent from Alexander, lord high ſteward of Scotland, is to be found under the title of *Earl of Galloway*, we ſhall begin to deduce the pedigree of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies and Dalſwinton, the ſixth generation in the account of Galloway, who was a man of dignity and rank, and knighted by king James II.

He married dam Euphame Graham, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his ſucceſſor, anceſtor of the earl of Galloway.
2. Sir *Thomas*, of whom this family is lineally deſcended.
3. Sir *Walter*, of whom the earl of Bleſſington, the Stewarts of Shambully, and others, are deſcended.

I. Sir Thomas Stewart, ſecond ſon of ſir Alexander of Garlies, got from his father the lands of Minto and Marbottle, which is confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal of king James III. dated *anno* 1476. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Iſabel, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie, by whom he got large poſſeſſions in the ſhires of Renfrew and Clydſdale; and got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Busby, Houſehill, and a great many others, to him and Iſabel Stewart, their heirs, *&c.* dated *anno* 1489. Ibidem.

By her he had iſſue two ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, who was biſhop of Aberdeen, and treaſurer of Scotland.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to John Stewart of Cardonald.

2. *Marion*, married to Adam Maxwell of Southbar, ſon of lord Maxwell.

3. *Margaret*, married to Charles Pollock of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1500, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir John Stewart of Minto, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Busby and others, to him, and Janet Fleming his ſpouſe, dated 23d February 1502. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great reſolution and fortitude, and highly eſteemed by king James IV. whom he accompanied to the field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513.

By the ſaid Janet, daughter of David, ſon and apparent heir of Robert lord Fleming, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Sir Robert Stewart of Minto, who was provoſt of Glaſgow *anno* 1525. He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Minto, Marbottle, *&c.* to him, and Janet Murray his ſpouſe, *anno* 1529. Ibidem.

By the ſaid Janet Murray (a daughter of the family of Polmais) he left iſſue four ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*.
2. *Robert*, prior of Whithorn.
3. *Malcolm*.
4. *Walter*.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Maxwell of Calderwood.

He died *anno* 1554, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir John Stewart of Minto, who was ſerved heir to his father, 20th May 1555. He aſſiſted at the coronation of king James VI. *anno* 1576, was provoſt of the town of Glaſgow, and had the command of the caſtle thereof. Retour penes dom. Blantyre.

He married, 1ſt, Janet Hepburn, a daughter of the family of Bothwel, by whom he had a ſon, Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 166.

Sir *Matheio*, his ſucceſſor, whoſe male-line is now extinct.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of ſir James Stewart of Cardonald, deſcended of the illuſtrious Ibidem.

ous houſe of Lennox, by whom he had one ſon,

Walter, who carried on the line of this family,——and four daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to ſir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk.
2. *Agnes*, married to John Wallace of Achans and Dundonald.
3. *Marion*, married to William Cleland of that ilk.
4. ——, married to Alexander Baillie of Carphin, anceſtor of Parbroath.

Sir John died *anno* 1583, and was buried in the cathedral church of Glaſgow, under a ſtately monument.

V. WALTER, only ſon of the ſecond marriage of ſir John Stewart of Minto, deſigned commendator of Blantyre, was a man of great accompliſhments, both natural and acquired, and having been bred, with king James VI. under that famous ſcholar George Buchanan, was always in favour and greatly eſteemed by his majeſty.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Waltero, commendatorio de Blantyre*, of all the lordſhips, baronies, regalities, offices, &c. which belonged to the epiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow, with many other lands and baronies.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1587 & 1595.

In the year 1580, when but a young man, he was made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the king, and one of his privy-council; one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord privy-ſeal, *anno* 1582; one of the octavians of exchequer in 1595, and lord high treaſurer of Scotland, *anno* 1596; all which high offices he diſcharged with honour and reputation.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, and Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

The preamble to the grant of the office of treaſurer, *Waltero, commendatorio de Blantyre*, contains many honourable clauſes, ſhows the particular eſteem and regard his majeſty had for him, and is fully narrated in the lives of the officers of ſtate.

Chart. in pub. archiv. 6to Martii 1596.

We muſt here obſerve what is alledged by former authors, that he was not created a peer till the 10th of July 1606; but this muſt be a miſtake, for he was certainly raiſed to that dignity at leaſt ſeven years ſooner, though we have not ſeen the patent. This appears from a charter, under the great ſeal, erecting all his lands, therein mentioned, into one free barony, to be called the lordſhip and barony of Blantyre for ever, and is expreſly granted, "*Waltero domino Blantyre, theſaurario S. D. N.* "*regis, hæredibus maſculis, &c.*" dated 18th January 1598.

Ibid. ad ann. 1598.

In 1604, he was named one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England, which at that time took no effect.

Records of parliament.

This great man married Nicolas, daughter of ſir James Somerville of Cambuſnethan, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James Stewart*, knight of the bath, a youth of great hopes, who, in his father's lifetime, was killed in a duel by ſir George Wharton, *anno* 1609, without iſſue.
2. *William*, maſter of Blantyre.
3. *Walter Stewart*, Eſq; doctor of phyſic, father of Frances, dutcheſs of Lennox and Richmond; and of Sophia, married to Henry Bulkly, Eſq; maſter of the houſhold to king Charles II.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, page 167.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to George lord Salton.

He died *anno* 1616, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. WILLIAM, ſecond lord Blantyre, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo, magiſtro de Blantyre*, of the lands and barony of Blantyre, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1608 & 1616.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir William Scot of Ardroſs, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *Walter*, maſter of Blantyre.
2. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, ——, was married to ſir John Swinton of that ilk.

He died in 1638, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. WALTER, third lord Blantyre, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Muir of Rowallan, but dying without iſſue, in 1641, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

VII. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Blantyre, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Schaw of Greenock, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, who ſucceeded him,——and a daughter,

Helen, married to James Muirhead of Broadſholm.

Ibidem.

VIII. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Blantyre, married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir John Henderſon of Fordel, who died without iſſue.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Hamilton of Preſſmanan, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and ſiſter of John lord Belhaven, by whom he had iſſue five ſons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *John Stewart*, Eſq; advocate.
4. *James*, who died at ſea.
5. *Hugh Stewart*, Eſq;

1ſt daughter, *Marion*, married to James Stirling of Keir.

2. *Frances*, married to ſir James Hamilton of Roſehaugh.

3. *Helen*, married to John lord Gray.

4. *Anne*, married to Alexander Hay of Drumelzier, Eſq;—They all had iſſue.

He died in 1704, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **Walter**, ſixth lord Blantyre, who was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland *anno* 1710, but died without iſſue *anno* 1713, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

IX. **Robert**, ſeventh lord Blantyre, who married, 1ſt, lady Helen Lyon, daughter of John earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, who died young.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William Hay of Drumelzier, by whom he had ſix ſons and four daughters.

1. *Walter*, his heir.
2. *William*, the preſent lord.
3. *Alexander*.
4. *John*.
5. *James*.
6. *Charles*.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Helen*, married to Oliver Colt of Auldhame, Eſq;

3. *Marion*.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to William Colquhoun of Garſcaden, Eſq;

He died in 1743, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. **Walter**, eighth lord Blantyre, a youth of great expectations, who died at Paris, without iſſue, in May 1751, and was ſucceeded by his next brother,

X. **William**, ninth lord Blantyre.

ARMS.

Or, a feſs-cheque, *argent* and *azure*, ſurmounted of a bend ingrailed, and in chief a roſe, *gules*.

Crest; a dove, with an olive leaf in its mouth.

Supporters; on the *dexter* ſide, a ſavage, wreath'd about his head and middle with laurel, and holding over his ſhoulder a batton, all proper; and on the *ſiniſter*, a lion, *gules*.

Motto; *Sola juvat virtus.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Erſkine in Renfrewſhire; at Cardonnel caſtle in the ſame county; at Leithington in Eaſt-Lothian; and at the Craig of Blantyre in Clydſdale.

BORTHWICK Lord BORTHWICK.

THE traditional accounts of the origin of this antient family are various. Some ſay, they are deſcended of one Andreas, a ſon of the lord of the caſtle of Burtick in Livonia, who accompanied queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, *anno* 1057, and got poſſeſſion of ſome lands in the ſouth or weſt parts of this country, and that his poſterity aſſumed their ſirname of Borthwick from the place from whence this Andreas came: Others are of opinion, that it is a local ſirname.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II.

It is evident, from our hiſtories, that they were long a great, numerous, and flouriſhing family in Scotland; they had large poſſeſſions in lands; and the noble alliances they made, by their frequent marriages with the greateſt families in the kingdom, ſufficiently appear from the following narration: We ſhall therefore deduce their deſcent, by unqueſtionable authority, from

I. **Thomas** de **Borthwick**, who obtained ſome lands near Lauder, in the ſhire of Berwick, from Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, in the reign of king David II. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1329.

Chart. penes dom. Andream Lauder de Fountainhall, Bart.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. Sir **William** de **Borthwick**, who was in poſſeſſion of the lands of Catkune, in the reign of king Robert II. which appears from a charter dated in 1378.

Chart. penes Mr. Sinclair de Herdmanſton.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *William*,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William Abernethy, anceſtor of lord Abernethy, of Salton, who was deſigned, *Filia domini Willielmi de Borthwick militis*, *anno* 1413.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Sir **William Borthwick**, who was witneſs in a charter of James, ſecond earl of Douglas, to his ſon ſir William Douglas,

Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry.

of the lands and barony of Drumlanrig, *&c.* *circa annum* 1387.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 54.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1398, and died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Sir *William*,——and two daughters.

1. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to James Douglas, lord Dalkeith; 2dly, to George Crichton, earl of Caithneſs.

2. ——, married to ſir John Oliphant.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. Sir **William** ſucceeded, and was deſigned *Willielmus de Borthwick, dominus de eodem, miles*, in ſeveral authentic writs.

Before this family acquired the lands of Borthwick, they were promiſcuouſly deſigned by the titles of Catkune, Legertwood, and Heriotmuir, but were afterwards deſigned Borthwicks of that ilk.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 185.

This ſir William was a man of great parts, was often employed in negotiations of importance, and was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time. He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh in December 1400.

Ibid. p. 369. Ibid. p. 389, 411 & 417.

He was again appointed one of the commiſſioners for prolonging the truce *anno* 1404, and obtained a ſafe conduct to treat with the Engliſh about other matters, particularly with the earls of Fife and Douglas, then priſoners in England, *anno* 1405.

Ibid. p. 584.

He got another ſafe conduct from the king of England, *Willielmo de Borthwick, de Legertwood, militi, anno* 1408.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And got a charter, from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the lands and barony of Borthwick, in the ſhire of Selkirk, which formerly belonged to Robert Scot, dated 4th day of June 1410.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 703, and tom. IX. p. 45.

He was again one of the ambaſſadors appointed to the court of England in the years 1411 and 1413.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 125.

Alſo, in the year 1421, to treat about the king's liberty, which is the firſt time we find him deſigned *dominus de Borthwick*.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 484.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that ſat on the aſſize of the duke of Lennox and Murdoch duke of Albany's two ſons, *anno* 1424.

Ibid. p. 490.

This William appears to have been created lord Borthwick before the year 1430; for, in October that year, at the baptiſm of the king's two ſons, there were ſeveral knights created, and, amongſt the reſt, William, ſon and heir of William lord Borthwick, was one.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained, from king James I. a licence to build a caſtle upon the lands of Lochwarret, *viz. Ad conſtruendam arcem in illo loco qui vulgariter dicitur le Motte de Lochwarret*, by a charter, under the great ſeal, *anno* 1430.

A ſtately caſtle was accordingly built, called Borthwick caſtle, which afterwards became the chief ſeat and title of the family.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 344 and 348. Ibid. p. 369.

V. **William**, ſecond lord Borthwick, who made a conſiderable figure when but a young man. He was one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424; and having got liberty to return to his own country, we find him appointed one of the ambaſſadors to the court of Rome, *anno* 1425; but it ſeems he had again returned priſoner to England; for it appears he only obtained his liberty *anno* 1427, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him *anno* 1430, as before obſerved.

Records of parliament.

This lord was alſo a man of knowledge in ſtate affairs, ſat in the firſt parliament held by king James II. *anno* 1437, and in ſeveral other parliaments afterwards.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 423, 426 and 476.

We find him no leſs than three times ſent ambaſſador to the court of England, *anno* 1459 and 1461, and dying ſoon thereafter, left iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Sir *Thomas Borthwick* of Colylaw, knight.

Ibidem.

3. *James*, who obtained from his father the lands of Glengilt, on which he got a charter, *anno* 1467, and was the firſt of the Borthwicks of Glengilt.

Ibid. ad annum 1463.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Maxwell of Calderwood.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. **William**, third lord Borthwick, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Glengilt, *&c.* *anno* 1482.

Records of parliament.

He ſat in the parliament called by king James III. to meet *anno* 1467, who appointed him *magiſter hoſpitii*, and was in ſeveral parliaments thereafter.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 774, tom. XII. p. 243 and 677.

He was ſent ambaſſador, with ſome others, to negotiate a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1473, and on two embaſſies afterwards, *anno* 1484 and 1498.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Maryota de Hope-Pringle, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Borthwick* of Nenthorn, of whom the preſent lord Borthwick is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to David earl of Caſſilis.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Catharine*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

Niſbet's append. p. 72.

3. *Mary*, married to James Hope-Pringle of Gallaſhiels.

Ibid. p. 173.

4. *Margaret*, married to ſir Oliver Sinclair of Roſlin.

He was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, and their royal leader, king

James IV. at the fatal field of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1530 & 1536.

VII. **William**, fourth lord Borthwick, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and moat of Lochwarret, Midleton and Buteland, the lands of Borthwick, Legertwood and Heriotmuir, *Willielmo domino Borthwick, &c.*

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of John lord Yeſter, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and two daughters.

Mill's genealogical collections, penes Macfarlane.

1. *Catharine*, married to ſir James Crichton of Frendraught, anceſtor of viſcount Frendraught.

Ibidem.

2. *Janet*, married to Alexander Lauder, ſon and heir of Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

He died *anno* 1542, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. **John**, fifth lord Borthwick, who was retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1543, and made an entail of the lordſhip and barony of Borthwick, failing heirs-male of his own body, "to and in favours of Gavin Borthwick of Fenton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Michael Borthwick of Glengilt, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William Borthwick of Soltry, and the heirs-male of his body, &c." dated 10th January 1544; upon which there paſſed a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Borthwick*, dated 15th of the ſame month.

It muſt here be obſerved, that as the heirs-male of the above John, Gavin, and Michael, are all extinct, the ſucceſſion therefore devolves upon the heir-male of William of Soltry, who was the next perſon in the ſubſtitution, of whom the preſent lord Borthwick is the undoubted repreſentative.

This John lord Borthwick was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and never deſerted her intereſt in her greateſt diſtreſs, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of —— Lundy of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and a daughter,

Niſbet's append. p. 72.

Maryota, married to Andrew Hope-Pringle of Gallaſhiels.

He died before the year 1572, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

IX. **William**, ſixth lord Borthwick, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands, lordſhip, and barony of Borthwick, the lands of Moat of Lochwarret, Middleton, Heriotmuir, &c. *Willielmo domino Borthwick, anno* 1572.

Niſbet's append. ad ann. 1582.

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir Walter Scot, anceſtor of the duke of Buccleugh, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. penes marchionem de Tweddale.

X. **James**, ſeventh lord Borthwick, who ſucceeded him. He married Margaret Hay, daughter of William lord Hay of Yeſter, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweddale, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

And dying *anno* 1599, was ſucceeded by,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. **John**, eighth lord Borthwick, who was charged to enter heir to his father, *anno* 1602, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Heriotmuir, Lochwarret, &c. *Johanni domino Borthwick, &c. anno* 1610.

A charter in the records of privy ſeal anno 1632.

This John, with the three preceeding generations, are further documented by a charter from king Charles I. dated *anno* 1632.

Two original letters of Oliver Cromwel in October and November 1650, with the articles of capitulation, penes dom. Borthwick.

He was a man of great honour and loyalty, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family during all the time of the civil war. After the murder of the king, he held out his caſtle of Borthwick againſt Oliver Cromwell, and at laſt, when he ſaw no appearance of relief, was forced to ſurrender, and obtained very honourable terms, *viz.* Liberty to march out with his lady and family unmoleſted, and got fifteen days time allowed them to remove their effects.

He married lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of William earl of Lothian, by lady Anne his wife, heireſs of that earldom, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub archiv.

XII. **John**, ninth lord Borthwick, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Heriotmuir, &c. *Johanni domino Borthwick, anno* 1663.

He married lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of Robert earl of Lothian, and died without iſſue *anno* 1672, which ended the male line of William, fourth lord Borthwick, eldeſt ſon of the third lord, whereby the repreſentation devolved upon the heir-male of Alexander his ſecond ſon, to whom we now return.

Ibid. ad annum 1495.

VII. **Alexander**, ſecond ſon of William third lord Borthwick, was deſigned by the title of Nenthorn, by a charter from the ſaid lord, as ſuperior of the lands of Nenthorn, in the ſhire of Berwick, "to Alexander Borthwick, his ſecond ſon, and Margaret his ſpouſe, upon the reſignation of James Wilſon, &c. &c." confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal, 27th June 1495.

By the ſaid Margaret, daughter of —— Lawſon of Humbie, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. **William Borthwick**, who was deſigned by the title of Soltry, in the entail of John, fifth lord Borthwick, before-mentioned, and is further inſtructed by a precept of *clare conſtat*, to William, ſon to Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, &c. dated 21ſt March 1522.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1522.

He was chamberlain to queen Mary, made a conſiderable figure in her reign, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Borthwicks of Sauchland, of whom Patrick Borthwick, merchant in Edinburgh, is ſaid to be the male repreſentative.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **William Borthwick** of Soltry, inſtructed by an inſtrument of ſeaſine, in favours of William Borthwick of Soltry, ſon and heir of William Borthwick of Soltry, his father, of the lands of Scholla and Campſlack, proceeding on a precept of *clare conſtat*, by John, fifth lord Borthwick, to his couſin William Borthwick elder, ſon of Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, &c. dated 10th April 1550.

Seaſine in the public regiſter, ad annum 1550.

He lived after the year 1590, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. Colonel *William*.
2. *Alexander*, great grandfather of Henry now lord Borthwick,

X. Colonel **William Borthwick**, eldeſt ſon of William of Soltry, was deſigned by the title of Johnſtonburn, &c. He betook himſelf to a military life, was a colonel under Guſtavus Adolphus, and was father of *William Borthwick*, a great loyaliſt, who raiſed a company of men in defence of king Charles I. and left iſſue a ſon, colonel *William Borthwick*, who was killed at the battle of Ramillies, *anno* 1706, without iſſue, which ended the male line of William of Soltry's eldeſt ſon; and as the repreſentation fell to Henry, the preſent lord Borthwick, lineally deſcended of Alexander the ſecond ſon, to him we now return.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. **Alexander Borthwick**, ſecond ſon of William of Soltry, and brother-german of colonel William of Johnſtonburn, &c.

In a principal aſſignation, Robert Ker, ſon to Ralph Ker of Reidpath, to this Alexander Borthwick, he is deſigned ſecond lawful ſon to William Borthwick of Soltry, 15th July 1633.

Original penes dominum Borthwick.

There is a principal minute of ſale, betwixt Alexander Borthwick, brother-german to colonel William Borthwick of Johnſtonburn, and Andrew Haitly of ——, of ſome huſband lands in Nenthorn, dated 23d February 1643, &c.

Ibidem.

He married Sibilla, daughter of William Cairns of Pilmore, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XI. **William Borthwick**, deſigned of Mayſheill and Pilmore, who is inſtructed by a diſpoſition from the above Alexander Borthwick, ſome time in Johnſtonburn, now in Gilkerſtoun, to William Borthwick, chirurgeon burgeſs of Edinburgh, his eldeſt lawful ſon, of a tenement of land in Muſſelburgh, dated 25th January 1666.

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of Mr. Henry Stewart of the family of Garntully, advocate, by whom he had a ſon,

XII. Captain **Henry Borthwick** of Pilmore. his ſucceſſor, who is inſtructed by an act extracted in a proceſs before the lords of ſeſſion, at the inſtance of Henry Borthwick of Pilmore, Eſq; decerned and confirmed heir to the deceaſt William Borthwick, chirurgeon burgeſs of Edinburgh, his father, 21ſt November 1702.

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Robert Pringle of Stitchell, by whom he had a ſon,

Henry, now lord Borthwick.

He was killed at the battle of Ramillies, *anno* 1706, and ſucceeded by

XIII. **Henry**, tenth lord Borthwick, who, *anno* 1734, gave in his claim for the titles and honours of Borthwick. He proved his deſcent as above, was ſerved heir-male to the laſt lord Borthwick, before an inqueſt, *anno* 1750, and has voted at every election of the peers ſince 1734.

Retour in cancellaria.

ARMS.

Argent, three cinque-foils, *ſable*.

Supporters; two angels, proper, winged, *or*.

Crest; a negroe's head couped, proper.

Motto; *Qui conducit*.

CHIEF SEAT.

Borthwick Caſtle in Lothian.

MORAY Lord of BOTHWELL.

THough it is acknowledged by our antiquaries, that the ſirname of Moray is amongſt the moſt antient of any in Scotland, yet as their origin is a little uncertain, of which we have given ſome hints under the Title of *Duke of Athole*, we ſhall proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family, by authentic documents, from the firſt of the name that is to be found upon record in this kingdom.

I. FRISKINUS de MORAVIA made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1124.

He had large poſſeſſions in lands in Murray, Sutherland, and even in the more ſouthern counties, of which there are many unqueſtionable vouchers in the chartulary of Murray, *&c. &c.*

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William.*
2. *Hugo*, who appears to have been anceſtor of the family of Sutherland. *Vide* Title *Sutherland.*

Chartul. of Murray, p. 176, Chartul. of Arbroath, p. 121, penes Macfarlane.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. WILLIELMUS de MORAVIA, who was in great favour at the court of king William, was witneſs to many of his charters and donations, and was himſelf a liberal benefactor to the religious.

Chartul. of Murray, &c. penes eund.

He got from that prince a charter of the lands of Strabrock, Duffus, Roſſile, Inchikil, Machir, Kintrai, *&c. quas terras pater ſuus tenuit tempore regis David, &c.* This charter is without date, but as Felix biſhop of Murray was witneſs to it, it muſt have been betwixt 1165 and 1171, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

Chart. penes comitem de Buchan.

Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 80, and ſir James Dalrymple's collections.

There is a charter from Richard biſhop of Murray of the lands of Logynanedel and Logyndykes, *Willielmo, filio Friskini, & hæredibus ſuis, &c.* dated in 1190.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 138.

In a charter of king William, *de decimis ſolvendis, &c. Willielmus, filius Friskini*, together with Matthew biſhop of Aberdeen, William de Lindeſai, Robert de London, William de Haya, Ranulphus de Soulis, *&c.* are witneſſes. This charter is alſo without date, but, by the witneſſes, muſt have been betwixt 1185 and 1199, in which laſt year the biſhop of Aberdeen died.

Ibid. p. 66.

There is another charter, by king William, of a donation of the church of Forres and Dyke, to Richard biſhop of Murray, and his ſucceſſors, *&c. Teſtibus comite David fratre regis, A. abb. de Dumfermling, Willielmo filio Friskini, & Hugone filio ſuo, &c.*

Ibid. p. 73.

This William left iſſue two ſons, *Hugo* and ſir *William*, betwixt whom he divided his lands.

Hugo de Moravia, the eldeſt, got the lands of Duffus, then the chief ſeat of the family, of which there are many documents in the chartulary of Murray. He was father of Walter de Moravia, whoſe only ſon, Friſkinus de Moravia, died without male-iſſue, whereby the line of the family was carried on by William's ſecond ſon,

Chartul. of Murray, p. 74,79,91,&c.

Nisbet's append. p. 197.

III. Sir WILLIAM de MORAVIA, the undoubted progenitor of the Morays of Bothwell, *&c.* who, in a charter of king William, is deſigned *Willielmus de Moravia, filius Willielmi, filii Friskini, &c.* The charter has no date, but, as Bricius biſhop of Murray was witneſs to it, it muſt have been betwixt 1202, in which year the biſhop was conſecrated, and 1214, in which year king William died.

Chartul. of Moray, and Nisbet's append. p. 82.

There is a donation *ſanctæ trinitati de Spynie*, made by *Willielmus de Moravia, filius Willielmi, filii Friskini, &c.* to which Hugh his brother, and Archibald de Douglas, are witneſſes; and Andrew biſhop of Murray confirms *donationem illam quam Willielmus, filius Willielmi, filii Friskini, fecit, eccleſiæ de Spynie, &c.* about the year 1224.

Chartul. of Moray, p. 100.

This William was highly eſteemed by king Alexander II. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; and we find him often deſigned *miles, &c.*

He married the daughter of ſir David Olifard, ſon of *Walterus de Olifard, juſticiarius Loudoniæ*, and proprietor of the lands of Bothwell, *&c.*

Chartul. of Glaſgow.

With her he got the whole lordſhip of Bothwell, (whereof the lands of Drumſargart were a part) which afterwards became the chief ſeat and title of the family.

Chart. penes ducem de Hamilton.

He got with her alſo the lands of Smallham in the ſhire of Berwick, *&c.* and by her he had a ſon,

Chartul. of Dryburgh, and remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 26.

Sir *Walter*, his heir.

'Tis ſaid he had ſeveral other ſons, of whom ſome conſiderable families of the name of Murray are deſcended; but we cannot pretend to aſcertain or connect them.

He died *anno* 1225, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir WALTER MORAY, who, ſucceeding alſo to the eſtate and lordſhip of Bothwell, in right of his mother, was the firſt of the name of Moray that was deſigned by that title.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 125.

In a compoſition betwixt Andrew, biſhop of Murray, *& Gilbertum hoſtiarium, Walterus de Moravia, filius quondam Willielmi de Moravia, &c.* is a witneſs, *anno* 1226.

Ibid. p. 79.

There is another compoſition betwixt Andrew biſhop of Murray *& nobilem virum Walterum de Moravia, filium quondam Willielmi de Moravia, &c.* to which Walter de Moravia, ſon of Hugo, William de Moravia, Alexander *vicecomes de Elgin, &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1229.

Ibid. p. 76.

In a convention betwixt Andrew, biſhop of Murray, and David de Strabogie, ſon of Duncan earl of Fife, *Walterus de Moravia, miles, Walterus de Duffus, Walterus de Innes, &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1232.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who were guarantees in a treaty of peace betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland and king Henry III. of England, where he is deſigned *Walterus de Moravia, miles, filius domini Willielmi, &c. anno* 1244.

Ibid. p. 556.

This ſir Walter, with the earls of Fife, Dunbar, Carrick, Strathern, and ſeveral others, were appointed to ſettle the marches betwixt Scotland and England, *anno* 1255.

Chartul. of Murray, &c.

He was undoubtedly one of the greateſt men of his time, and had vaſt poſſeſſions, which appears from the many donations he made, to the religious, of lands lying in different counties.

Chartul. of Dryburgh, penes Macfarlane, p. 98, 99.

This *Walterus de Moravia* granted a diſcharge to the monks of Dryburgh for ever, of all the multures which they paid out of the lands they held of him, *in territorio de Smalham, in vicecom. de Berwick, &c.* This writ is dated at Bothwell, *in craſtino ſancti Matthæi apoſtoli, anno* 1278.

Hiſtory of the family of Moray, penes Abercairny, M. S. p. 16.

He married a daughter of Malcolm earl of Fife, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William.*
2. Sir *Andrew de Moravia*, who ſucceeded his brother.

Sir Walter died in 1280, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir **William** de **Moravia**, whom we find promiſcuouſly deſigned *de Bothwell* and *de Drumſargard*, and ſometimes by both titles. He was alſo made *panetarius Scotiæ* by king Alexander III. with whom he was in great favour.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

In the act declaratory of the ſucceſſion of the crown of Scotland to king Alexander III. and his heirs, he is deſigned *Willielmus de Moravia, miles, filius Walteri, &c. anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471, & critical remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 16.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that wrote to the king of England about the marriage of his eldeſt ſon with queen Margaret of Scotland, and is there deſigned *Guillam de Moreff, de Drumſargard, &c. anno* 1290.

Chartul. of Glaſgow, and Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 39. Critical remarks, &c. ad annum 1290 & 1292.

He made a donation of the patronage of the church of Woolſton to the ſee of Glaſgow. *Dominus Andreas de Moravia*, his brother, and Robert biſhop of Glaſgow, are witneſſes, and he is therein deſigned *dominus de Bothwell, Drumſargard, & panetarius Scotiæ, &c.*

Ibidem.

He alſo gave to the ſaid ſee the patronage of the church of Smalham, to which his ſeal is affixed, being three ſtars, *&c.*

Rymer's fœdera Angliæ, tom. II.

He was one of the great barons ſummoned to Berwick, as an auditor of the claims of the Bruce and the Baliol, anent the ſucceſſion to the crown, in which he is deſigned *dominus de Bothwell, panetarius Scotiæ, &c. anno* 1291.

Ibid. p. 547 and 553.

This *Willielmus de Moravia, panetarius Scotiæ*, with Donald earl of Mar, Gilbert earl of Angus, the earl of Carrick, William de St. Clare, Patrick de Graham, Michael de Wemyſs, William de Moreff, de Tullibardin, *&c.* were ſureties for the delivering up of ſeveral caſtles to the Engliſh, *anno* 1292.

Memoirs of the family of Moray, penes Abercairny, M. S. p. 22, &c.

He made ſeveral donations to the religious, which appears by five diſtinct charters in the chartulary of Glaſgow, wherein he is deſigned *dominus Willielmus de Moravia, dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiæ*, dated *anno* 1292 and 1293.

He was a great patriot, and did many brave actions in the ſervice of his country; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1294, was ſucceeded by his brother,

V. Sir **Andrew** de **Moravia**, *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiæ, &c.* who was a man of ſingular courage and intrepidity, and a true lover of his country. He joined the brave ſir William Wallace upon his firſt taking up arms in defence of the liberties of Scotland, and had no ſmall ſhare in the glory acquired by handfuls of Scots againſt conſiderable bodies of the Engliſh under the conduct of the glorious Wallace. He particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Stirling, where he had the misfortune to loſe his life on the 13th of September 1297, the Scots having obtained a moſt glorious victory. Fordun ſays, "*Ex cujus parte, de numero nobilium Scotiæ, ſolus Andreas de Moravia, pater Andreæ, nobilis, vulneratus occubuit.*"

Fordun, vol. II. p. 171.

Winton's hiſt. in the lawiers library, Edr.

He married a daughter of ſir John Cumin lord of Badenoch, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Andrew*, his heir.
2. Sir *John de Moravia*, (according to Mr. Crawfurd) who got from his father the lands of Drumſargard, *&c.* and, as appears from authentic

thentic documents, and the M. S. hiſtory of the *Moravii panetarii Scotiæ*, acquired, by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Maliſe earl of Strathern, the lands of Ogilvie and Abercairny in Perthſhire, where he fixed his reſidence, and from whom is lineally deſcended the family of Abercairny, who have, ever ſince that time, poſſeſſed thoſe lands in a regular courſe of ſucceſſion.

Chart. penes dom. Abercairny.

Sir Walter was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir **Andrew de Moravia**, *dominus de Bothwell, panetarius Scotiæ*, deſigned the Noble, who inherited all his father's virtues. No age has produced a greater hero or truer patriot.

He was joined in command with ſir William Wallace to march an army into England, where they performed glorious exploits with ſurpriſing courage and conduct, *anno* 1298.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

As ſoon as king Robert Bruce began to aſſert his title to the crown, he joined him, and never deſerted his intereſt in all his viciſſitudes of fortune, whereby he became ſo great a favourite of that prince, that he beſtowed upon him in marriage his own ſiſter, lady Chriſtian Bruce, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

He was not only a faithful friend and follower of that great monarch, but continued to adhere firmly and inviolably to the intereſt of his ſon king David Bruce.

He particularly ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332; and, upon the death of the earl of Mar, in conſideration of his great and eminent qualities, was unanimouſly choſen regent or governor of Scotland, in the minority and abſence of king David, which high office he executed with the univerſal applauſe and approbation of the whole nation till his death, which happened *anno* 1338.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 307, 310, 312, 316, 320, 321, 332.

By the ſaid lady Chriſtian Bruce he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *Thomas*, who ſucceeded his brother.

VII. **John de Moravia**, *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiæ*, made ſeveral donations to the religious at Elgin out of his lands in the north country, which are fully narrated in the chartulary of Murray, and he is particularly deſigned *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiæ*, in a donation he made of a chaplainry on the lands of Alterly, which he largely endowed *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* dated in April 1351; and dying *anno* 1352, without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Chartul. of Murray, p. 272.

VII. **Thomas de Moravia**, *dominus de Bothwell, et panetarius Scotiæ*, who was nominated one of the hoſtages to be ſent to England for king David Bruce's ranſom, and is deſigned *frater et hæres Johannis de Moreff, &c.* in September 1351, tho' the king's liberty was not obtained till ſix years thereafter.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 724.

He was a man of great parts, and ſingular endowments, and was often employed in negotiations of the greateſt importance.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh for king David's redemption, which was happily accompliſhed *anno* 1357; and he is then deſigned *Thomas de Moravia, panetarius Scotiæ, &c.*

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 44, 56.

He ratified and confirmed his brother's donations to the religious at Elgin.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 275, ad annum 1353.

And died *anno* 1366, leaving iſſue no ſons, and but one daughter,

VIII. **Jean de Moravia**, his ſole heireſs, who was married to Archibald third earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, *&c.* and brought with her the whole lordſhip of Bothwell, *&c.* into that family.—*Vide* Title, *Duke of Douglas*.

The male line of ſir Andrew, eldeſt ſon of ſir Andrew de Moravia, *dominus de Bothwell, & panetarius Scotiæ*, (No. VI. of this account) thus ending, Mr. Moray of Abercairny, the undoubted deſcendant and repreſentative of ſir John de Moravia above-mentioned, is now heir-male of the noble and illuſtrious lords of Bothwell, *panetarii Scotiæ, &c. &c.*

Vide Title, *Abercairny*, in the ſecond volume of this work.

RAMSAY

It may here be obſerved, that though the property of the lands of Drumſargard belonged to ſir John de Moravia, yet the family of Bothwell retained the ſuperiority to themſelves, which went with the heir of line to the family of Douglas, together with the lordſhip of Bothwell. This is inſtructed by many authentic documents.

Jean de Moravia, heireſs of Bothwell, and counteſs of Douglas, ſurvived her husband, and made a donation, *In pura viduitate, pro ſalute animæ, recolendæ memoriæ Archibaldi comitis de Douglas, quondam viri ſui, &c. anno* 1401, as is contained at large in the chartulary of Glaſgow.

After her death, her grandſon, Archibald, fifth earl of Douglas, added that of Drumſargard to his other titles, which appears from *Erectio præbendarum de Cambuſlang, Torbolton, &c. in eccleſia cathedrali Glaſguen. conſentiente magnifico & potenti domino Archibaldo comite de Douglas, domino de Bothwell, Drumſargard, &c. &c. anno* 1429, a full copy whereof is publiſhed in the appendix to the lives of the officers of ſtate, No. 6. p. 434.

The family of Hamilton having acquired the barony of Drumſargard, continued to get their charters of theſe lands confirmed by the earls of Douglas, as ſuperiors thereof, till that family was forfeited in the end of the reign of king James II. after which the lords Hamilton got charters from king James III. confirming the lands of Drumſargard, and ſome others in the lordſhip of Bothwell, then in the crown by the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas, *&c.* which lands they got added and annexed to the barony and lordſhip of Hamilton, *anno* 1463. All which is fully inſtructed by many original charters amongſt the writs of the family of Hamilton.

RAMSAY Lord BOTHWELL.

Creations of the nobility in the advocates library, Edinburgh, and Hawthornden's hiſtory.

SIR JOHN RAMSAY deſigned (by Hawthornden) of Balmain, was a ſon of —— Ramſay of Corſton, who was heir-male of the Ramſays of Carnock; being a man of ſpirit and good parts, was a great favourite of king James III. who created him lord of Bothwell about the year 1486.

He was a firm and ſteady friend of the king, never deſerted his intereſt, and was with him when he was murdered *anno* 1488. It is certain he was not killed with him, as has been related by former authors; but, being very obnoxious to the party who had the management of all public affairs at that time, was outlawed, and his eſtate and honours forfeited by the convention or parliament, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV.

Hawthornden in vita Jacobi IV.

However, ſome time thereafter, he was re-habilitate as to his perſon and eſtates, by a charter, under the great ſeal, erecting his lands of Balmain, Flaſky, Eſly, and Pitnamore, in the ſhire of Kincardine, into one free barony, to him, and his heirs, *&c.* *anno* 1510; and of him ſir Alexander Ramſay, now of Balmain, is lineally deſcended. But he was never reſtored to his honours, the lordſhip of Bothwell having been erected into an earldom, in favours of Patrick, third lord Hales, immediately after this lord's forfeiture, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

HEPBURN Earl of BOTHWELL.

IT is the general opinion of our antiquaries that this is a local ſirname taken from the lands and barony of Hebborne, or Hayborne, in the county of Northumberland, where there were ſeveral conſiderable families of that ſirname in very early times; and Ralph Heborne is mentioned as proprietor of theſe lands as late as the reign of king Charles II. and probably his poſterity ſtill continue there.

Though the Hepburns made a much greater figure in Scotland than ever they did in England, yet the preciſe time of their arrival here is uncertain. The firſt of them we find upon record is,

I. ADAM HEBBURN, who remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Scotland in the reign of king Robert Bruce, with whom he was in great favour, and obtained from that Prince a charter of the lands of ſouth and north Hales, and Traprene, in the ſhire of Haddingtoun, upon the forfeiture of Hugh Gourlay of Beinſtone.

Inventary of old authentic writs, &c. in the advocates library, Edr.

As alſo another charter of the lands of Mordington, Ronaldſtoun, *&c.* in the ſhire of Berwick, all holding of Patrick Dunbar, earl of March, and lying within that earldom.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 237.

This Adam Hebburn gave a charter of ſome lands, lying in the village of Mordington, to John Renton burgeſs of Berwick, *anno* 1320.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Patrick*.
2. *John Hebburn*, who obtained from Patrick Dunbar, earl of March, the lands of Over and Nether Merkhill in Eaſt Lothian, which is confirmed by king David II. *anno* 1363. The earl, in that charter, calls him *alumnus ſuus*, or foſter-brother. He was anceſtor of the family of Waughton, from which are deſcended the Hepburns of Smeaton, Berford, Beinſtone, Humbie, *&c.*

Chart. in archivis regis David.

Adam was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 408.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More.

II. Sir PATRICK HEBBORNE of Hales, who got a ſafe-conduct to go to England to negotiate ſome affairs of importance, *anno* 1363, and, amongſt other Scotch barons, appends his ſeal to the act of parliament which declares John earl of Carrick, the king's eldeſt ſon, the true heir of the crown, *&c.* *anno* 1371; and on his ſeal, which is ſtill extant, are two lions pulling at a roſe, placed on a chiveron, which continued always to be the paternal arms of the earls of Bothwell.

He, and ſir Patrick Hebburn younger of Hales, his eldeſt ſon, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and reſolution, and eminently ſignalized themſelves, at the famous battle of Otterburn, betwixt James earl of Douglas, and Henry Percy, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Northumberland, the 5th of Auguſt 1388.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 406.

III. Sir PATRICK HEBBURN younger of Hales, a man of great honour, courage, and intrepidity, married a daughter and one of the co-heireſſes of the *de Vallibus*, or Vauſes, lords of Dirleton, in the ſhire of Haddington, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate; and, on account of this marriage, the Hepburns of Hales carried the bend in the 2d and

Nisbet, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

3d quarters of their armorial bearing. By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Adam*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Archibald Hepburn*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Flemington, *&c.*

Fordun, vol II. p. 433.

This brave man was killed fighting valiantly againſt a party of Engliſh commanded by George Dunbar, earl of March, who was then a rebel to his king and country, at Marſton-muir in the Merſe, 22d June 1402, his father being then alive.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308, 348.

IV. Sir ADAM HEPBURN of Hales, eldeſt ſon of ſir Patrick, ſucceeded his grandfather, and was one of the Scotch barons who went up to Durham to meet his ſovereign king James I. on his return from England in 1423, and was alſo one of the hoſtages for his ranſom 1424.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 501.

He was one of the three Scotch commanders who defeated the Engliſh at the battle of Piperden in the Merſe, 10th September 1436.

He left iſſue four ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, afterwards lord Hales.

2. *William Hepburn*.

3. *George Hepburn* of *Whitſom*, from whom are deſcended the Hepburns of Riccarton and Blackcaſtle, *&c.*

4. *John*, biſhop of Dumblane, and one of the lords of council *anno* 1467.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 128.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to Alexander Montgomery, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander lord Montgomery, anceſtor to the earl of Eglington.

2. *Janet*, married to John lord Sommerville.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir PATRICK HEPBURN of Hales, who, during his father's life, was deſigned of Dunſyre, in the year 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1449 & 1452.

He acquired from John lord Halyburton the lands of Little Lamberton, *alias* Sheriff-bigging, in the ſhire of Berwick, together with the office of heretable ſheriff of that county, which continued with his ſucceſſors for ſeveral generations. He alſo got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Hales, Eaſt and Weſt Reſton, and many others; and being a man of great merit and fortune, king James III. was pleaſed to create him a baron or lord of parliament, *ante annum* 1456.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254 and 397.

Ib. tom. XII. p. 241 & 340.

He was twice appointed one of the conſervators of the peace betwixt Scotland and England *anno* 1449 and 1459. He was guarantee of another treaty *anno* 1484, and was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England *anno* 1488.

He was a man of ſingular reſolution and courage, which he had an opportunity of exerting upon ſeveral occaſions.

He left iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Adam*, lord Hales.

Chartul. of Arbroath, and abbot Miln's lives of the biſhops of Dunkeld.

2. *George Hepburn*, who being bred to the church, was made dean of Dunkeld, and theſaurer of the dioceſe of Murray.

Chart. in pub. archivis, ad annum 1451.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Patrick Halyburton, ſon and heir of John lord Halyburton.

Ibidem.

2. *Eupheme*, married to Andrew MacDougal, ſon and apparent heir of Dougal MacDougal of Macherſton in the ſhire of Roxburgh.

Ibidem.

VI. ADAM, ſecond lord Hales, ſucceeded his father, during whoſe life he was deſigned Adam Hepburn of Dunſyre.

He left iſſue five ſons and four daughters.

1. *Patrick*, lord Hales, afterwards earl of Bothwell.

2. Sir *Adam Hepburn* of Craigs, knight, who made a conſiderable addition to his patrimony, by marrying Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Walter Ogſton of that ilk; and dying without male-iſſue, his eſtate was divided amongſt his three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Livingſton of Dunipace, in the ſhire of Stirling.

2. *Helen*, married to ſir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton in Haddington-ſhire.

3. *Janet*, married to James Auchinleck of Kemnie, anceſtor of the Auchinlecks of Balmanno, in the county of Perth.

Keith's catalogue of the Scots biſhops, &c. p. 175.

George Hepburn, third ſon of Adam ſecond lord Hales, being bred to the church, was firſt made provoſt of the collegiate church of Bothwell, choſen abbot of Arbroath *anno* 1593, preferred to the office of lord high treaſurer of Scotland *anno* 1509, and biſhop of the Iſles in 1511; and, though a churchman, he was a man of extraordinary courage and reſolution, and was ſlain at the fatal battle of Flowdon, on 9th September 1513.

Martin's reliquiæ Sancti Andreæ.

4. *John Hepburn*, a man of great parts and learning, who, being alſo bred to the church, was made prior of St. Andrews, and, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV. was made privy-ſeal. He founded the Leonardine college of St. Andrews, and built a fine wall, with turrets at proper diſtances, round all the eaſt, and part of the ſouth ſide of that town, upon his own charges.

Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 87.

5. *James Hepburn* was firſt rector of Partoun, and, in 1515, was made abbot of Dunfermline, and lord high treaſurer of Scotland that ſame year. In 1516, he was made biſhop of Murray, where he continued till his death in 1524.

1ſt

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Kilmawers, *&c.* who was created earl of Glencairn in 1488.

Ibidem.

2. *Agnes*, married to William lord Livingſton, anceſtor to the earl of Linlithgow.

Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Home of that ilk, anceſtor to the earl of Home.

Nisbet's append. p. 80.

4. *Helen*, married to John lord Sommerville.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. PATRICK, third lord Hales, who, being a young nobleman of a conſiderable fortune, and no leſs ambition, and of a bold and enterpriſing genius, became one of the chief ringleaders of that horrid rebellion againſt king James III. which proved ſo fatal to that monarch.

Records of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon the acceſſion of king James IV. to the throne, he was prime miniſter, and had the ſole diſpoſal of all places depending on the ſtate. In the very firſt year of that reign he obtained a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lordſhips of Bothwell and Crichton, which were then in the crown by the forfeiture of the former proprietors, John Ramſay lord Bothwell, and William lord Crichton; which lordſhips were erected into an earldom 5th October 1488, and the lord Hales was created earl of Bothwell, *per cincturam gladii*, ſays the original record.

Ibidem.

A little after that, he was made hereditary lord high admiral of Scotland; warden, firſt of the middle, and then of the weſt marches; and maſter of the king's houſhold. He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Patricio comiti de Bothwell*, of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, *inter* 1492 *&* 1502.

Rymer, ad annum 1502.

He was one of the ambaſſadors ſent to England to negotiate a marriage for the king of Scotland with the princeſs Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. which afterwards took effect.

Chart. penes com. de Morton.

He married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of James earl of Morton, by his wife lady Jean Stewart, lawful daughter of king James I. by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *Adam*, his heir.

Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 97.

2. *John Hepburn*, who, being bred to the church, was made biſhop of Brechin, *anno* 1517, where he continued till his death in 1558.

Ibidem.

3. *Patrick Hepburn*, who, being educated by his uncle John, prior of St. Andrews, became his ſucceſſor in that priory, *anno* 1522, and was ſecretary of ſtate from 1524 to 1527 *incluſive*. He was made biſhop of Murray in 1535, which dignity he enjoyed till his death in 1573.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, lady *Janet*, married to George lord Seton, and had iſſue.

Ibidem.

2. *Mary*, married to Archibald earl of Angus, without iſſue.

Ibidem.

3. *Margaret*, married to Henry lord Sinclair, and had iſſue.

VIII. ADAM, ſecond earl of Bothwell, ſucceeded his father. He was a man of great courage and valour, and always adhered to the intereſt of king James IV.

Ibidem.

Hawthornden's hiſt. of the James's.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 174.

He was poſſeſt of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters and infeftments in the public regiſters from 1503 to 1511. He was killed, with the king, and many of his brave countrymen, at the battle of Flowdon, in 1513. Having married lady Agnes Stewart, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he left two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *William Hepburn* of Rollandſtoun, in the ſhire of Berwick.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to ſir John Stewart of Minto.

Ibidem.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Murray of Falahill, hereditary ſheriff of Selkirkſhire, anceſtor of the family of Philiphaugh.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

IX. PATRICK, third earl, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Patricio comiti de Bothwell*, of the lands and barony of Tamptallon, *&c. anno* 1528.

He married a daughter of Alexander maſter of Home, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Home, by whom he had a ſon, *Patrick*, his heir. He died *anno* 1534.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

X. PATRICK, fourth earl, got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Lochwarret, Park-Hakra, *&c. Patricio comiti de Bothwell, anno* 1537, and married his couſin Agnes, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to John Stewart, prior of Coldinghame, to whom ſhe had *Francis*, earl of Bothwell, *&c.* She marrien, 2dly, John Sinclair, earl of Caithneſs, whoſe eſtate ſhe alſo heir'd.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XI. JAMES, fifth and laſt earl of Bothwell, of this family, who was created duke of Orkney by Mary queen of Scotland, whom he afterwards had the honour to marry.

As a full account of his life and tranſactions are to be found in ſeveral hiſtories, we ſhall ſay no more of him here; but, being accuſed of the murder of king Henry, queen Mary's ſecond husband, he underwent a trial, and was acquitted by his peers, and the ſentence was ratified by the parliament in April 1567.

He was afterwards accuſed of the ſame crime, was chaſed out of the kingdom, outlawed, and forfeited, in the firſt parliament held by James earl of Murray.

He fled to Denmark, where he died without iſſue, *anno* 1577.

STEWART Earl of BOTHWELL.

THE title of Bothwell being now in the crown, by the forfeiture of James the laſt earl, king James VI. was pleaſed to beſtow it upon Francis Stewart, Eſq; ſon of,

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p 105.

I. JOHN, prior of Coldinghame, natural ſon of king James V. who married lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick the fourth, and ſiſter of James the fifth earl of Bothwell, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Francis*, afterwards earl of Bothwell.
2. *John Stewart*, Eſq;

Ibidem.

He died at Inverneſs, at a northern circuit with his brothers the earl of Murray and lord Robert, *anno* 1563.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. FRANCIS, eldeſt ſon of the prior, was created earl of Bothwell, and lord high admiral of Scotland, by king James VI. and got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Hales, Auldumſtocks, Morham, *cum officiis vicecom. de Edinburgh principalis, & infra conſtab. de Haddington, & vicecom. de Berwick, baliatus de Lauderdale, & officium magni admiralitatis, &c. Franciſco comiti de Bothwell, inter* 1584 *&* 1587.

Chancellor Maitland, being the earl's mortal enemy, got him impriſoned in the caſtle of Edinburgh for witchcraft, *&c.* He made his eſcape from thence, and made an aſſault upon Maitland, in the night-time, at the abbey of Holyroodhouſe, but failing in his attempt, he got ſafe off, and fled firſt to Bute, then to England; at laſt he returned to Scotland, was pardoned and received into favour by the king; but falling into ſome bad practices again, and being ſuſpected of having a deſign to ſeize the king's perſon, he was outlawed and forfeited, and again made his eſcape, went firſt to England, then to France, Spain and Italy, in which laſt place he died, in 1624.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

He left iſſue, by lady Margaret Douglas his wife, daughter of David earl of Angus, and relict of Walter Scot of Buccleugh, three ſons and three daughters.

1. *Francis*.
2. *John*, commendator of Coldinghame, who got charters, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Stewart, filio Franciſci comitis de Bothwell, terrarum baroniæ de Coldinghame, &c.*
3. *Henry*, who got alſo a charter of the ſame barony, *Henrico filio dicti comitis, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1618 & 1621.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, lady Elizabeth, married to James, father of William lord Cranſton.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alan lord Cathcart.

3. Lady *Helen*, married to John Macfarlane of that ilk, and by him was mother of *Walter Macfarlane* of that ilk.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 105 and 106.

III. FRANCIS, firſt ſon of Francis earl of Bothwell, was reſtored to his father's eſtate and honours, by a writ under the great ſeal, *Franciſco Stewart, filio primogenito quondam Franciſci comitis de Bothwell, &c. anno* 1624.

Rehabilitatio in pub. archiv.

He married lady Iſabel Seton, daughter of Robert earl of Winton, relict of James firſt earl of Perth; but whether he had iſſue or not we never could learn, ſo can trace his genealogy no further.

BRECHIN Lord BRECHIN.

Chartul. of St. Andrews.

DAVID, earl of Huntington and Garioch, ſon of Henry prince of Scotland, who was ſon of king David I. had a natural ſon, Henry, on whom he beſtowed the lordſhip of Brechin, from which he aſſumed his ſirname, for, in a donation to the canons of St. Andrews, he is deſigned,

I. HENRICUS de BRECHIN, *filius comitis David, &c.* and he is mentioned as a witneſs in ſeveral charters and donations to Dundee, Scoon, Arbroath, *&c.*

Chartul. of Arbroath.

By Juliana, his wife, he left iſſue a ſon,

II. WILLIAM de BRECHIN, who ſucceeded him, and founded the hoſpital of Brechin; in the foundation charter whereof he is deſigned *Willielmus de Brechin, filius Henrici, filii comitis David, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made a great figure in the reigns of

king Alexander II. and III. and was employed in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time. He was joined in commiſſion with the earls of Menteith, Buchan, and Mar, to treat with the Engliſh *de negotiis regni*, &c. He was likeways an arbitrator betwixt ſir Peter Maule of Panmuir, *domina Chriſtina de Valoniis*, his ſpouſe, and the abbot of Arbroath, about the ſettling of their marches, which at laſt was amicably adjuſted, *anno* 1254. He was one of the privy council to king Alexander III.

Rymer's fœdera Angliæ, ad ann. 1255, tom. I. p. 566, tom. II. p. 266, 1083, &c.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He married —— Cummin, daughter of William earl of Buchan, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. David, third lord Brechin, a man of great courage and magnanimity, and was at the battle of Methven, where he remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf, *anno* 1306.

Rymer.

He married —— Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, and ſiſter of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had a ſon,

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 35.

David, lord Brechin, who ſucceeded him, ——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir David Barclay of Cairns, *in vicecom. de Fiſe*, of whom afterwards.

IV. David, fourth lord Brechin, was one of thoſe great men who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of our country, *anno* 1320; but, having been guilty of ſome treaſonable practices, particularly of having been privy to a deſign of betraying Berwick into the hands of the Engliſh, *anno* 1321, he was tried, condemned, and executed; and having no iſſue, his eſtate and honours went with his ſiſter Margaret to the above ſir David Barclay her huſband.

Fordun, Buchanan, &c.

BARCLAY Lord BRECHIN.

IV. Sir David Barclay, who became lord of Brechin, by marrying Margaret, daughter of the third, and ſiſter of the fourth and laſt lord of the ſirname of Brechin, was a man of great valour, and a true lover of his country.

Abercrombie's martial atchievments.

He adhered firmly to the intereſt of king Robert Bruce, and did him many ſignal ſervices. He and his wife gave a conſiderable donation to the monks of Balmerino, for the ſafety of their ſouls, &c.

Regiſter of Balmerino.

They left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *David*,——and a daughter,

Jean, married to ſir David Fleming of Biggar, whoſe only daughter, *Marion*, was married to William Maule of Panmuir, of whom more hereafter.

Chart. penes com. de Panmuir, ad annum 1381.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir David Barclay, ſixth lord of Brechin, who was a great patriot, a man of ſingular courage and activity, and performed many glorious actions in favours of king David Bruce.

Buchanan.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in ſome fatal diſputes with the Douglaſſes, and at laſt, at the inſtigation of William lord of Liddiſdale, was put to death, *anno* 1348.

He left iſſue only one child,

VI. Margaret Barclay, who was married to Walter earl of Athole, ſon of king Robert II. with whom he got the lordſhip of Brechin, and added that to his other titles, which appears by a charter, under the great ſeal, *Waltero ſeneſcallo domino Brechin*, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Walter was made earl of Athole after the death of his nephew prince David, and earl of Strathern after the death of his brother.

Margaret, by her ſaid huſband, left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *David*.
2. *Alan*, earl of Caithneſs, who was killed at the battle of Inverlochie, without iſſue, *anno* 1428, or, according to others, in 1431.

VII. Sir David, the eldeſt ſon, deſigned *filius & hæres comitis Atholiæ*, was one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of king James I. *anno* 1424, and died in England, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Rymer's fœdera Angliæ, tom. X. p. 308, 309, &c.

VIII. Robert, who was concerned in that execrable murder of king James I. of which bloody ſcene the earl of Athole, this Robert's grandfather, and the king's uncle were the chief promoters.

The earl was moſt juſtly execute, and all the eſtates and honours of the family were annexed to the crown.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

But ſir Thomas Maule of Panmuir claimed the lordſhip of Brechin, as being lineally deſcended of Jean Barclay, daughter of ſir David Barclay fifth, and ſiſter of the ſixth lord of Brechin, and neareſt heir to Margaret Barclay, counteſs of Athole, to whoſe heirs it

Chart. in pub. archiv. & penes com. de Panmuir.

was provided, failing heirs of her body; but his claim was at that time rejected by the court, though the family of Panmuir got poſſeſſion of the lands of Brechin afterwards, by purchaſe, which is ſtill uſed as one of the titles of the family, they being lineal repreſentatives both of the Brechins and Barclays, lords of Brechin.

CAMPBELL Earl of BREADALBINE.

THE immediate anceſtor of this great branch of the family of Argyle was,

Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Lochow, (the twelfth generation of that illuſtrious houſe in a direct male-line) created lord Campbell of Argyle by king James II. who married lady Margaret (or Marjory) Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, ſecond lawful ſon of king Robert II. by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Celeſtine*, who died young.

2. *Archibald*, anceſtor of the duke of Argyle.

3. Sir *Colin Campbell*, the firſt of this family.

I. This ſir COLIN was a man of good parts, great courage and magnanimity. He travelled much into foreign countries, and was one of the knights of Rhodes or Malta, where, by his valour and conduct, he acquired immortal honour.

He was always a firm friend of the royal family, to whom he was nearly related, and was at great pains to bring the cruel murderers of king James I. to condign puniſhment.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1468 & 1476.

He got the lands of Glenurchy from his father, to which he added ſeveral conſiderable acquiſitions afterwards, as appears from many charters in our public records.

Ibidem.

Particularly he obtained from the crown a grant of the lands and eſtate of Lawers, for his many faithful ſervices, *&c.* upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal. And though there is a full account of this family to be found in Nisbet's appendix, page 221 *& infra*, yet we ſhall here briefly deduce their genealogy, marriages, and moſt remarkable occurences, from the firſt, ſir Colin, to the preſent earl.

Sir Colin married, 1ſt, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Duncan earl of Lennox, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Stewart, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of John lord Lorn; on account of which marriage this family have always quartered the arms of Stewart of Lorn with their own. By her he had a ſon,

Sir *Duncan*, his heir.

Nisbet's append. p. 222.

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of Robert Robertſon of Strowan, by whom he had another ſon,

John, who was bred to the church, and was biſhop of the Iſles, in 1506,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir Archibald Napier of Merchiſton.

Ibidem.

He took to his fourth wife, Margaret, daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a third ſon,

Sir *John*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Lawers, and earl of Loudon, by a ſon of this family marrying the heireſs thereof.

Of this marriage he had alſo a daughter,

Helen, married to William Stewart of Balindoran, a grandſon of Murdoch duke of Albany, of whom ſeveral families of the name of Stewart in Perthſhire are deſcended.

Sir Colin died in the beginning of the year 1498, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. Sir DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned of Glenurchy, by a charter, dated 26th February 1480. He was much in favour with king James IV. being a man of good parts, great courage, and a faithful and loyal ſubject.

Ibidem.

He got from that prince a grant of a royal bailiary, for his faithful ſervices, dated 3d September 1498; and alſo grants of ſeveral other lands, as by charters in 1502 and 1503.

Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Colin*, his heir.

2. *Archibald*, who was anceſtor of the Campbells of Glenlyon.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Patrick Campbell*, who, failing iſſue of his brother Archibald, was next in the ſubſtitution to ſucceed to the eſtate of Glenlyon.

His daughter, ——, was married to —— Toſhach of Monyvaird, an antient family in Perthſhire.

He accompanied the king to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy,

a man of great merit and accompliſhments. He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Athole, uterine brother of king James II. by whom he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, and Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *Duncan*, } all ſucceſſively lairds of Glenorchy.
2. *John*,
3. *Colin*,

His daughter, *Catharine*, was married to ſir William Murray of Tullibardin.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. Sir **Duncan**, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs, by whom he had only one daughter, *Margaret*, married to John MacDougal of Raray in Lorn; and dying in 1534, without male-iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

IV. Sir **John Campbell** of Glenorchy, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, and married Marian, daughter of ſir Archibald Edmonſtone of Duntreath, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibid. inter annum 1536 & 1540.

1. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Home of Argathie.
2. *Chriſtian*, married to Edward Redheugh of Cultabragin.

Sir John dying without male-iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

IV. Sir **Colin Campbell** of Glenorchy, a man of prudence, wiſdom and ſagacity. He was a great promoter of the reformation, and was joined in commiſſion with the earls of Morton, Gowrie, and others, for ſettling and eſtabliſhing the policy and church government, *anno* 1573.

Spottiſwood's church hiſt.

He built the houſe of Taymouth in Breadalbane, which is ſtill the chief ſeat of the family. He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, and married Catharine, daughter of William, lord Ruthven, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and five daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Niſbet's appendix.

1. Sir *Duncan*, his heir.
2. *Colin Campbell* of Ardbeath.
3. Mr. *Patrick Campbell* of Achinryre.
4. *Archibald Campbell*, who got part of the barony of Monzie, by marrying the daughter and heireſs of Andrew Toſhach of Monzie; but he died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Beatrix*, married to ſir John Campbell of Lawers, anceſtor of the earl of Loudoun; the Campbells of Aberuchil being deſcended of a younger ſon of this family.

2. *Margaret*, married to James, earl of Glencairn, and had a numerous iſſue.

3. *Mary*, married to John, earl of Menteith, and had iſſue.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Campbell of Ardkinlas, and had iſſue.

5. ——, married to —— Napier of Merchiſton.

Sir Colin died in 1584, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir **Duncan Campbell** of Glenorchy, who, being a man of ſingular endowments, and poſſeſt of many excellent qualities, was in great favour with king James VI. He was one of the great barons who aſſiſted at queen Anne's coronation, *anno* 1590, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1590 & 1600.

In the year 1617, he was made heretable keeper of the foreſts of Mamlorn, Berinakan-Sauche, or Bendaskerlie, Finglenbeg, and Finglenmore, with many ample privileges, which before had been in his family only by temporary gifts from the crown.

Ibidem.

He was made knight baronet in 1627, and high ſheriff of the county of Perth for life.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Athole, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had iſſue ſeven ſons and five daughters.

Niſbet's appendix.

1. Sir *Colin*, his heir.
2. Sir *Robert Campbell* of Glenfalloch, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Duncan*, who died young.
4. *John Campbell* of Achinryre.
5. *Archibald Campbell* of Monzie, of whom are deſcended the Campbells of Lochlan, Finab, and others.
6. *Duncan*, } both died young.
7. *Alexander*,

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to ſir John Campbell of Calder, and had iſſue.

2. *Anne*, married to ſir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, and had iſſue.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir Alexander Menzies of Weem.

4. ——, married to —— Irvin of Drum.

5. ——, married to —— MacDougal of Donnolioch.

Sir Duncan married, 2dly, Julian, daughter of Patrick, lord Sinclair, by whom he had a ſon,

Patrick, who obtained from his father the lands of Edinample,——and a daughter,

Jean, married to John, earl of Athole, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1631, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir **Colin Campbell** of Glenorchy, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *terrarum baroniæ de Lude, &c.* He married lady Juliana Campbell, daughter of Hugh, earl of Loudoun,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Retour in the regiſter.

Loudoun, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1640, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Nisbet's appendix.

VI. Sir ROBERT CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, formerly of Glenfalloch, who married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Lauchlan MacIntoſh of Forecaſtle, captain of the Clanchattan, by whom he had iſſue five ſons and nine daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *Colin* of Mochaſter, anceſtor of Colin Campbell of Carwhin, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, " *Colino Campbell,* " *filio ſecundo genito domini Roberti Campbell* " *de Glenorchy, militis, terrarum de Larg, &c.*"
3. *William Campbell* of Glenfalloch.
4. *Alexander Campbell* of Lochdochart.
5. *Duncan Campbell* of Auchlyne.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1664 & 1672.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to John Cameron of Lochiel, and was mother of the brave ſir *Evan Cameron*.

2. *Mary*, married to ſir James Campbell of Ardkinlas.

3. *Jean*, married to Duncan Stewart of Appin.

4. *Iſabel*, married to Robert Irvin of Fidderit, ſon of Alexander Irvin of Drum.

5. *Juliana*, married to John MacLean of Lochbowie.

6. ——, married to —— Robertſon of Lude.

7. ——, married to —— Robertſon of Faſcalzie.

8. ——, married to —— Toſhach of Monyvaird.

9. ——, married to —— Campbell of Glenlyon.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, who was a man of good parts, great honour, and univerſally eſteemed. He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands. He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Graham, daughter of William, earl of Menteith, Strathern and Airth, lord juſtice general in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Nisbet's appendix.

Sir *John*, afterwards earl of Breadalbane,

——and a daughter,

——, married to ſir Alexander Menzies of Weem.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of John Muſchet of Craighead, by whom he had ſeveral daughters, of whom are deſcended Campbell of Stonefield, MacNaughton of that ilk, Campbell of Airds, and Campbell of Ardchattan, *&c. &c.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL of Glenorchy, a man of ſound judgment, great capacity, and accounted one of the ableſt ſtateſmen of his time. He gave many inſtances of his loyalty and attachment to king Charles II. during the uſurpation, and gave great aſſiſtance to general Middleton and his forces in the Highlands. He uſed his utmoſt endeavours with general Monk to declare for a free parliament, which he thought was the moſt effectual way to reſtore the king. For all which his good ſervices, king Charles was pleaſed to create him a peer, by the title of earl of Caithneſs, 28th June 1677, which title he afterwards exchanged for that of Breadalbane, *&c.* with his majeſty's approbation; upon which he got a new patent, with the former precedency. " To him, and any of " his ſons, by his firſt wife, whom he ſhould " think fit to name, by a writ under his " hand, any time of his life, *&c. &c.*" The words of the patent are, " *Creamus, &c.* " *præfatum Johannem Campbell, & quemcunque ex filiis ſuis, inter eum & demortuam* " *dominam Mariam Rich, ejus primam ſponſam procreatum, quem dictus Johannes* " *Campbell, per ſcriptum & denominationem* " *ſub manu ſua, quocunque tempore ejus vitæ,* " *nominare & deſignare idoneum judicabit;* " *hæredeſque maſculos ex corpore dicti ſui filii* " *(ita deſignand.) procreandos; quibus deficientibus, hæredes maſculos procreatos, ſeu* " *procreandos, ex corpore dicti Johannis Campbell; quibus deficientibus, propinquiores &* " *legitimos ejus hæredes maſculos; quibus de-* " *ficientibus, propinquiores & legitimos ejus* " *hæredes quoſcunque, comites de Breadalbane* " *& Holland, vicecomites de Tay & Paintland,* " *dominos Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie,* " *& Weik, &c. data 13tio Auguſti 1681.*"

Diploma in cancellaria, S. D. N. R. ad ann. 1681.

He was likeways in great favour with king James VII. was one of his privy council, and ſerved him faithfully while he continued on the throne; but after he went away, and there appeared no further hopes of his returning, the great love and affection he had to his native country made him bend all his thoughts to get peace and tranquillity ſettled in the nation; and therefore he uſed his utmoſt endeavours to get the clans to lay down their arms, judging it impoſſible for them to accompliſh their deſigns.

His behaviour at this period of life has been cenſured by ſome, though his conduct in general is ſufficiently vindicated.

He was a great enemy to the union in 1706, thinking it inconſiſtent with the honour and independency of his country. It is alledged he was engaged with my lord Mar in the rebellion *anno* 1715; but his advanced age, and the great loyalty of his ſon, the lord Glenorchy, made his conduct in that affair to be overlooked.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Rich, daughter of the noble and valiant Henry, earl of Holland in England, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Duncan*, who died unmarried.

2. *John*, lord Glenorchy, who became his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Campbell, counteſs dowager of Caithneſs, and daughter of Archibald, marquis of Argyle, by whom he had a ſon,

Mr. *Colin Campbell*, who died in the flower of his age.——He had likeways a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to Archibald Cockburn of Langton, Eſq;

The earl died in 1716, in the 81ſt year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. John, ſecond earl of Breadalbane, who was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to two Britiſh parliaments, called to meet in 1734 and 1741; was lord lieutenant of the county of Perth; and was a firm friend of the preſent eſtabliſhment both in church and ſtate.

He married, 1ſt, lady Frances Cavendiſh, daughter and co-heireſs of Henry, duke of Newcaſtle, but ſhe died without ſurviving iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Henrietta, ſiſter to Edward, firſt earl of Jerſey, and daughter of ſir Edward Villiers, knight, ſon of Edward, viſcount Grandiſon, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Charlotte*, a lady of fine accompliſhments, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Harriot*, who, in 1736, was appointed one of the ladies of the bedchamber to their royal highneſſes Amelia and Caroline.

This earl died in 1752, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. John, third earl of Breadalbane, who, in 1718, was made maſter of horſe to the princeſs royal. In 1720 he was envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark.

In 1725 he was created one of the knights of the bath.

In 1727 he was member of parliament for the burrow of Saltaſh in the county of Cornwall; and, after his father's death, was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the laſt Britiſh parliament, *anno* 1754.

He married, 1ſt, lady Amabell de Gray, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Henry, duke of Kent, by whom he had a ſon,

Henry, who died young,——and a daughter,

Lady *Jemima*, who, in May 1740, was married to the lord viſcount Royſton, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, and ſucceeded to her grandfather Henry, duke of Kent, as marchioneſs of Gray, in June thereafter.

Her mother, lady Amabell, dying at London, in March 1726, the earl, in 1730, married, 2dly, Mrs. Arabella Perſhall, granddaughter and heireſs of ſir Thomas Perſhall of Great Sugnal, in the county of Stafford, baronet, by whom he got a very conſiderable eſtate in that county, and by her had iſſue.

1. *George*, who died in his infancy.

XI. 2. John, lord Glenorchy, married to Willielmina, ſecond daughter of William Maxwell of Preſton, Eſq; a cadet of the noble family of Nithſdale, and ſiſter of Mary, counteſs of Sutherland.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, girony of eight pieces, *or* and *ſable*: 2d, *or*, a feſs-cheque, *argent* and *azure*: 3d, *argent*, a galley, *ſable*, her oars in action, and her ſails furled cloſe.

Crest; on a wreath, a boar's head eraſed, proper.

Supporters; two ſtags of the latter, attired and unguled, *or*.

Motto; *Follow me*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Caſtle-Kelchurn in Glenorchy, Argyleſhire; Finlarig and Taymouth in Breadalbane; St. James's Place, London; and Great-Sugnal in Staffordſhire.

WEMYSS Lord BRUNTISLAND.

THE immediate anceſtor of this family was,

Sir David Wemyss of that ilk, the fifteenth generation of the noble and antient family of Wemyſs, in a direct maleline, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James V. He married *Catharine*, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *John Wemyſs* of that ilk, his ſucceſſor.

2. Sir *James Wemyſs*, who was deſigned of Caskieberry, which lands he got by marrying Janet Wardlaw, heireſs thereof, deſcended of the antient family of Tory. By her he had iſſue a ſon,

James Wemyſs of Caskieberry, whoſe grandſon,

Sir *James Wemyſs* of Caskieberry, was made general of the artillery in the reign of king Charles I. but was deprived of that office by the parliament, for being at duke Hamilton's engagement, 10th July 1649.

He afterwards got an act for making of leather cannon, and ſeveral other engines of war.

He was a ſteady friend of the royal family, was a colonel of horſe under king Charles II. with whom he was in great favour.

He was father of

Sir *James Wemyſs* of Caskieberry, who was created a lord of parliament for life by king Charles II. by the title of lord Bruntiſland; upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, dated at Whitehall 18th April 1672.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret counteſs of Wemyſs, daughter of David the ſecond earl, by whom he had a ſon,

David, third earl of Wemyſs, &c. &c. &c.

Vide Title, *Wemyſs Earl of Wemyſs*.

CUMMIN Earl of BUCHAN.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

V. Sir RICHARD CUMMIN, (the fifth generation of the antient houſe of Badenoch) who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion. He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his ſucceſſor, lord of Badenoch.

2. Sir *Walter*, afterwards earl of Menteith.

Chartul. of Arbroath, penes Macfarlane.

VI. 3. Sir WILLIAM, deſigned *dominus de Tindail*, the firſt of this family, who married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Fergus earl of Buchan, in whoſe right he became poſſeſſed of that earldom.

Chartul. of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 29.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 241, ad annum 1220.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. who conſtituted him juſticiar of Scotland, *anno* 1220; and that ſame year he was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that concluded the marriage betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and Johanna, eldeſt daughter of John king of England.

Ibid. p. 252.

The year thereafter he was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the tocher, and ſettled the jointure of the ſaid princeſs Johanna, ſiſter of king Henry III. of England, and he is then deſigned *comes Buchaniæ & juſticiarius Scotiæ*, *anno* 1221.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Douglas.

He was witneſs alſo to a charter of Laurence lord Abernethy, under the ſame deſignation, *anno* 1222.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath, with conſent of Margaret, counteſs of Buchan, his ſpouſe, confirmed by king Alexander II. *anno* 1222.

He founded the abbay of Deer in Buchan for Ciſtertian monks, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, &c. and died *anno* 1233, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Margaret, a ſon,

Obiit Willielmus comes de Buchan, anno 1233, qui abbatiam de Deer fundavit, &c. Chron. of Melroſs.

William, his heir,——and a daughter,

——, married to William earl of Mar. She died in the year 1267. *

* Obiit comitiſſa de Mar, ſoror com. de Buchan, anno 1267. Fordun, vol. II. p. 109.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. WILLIAM, ſecond earl of Buchan, who was alſo juſticiar of Scotland.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

This earl, with ſome others of his clan, which at that time was very numerous and powerful, carried off king Alexander III. then about thirteen years old, from Kinroſs to Stirling, *anno* 1255, for which he was forfeited by a meeting of the eſtates, but was afterwards pardoned, and again received into favour, *anno* 1258. He died that ſame year, leaving iſſue two ſons and five daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, p. 344.

2. *William*, who, in a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, is deſigned *frater Alexandri comitis de Buchan, &c.* but we can give no account of his poſterity.

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes eund.

1ſt daughter, *Bridget*, married to Patrick Dunbar, earl of March.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

2. *Egidia*, married, 1ſt, to Maliſe earl of Strathern, 2dly, to ſir Philip Meldrum, knight, *anno* 1262.

Martin's genealogical collections.

3. *Agnes*, married to Robert de Umfraville, lord of the manour of Ridderdale in England.

4. ——, married to William lord Brechin, and had iſſue.

Ibidem.

5. ——, married to William lord Soulis, and had iſſue two ſons, *William*, and *John* lord Soulis.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. ALEXANDER, third earl of Buchan,

who was one of the greateſt men of his time. He began to make a figure in his father's life-time, and after his death was made juſticiar of Scotland by king Alexander III.

He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed to hold a convention with the Engliſh to adjuſt ſeveral affairs of ſtate, *anno* 1258, and is then deſigned *Alexander comes de Buchan, juſticiarius Scotiæ, &c.*

Rymer, tom. I. p. 670.

In 1284 he was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that bound themſelves to maintain and defend the right of king Alexander's grandchild, the princeſs of Norway, to the crown of Scotland, *&c.* and is then deſigned *comes de Buchan, conſtabularius & juſticiarius Scotiæ.* He was appointed one of the ſix governors of the kingdom after the death of king Alexander III. *anno* 1286.

Ib. tom. II. p. 266.

Buchanan, &c.

He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of the ſame princeſs, then queen of Scotland, with prince Edward, eldeſt ſon to the king of England, *anno* 1290.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471, 1083.

He made many donations to the religious, which appears from the chartularies of Murray, Arbroath, *&c.*

He married Elizabeth, or Iſabel, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of Roger de Quinci, earl of Winceſter, by Helen his wife, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, conſtable of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, who, in an authentic charter, is deſigned *filius junior Alexandri comitis de Buchan, &c.*

Book of original writs, penes Macfarlane, vol. II. p. 159.

He died betwixt the years 1290 and 1292, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. JOHN, fourth earl of Buchan, conſtable of Scotland, who was alſo one of the greateſt men in the kingdom. He was one of the arbiters choſen on the part of John Baliol, in the competition for the crown between him and the Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553. 594.

He was ſent ambaſſador to treat of a peace with France, which was happily concluded, *anno* 1303.

Ibidem.

He married Iſabel, daughter of Duncan, earl of Fife, ſays Mr. Crawfurd; but, according to others, lady Mary, daughter of John Baliol, by whom he had a ſon,

Martin's collections.

John, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Alicia*, married to ſir Henry Beaumont in England, who afterwards aſſumed the title of earl of Buchan.
2. *Roſamond*, or, according to others, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Roſs, knight.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 594, and tom. V. p. 177.

Winton's chronicle.

After king Robert Bruce's acceſſion to the crown in 1306, this earl continued ſteady in his attachment to the Baliols, and at laſt turned an implacable enemy to his country; for which he was outlawed, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown. He retired to England, where he died *anno* 1329.

X. JOHN, his only ſon, married Jean, ſecond daughter of William *de Valoniis*, earl of Pembroke, but died without iſſue, which, 'tis ſaid, ended the male-line of the Cummins earls of Buchan. But

Jordanus de Cummin, a relation of this family, got the lands of Inneralachy from Alexander earl of Buchan, is witneſs to many of his charters, and is ſaid to have been anceſtor of the Cummins of Culter, who had a charter of theſe lands from king James III. *anno* 1477.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

STEWART Earl of BUCHAN.

THE title of Buchan continued in the crown from the forfeiture of John the fourth earl, until king Robert II. beſtowed it upon ALEXANDER STEWART, his fourth ſon, to whom he gave alſo the lands and lordſhip of Badenoch, to be held by him as freely as John Cummin held the ſame. He likeways created him earl of Buchan, *anno* 1374.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

This Alexander earl of Buchan married Eupheme counteſs of Roſs; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1394, was buried in the chancel of the cathedral church of Dunkeld; and his brother Robert, duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, got his earldom, which he beſtowed upon his valiant ſon John of Coul, lord of Railſton and Tillicultry, who became earl of Buchan and Roſs, and was alſo chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1406.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti IIdi.

Ibid. Hiſtory of the royal family, and Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He was a man of great abilities either for peace or war, and had the command of 7000 auxiliaries that were ſent to France to the aſſiſtance of king Charles VI. where he performed many great and glorious actions, which are fully related both by Scotch and French hiſtorians; and, for his great merit, he was made conſtable of France.

Ibid. Buchanan, &c.

After having gained immortal honour to himſelf and his country in that kingdom, he was ſlain at the battle of Verneuil, *anno* 1424.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas, by princeſs Margaret, his wife, daughter of king Robert III. by whom he had only one child, Lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Seton, anceſtor of the earls of Winton; in conſequence of which marriage the Setons have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Buchan with their own.

This earl having no male iſſue, the title of Buchan again returned to the crown: but king James II. gave a penſion of forty merks yearly to the ſaid George lord Seton, and lady Margaret his ſpouſe, and the longeſt liver of them two, in lieu of the earldom.

STEWART Earl of BUCHAN.

THE next who was dignified with the title of earl of Buchan was JAMES, ſon of ſir James Stewart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, the ſixth generation, in a direct male-line, from Alexander lord high ſteward of Scotland, great grandfather of king Robert II.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p 173.

This ſir James married queen Jean, daughter of John duke of Somerſet, ſon of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, ſon of Edward III. king of England, widow of king James I. of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *John*, earl of Athole.—*Vide* page 49 of this work.
2. Sir *James*, afterwards earl of Buchan.
3. *Andrew*, biſhop of Murray.

Chart. in pub. archiv. & Chart. penes Johannem Erſkine de Carnock.

I. Sir JAMES STEWART, ſecond ſon of the Black Knight of Lorn by queen Jean, and uterine brother of king James II. married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, heretable ſheriff of the county of Forfar. He got a charter, under the great ſeal, to James Stewart, knight, (the king's uncle) and Margaret Ogilvie, his ſpouſe, of the lands and barony of Strathalva, and others, dated 4th March 1466.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great accompliſhments, both natural and acquired, was a faithful counſellor to king James III. with whom he was in great favour, and who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of earl of Buchan, lord Auchterhouſe, *&c. anno* 1469.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He was appointed warden of the ſouth marches, and lord high chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1471.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes com. de Traquair.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the whole earldom of Buchan, *Jacobo comiti de Buchan, domino de Auchterhouſe, avunculo regis, &c.* dated 4th October 1477; and a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Traquair, dated 3d February 1478.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. arch.

He got alſo charters of a great many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted, *inter* 1477 *&* 1488.

He was a moſt loyal and faithful ſubject to king James III. and, after his murder, carried his reſentment to the higheſt pitch againſt all thoſe who had a hand in embroiling his affairs.

By the ſaid Margaret Ogilvie, his firſt wife, he left iſſue a ſon,

Alexander, his heir.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Murray, a daughter of Philiphaugh, an antient family in the county of Selkirk, by whom he had another ſon,

Ibidem.

James, anceſtor of the earl of Traquair, ——and three daughters.

1. Lady *Agnes*, married, 1ſt, to Adam earl of Bothwell, 2dly, to Robert lord Maxwell.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John Home of Coldingknows, anceſtor of the earl of Home.
3. Lady *Iſabel*, who had a daughter, *Janet*, by king James IV. married to Malcolm lord Fleming.

Chart. penes Johannem Erſkine de Carnock.

This James earl of Buchan and lord Auchterhouſe, Margaret Ogilvie his ſpouſe, and ſir Alexander Stewart, their ſon and apparent heir, granted an obligation to Thomas Ogilvie of Clova, concerning ſome lands in Angus, on 30th Auguſt 1493, upon which he got a charter; and the earl's ſeal bears, quarterly, 1ſt, three garbs; 2d, a feſs cheque; 3d, not diſtinct; 4th, a ſpread eagle.

The earl died before 1499, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

II. ALEXANDER, earl of Buchan, who grants a procuratory to William apparent lord Ruthven, and David Kinneir of that ilk, for reſigning ſeveral of his lands into the king's hands, 14th September 1499.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In his father's lifetime he married, 1ſt, Iſabel Ogilvie, but of what family we know not; and got a charter, under the great ſeal, to ſir Alexander Stewart, ſon and apparent heir of James earl of Buchan, and Iſabel Ogilvie his ſpouſe, of the lands and barony of Ketneſs, Leuchat, *&c. anno* 1491.

By her he had iſſue a ſon,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William lord Ruthven, but by her he had no iſſue;

Chart. in pub. archiv.

iſſue; and, after his death, ſhe married John Erskine of Dun, which appears by a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Erskine, & Margaretæ de Ruthven, comitiſſæ de Buchan, ejus ſponſæ*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1508.

The earl died *anno* 1505, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Precept penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock, &c.

III. JOHN, earl of Buchan, who got a precept from John lord Glammis, ſuperior of the lands and barony of Tannadas, *&c.* for infeſting John Stewart, as heir to Alexander earl of Buchan, his father, in the lands of Mames and others in the ſaid barony, 30th May 1506.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral other lands, *Johanni comiti de Buchan, anno* 1514.

Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

He was infeſt in the lordſhip of Auchterhouſe, baronies of Narva, Kynalty, Eſſye, Ketneſs, *&c.* all lying in the ſhire of Forfar, 28th November 1517.

He was one of the privy-council to king James V. with whom he was in great favour.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Scrimzeour of Dudhope, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, deſigned maſter of Buchan.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, and Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

2. *James Stewart*, Eſq; who married Chriſtian, daughter of John Strang of Balcaskie, by whom he had a ſon, *James*, (who married the counteſs of Athole, and died without iſſue) and two daughters, *Margaret* and *Iſabel*.

The earl's daughter, ——, married to Thomas Dempſter of Muireſk, Eſq;

IV. JOHN, maſter of Buchan, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of earl John, married, 1ſt, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of James earl of Murray, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Walter Ogilvie of Boyne, by whom he had one daughter,

Chriſtian, afterwards counteſs of Buchan. Ibidem.

The maſter, with many of the nobility of Scotland, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, his father being then alive, who dying *anno* 1551, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his grandchild,

Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

CHRISTIAN, counteſs of Buchan, daughter of John maſter of Buchan, who, in a deed granted to Thomas Copland of Udo, is deſigned fiar of the earldom of Buchan, *anno* 1555.

DOUGLAS Earl of BUCHAN.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. THE ſaid CHRISTIAN, counteſs of Buchan, married ROBERT, ſecond ſon of ſir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, and brother-german of William earl of Morton, who, in her right became earl of Buchan.

They had iſſue a ſon,

James, their heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Mr. Richard Douglas, brother to the earl of Whittinghame, 2dly, to Alexander Irvin of Drum, but died without iſſue.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew Fraſer of Murchil, anceſtor of lord Fraſer.

They were ſucceeded by their ſon,

Retour penes magiſtrum Erskine de Carnock.

VI. JAMES DOUGLAS, earl of Buchan, who was ſerved heir in general to Robert earl of Buchan, lord Glendouachy, *&c.* his father, before an inqueſt of fifteen landed gentlemen, at Banff, the 2d day of April 1583.

Ibidem.

James earl of Buchan is alſo ſerved heir general of Chriſtian counteſs of Buchan, at Edinburgh, before the macers, 24th day of May 1588.

He married Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Walter lord Deskford, anceſtor of the earl of Finlater, by whom he had a daughter,

Mary, his ſole heireſs.

He died 24th Auguſt 1601, was buried at Auchterhouſe, and ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his only child,

Retour penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

MARY DOUGLAS, deſigned counteſs of Buchan, in the principal decreet of ranking *anno* 1606, who choſe for her curators ſir Walter Ogilvie of Finlater, knight, ſir Archibald Douglas of Kilor, knight, Walter lord Blantyre, William earl of Tullibardin, ſir Michael Elphingſton, knight, John Livingſton of Dunipace, and John Murray of Touchaddam, 26th April 1615.

This Mary counteſs of Buchan is ſerved heir in general of James earl of Buchan, her great grandfather's great grandfather, at Banff, 29th September 1627. Ibidem.

She is alſo ſerved heir in general to John earl of Buchan, her grandfather's grandfather, and to John maſter of Buchan, her great grandfather, in the ſame year 1627. Ibidem.

ERSKINE Earl of BUCHAN.

VII. THE foreſaid MARY DOUGLAS, counteſs of Buchan, married JAMES ERSKINE, eldeſt ſon, of the ſecond marriage, of John earl of Mar, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lenox, who, in her right, became earl of Buchan.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

They got charters, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Buchaniæ, & Mariæ Douglas comitiſſæ, ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the lands and barony of Auchterhouſe, and a great many others, betwixt 1615 and 1618.

Chart. penes comitem de Buchan.

This counteſs Mary reſigned the earldom and titles of Buchan in favours of James Erskine and herſelf, and the longeſt liver of them two, in liferent, and the heirs-male to be procreate betwixt them; whom failing, to the ſaid James's heir-male whatever. This is confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated 25th November 1625.

Records of parliament.

It may here be obſerved, that, by a decreet of the lords of ſeſſion, 25th July 1628, it is found, that the earls of Buchan had the precedency of the earls of Eglington, Montroſe, Caſſilis, Caithneſs, and Glencairn; and this is ratified by parliament, 28th June 1633.

This earl was a man of good parts, great honour and probity, was highly eſteemed both by king James VI. and king Charles I. which laſt appointed him one of the lords of his bedchamber; and being a great favourite at court, he lived moſt of his time in England.

By the ſaid Mary counteſs of Buchan he left iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, lord Auchterhouſe.
2. *John*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Alexander lord Pitſligo, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir James Graham, ſon of John earl of Menteith.

The counteſs dying in England, the earl married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Philip Knevil of Bucknam caſtle, in the county of Norfolk, baronet, by whom he had one daughter,

Dorothea, married to ——— Walker, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; and ſeveral other children, who all died young.

He died before the year 1630, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

VIII. JAMES, lord Auchterhouſe, ſecond earl of Buchan, of the Erskine family, who was ſerved heir general of Mary Douglas, counteſs of Buchan, his mother, on 16th September 1628.

Ibidem.

He was ſerved heir general alſo of Margaret Ogilvie, counteſs of Buchan, grandmother of his grandfather's great grandfather, 20th April 1630, and that ſame year was ſerved heir in general of Patrick Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, the great grandfather of his grandfather's great grandfather, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Buchaniæ, terrarum & comitatus de Buchan, baroniæ de Mountblairie, Glendouachy, caſtri de Banff, &c. &c. anno* 1630.

Biſhop Guthrie's memoirs.

He was a great loyaliſt, a ſteady friend of the royal family, and never deſerted their intereſt during all the time of the civil war, whereby he ſuffered many hardſhips, and was fined by Oliver Cromwel in the ſum of 1000l. Sterling, on 12th April 1654.

He married lady Mary Ramſay, daughter of William earl of Dalhouſie, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,—and four daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to —Fraſer of Inneralachy, 2dly, to Charles lord Fraſer.
2. Lady *Anne*, married to James Canaries, D. D.
3. Lady *Henriet*, married to Thomas Forbes of Tolquhoun.
4. Lady *Jean*, married to George Gray of Halkerton, Eſq;

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. penes Johannem Erskine de Carnock.

IX. WILLIAM, third earl of Buchan, who, in a deed, dated 8th April 1677, grants procuratory for reſigning the honours, &c. to himſelf, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Henry lord Cardroſs, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to William, John, and Charles Erskines, his brothers, ſucceſſively, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to Mr. William Erskine cup-bearer to his majeſty, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to ſir Charles Erskine of Alveth, and John Erskine, his brother, ſucceſſively, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to earl William's neareſt heirs-male whatever; whom failing, to his heirs and aſſignies whatever. And this deed is ratified by him 23d October 1678.

This earl was a man of great honour and integrity, and being much in favour with king James VII. he never deſerted his intereſt, but thought himſelf bound in duty to join thoſe who took up arms in favours of the king againſt the prince of Orange, for which he ſuffered greatly, and being at laſt taken priſoner by king William's troops, was ſhut up in Stirling caſtle, where he continued confined till he died, *anno* 1695; and having no iſſue, his eſtate and honours, according to the laſt mentioned patent, devolved upon David Erskine, lord Cardroſs, his next heir-male, of whom the preſent earl of Buchan is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown under the title of *Earl of Buchan and Lord Cardroſs*.

ERSKINE Earl of BUCHAN, and Lord CARDROSS.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

JOHN, earl of Mar, (the thirteenth generation of that illuſtrious houſe in a direct male-line) who was lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and highly eſteemed by his majeſty king James VI.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Amongſt many inſtances of the royal favour, he had the honour and title of Cardroſs conferred upon him, his heirs and aſſignies whatſoever, by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated 27th March 1604.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had a ſon,

John, earl of Mar, his ſucceſſor.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lennox, ſon of John lord d'Aubigney, ſon of John earl of Lennox, whoſe grandmother was lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James II. By this lady he had a numerous iſſue.

1. Sir *James Erskine*, who married Mary, counteſs and heireſs of Buchan, in whoſe right he became poſſeſſed of that earldom; but his male-line is extinct, as is ſhown in the preceeding title.

Ibidem.

I. 2. HENRY ERSKINE, to whom John earl of Mar, his father, "made over, aſſigned, "and diſponed the lordſhip of Cardroſs, with "all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, *anno* 1615;" which was confirmed to him by two charters, under the great ſeal, of the lordſhip, mains, and barony of Cardroſs, *&c. inter* 1615 *&* 1618.

Records of parliament.

He had likeways the abbay of Dryburgh, with the lands and tythes thereof, beſtowed upon him, which, for that purpoſe, were diſſolved from the crown, by a ſpecial act of parliament in his favours.

He married Margaret, only daughter of ſir James Ballenden of Broughton, and ſiſter of William, firſt lord Ballenden, by whom he had a ſon,

David, his heir,——and one daughter,

Mary, married to ſir John Buchanan of that ilk, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1636, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. DAVID, ſecond lord Cardroſs, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the whole lordſhip and barony of Cardroſs, *&c.* *Davidi domino Cardroſs*, *inter* 1664 *&* 1670.

In 1645, he married 1ſt, Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Hope of Craighall, by whom he had a ſon,

Henry, his heir,—and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William Cunninghame of Boquhan, Eſq; and had iſſue.

In 1655, he married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of George Bruce of Carnock, ſiſter of Edward and Alexander earls of Kincardine, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, who died unmarried.

2. Colonel *William Erſkine*, a man of great worth and honour, who was depute-governour of Blackneſs caſtle, and married Magdalen, daughter of ſir James Lumſdain of Innergelly, by whom he had colonel William Erskine of Tory.

3. Colonel *John Erſkine* of Carnock, a man of ſingular probity, ſtanch revolution-principles, and ſtrongly attached to presbyterian church-government. He was lieutenant and governour of Stirling caſtle, and afterwards of Dumbarton. He was four times married, had ſeveral children, and dying *anno* 1743, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Mr. John Erskine of Carnock, advocate, profeſſor of Scotch law in Edinburgh; who is alſo married, and hath iſſue.——*Vide* Vol. II. of this work.

4. Captain *Charles Erſkine*, who was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, *anno* 1692.

1ſt daughter, *Veronica*, married to Walter Lockhart of Kirkton, Eſq; in the ſhire of Lanark, and had iſſue.

2. *Magdalen*, married to Alexander Monypenny of Pitmillie, Eſq; in the county of Fife, and had iſſue.

3. *Mary*, died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1671, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Henry**, third lord Cardroſs, who was a great promoter of the revolution, and a particular favourite of King William. He was one of his privy council, general of the mint, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, &c. and one of the commiſſioners appointed by parliament for treating of an union with England, which, at that time, took no effect.

He married Catharine, daughter and heireſs of ſir James Stewart of Strabrock or Kirkhill, in Weſt Lothian, Bart. by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Buchan.

2. Mr. *Charles Erſkine* advocate, who married —— daughter and heireſs of —— Scot of Edenſhead, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon and two daughters, who all died young.

3. Captain *William Erſkine*, deputy-governor of Blackneſs caſtle, who married Margaret, daughter of colonel John Erskine, deputy-governor of Stirling caſtle, and had iſſue, two ſons and three daughters.

4. Mr. *Thomas Erſkine*, advocate, who married Rachel, daughter and heireſs of —— Liberton of that ilk, by whom he had iſſue, three daughters.

Lord *Cardroſs*'s 1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to ſir William Denholm of Weſtſhiels; 2dly, to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Eſq; to whom ſhe had one daughter.

2. *Mary*, married to James Nimmo, Eſq; caſhier-general of exciſe, to whom ſhe had three daughters.

3. *Anne*, married to Archibald Edmonſtone of Duntreath, Eſq; to whom ſhe had one daughter.

He died *anno* 1693, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **David**, fourth lord Cardroſs, who, upon the death of his couſin William, third earl of Buchan, ſucceeded to that earldom, as next heir male, *anno* 1695, as before obſerved, and was the fourth earl of Buchan of the name of Erskine.

This earl was a man of great honour, and a firm friend to the preſent eſtabliſhment, both in church and ſtate. He was one of the privy council to King William; alſo to Queen Anne, who appointed him one of the commiſſioners of exchequer, and governor of the caſtle of Blackneſs.

In the parliament 1706, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the union, believing it to be inconſiſtent with the honour and independency of Scotland; and when he found it would be concluded in ſpite of all the oppoſition it met with, he entered a ſolemn proteſt againſt it, which, being ſtill upon record, ſhows the ſincere attachment he had to what he thought the ancient privileges of his native country. Soon thereafter, he was removed from all his places of public truſt: But, upon the acceſſion of King George I. to the crown, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of trade and police, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, and was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the three ſucceeding Britiſh parliaments, *viz.* 1715, 1722, and 1727.

In the year 1729, he was appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, and executed all the offices he enjoyed with fidelity and honour.

He married, 1ſt, Frances, daughter and ſole heireſs of Henry Fairfax of Hurſt, in the county of Berks, only ſon of Henry, ſecond ſon of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whom he had nine ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *Henry David.*

2. *David*, lord Auchterhouſe.

Theſe two ſons died young.

3. *Henry David*, now earl of Buchan.

4. *Fairfax Erſkine.*

5. *George Lewis*, born deaf and dumb; but as there has been great pains beſtowed upon his education, he has been taught to ſpeak, though not articulately; writes well upon any ſubject, and diſcovers a wonderful genius for literature, *&c.*

6. *George Auguſtus*, and three more, died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to William Fraſer of Fraſerfield, Eſq; ſon of Alexander lord Salton.

2. Lady *Francis*, married to colonel Gardner.

3. Lady *Althea.*

4. Lady *Willielmina Carolina*, who, with three others, died infants.

The earl married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Blacket, Bart. by whom he had no iſſue.

And dying at London, 14th October 1745, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. **Henry David**, fifth earl of Buchan, who married Agnes, daughter of ſir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Bart. by whom he hath iſſue, three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Stewart*, lord Cardroſs.

2. *Henry.*

3. *Thomas.*

1ſt daughter, lady *Agnes.*

2. Lady *Iſabella.*

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, *azure*, three garbs, *or*; 2d grand quarter, 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, a bend between ſix croſs croſslets fitchy, *or*; 2d and 3d, *argent*, a pale, *ſable*; 3d grand quarter, 1ſt and 4th, *or*, a feſs-cheque *argent* and *azure*; 4th *argent*, three lions gemel, *gules*, ſurmounted of a lion rampant, *ſable*; and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon, *gules*, charged with an eagle diſplayed, or looking towards the ſun in his ſplendor, placed in the *dexter* chief point.

Creſt, on a wreath a *dexter* arm, couped below the ſhoulder, and erect, graſping a batton, or rugged club, both proper.

Supporters, two oſtriches of the latter.

MOTTO, *Judge nought*.

CHIEF SEAT,

Formerly at Cardroſs, in Perthſhire, now at Uphall in Weſt Lothian, *&c*.

SCOT Duke of BUCCLEUGH.

ALL our hiſtorians agree, that the ſirname of SCOT is of great antiquity in this country, and was certainly aſſumed in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, about which time ſirnames begun to be frequently uſed in Scotland; for we find, by our hiſtories and records, that they were become numerous, and made a conſiderable figure ſoon after that æra.

Chartul. of Glaſgow.

Uchtredus filius Scot, is witneſs to the inquiſition *de poſſeſſionibus eccleſiæ Glaſguen.* in the reign of king Alexander I. who ſucceeded to the crown in 1107, and died *anno* 1124.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hiſt. collect.

Herbertus Scotus is witneſs to the foundation-charter of the abbay of Holyroodhouſe, by king David I. *anno* 1128.

Fordun. MacKenzie, Keith, &c.

In the beginning of king William's reign, we find John Scot biſhop of Dunkeld. Some ſay he was an Engliſhman, but Dr. MacKenzie makes it plainly appear he was a Scotſman.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple, p. 411.

Walterus Scotus, and Walterus, filius Walteri Scot, got charters from king William of the lands of Abriſhly, *&c*.

Chartul. of Paiſley, in the lawyers library, p. 34.

In the ſame reign, Gilbertus Scotus is witneſs in a charter of Eſchina, *domina de molla*, *ante* 1177.

Ibidem, p. 37.

And Simon de Scot is witneſs to a charter of Alan, ſon of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, *inter* 1174 and 1199.

Chart. of Coldinghame, penes M'Farlane.

John Scot is witneſs to a charter of Roger biſhop of St. Andrews, together with John de Loudon, and Alexander de Dumbar, *anno* 1193.

Fordun, MacKenzie, Keith.

And Matthew Scot, a man of great parts and learning, was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king William, and biſhop elect of Dunkeld, *&c*.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Buccleugh, penes M'Farlane.

It is needleſs to trouble our readers with more examples of the antiquity of the name of Scot; and as we cannot poſitively aſcertain the firſt anceſtor of the houſe of Buckcleugh, we ſhall take the ſucceſſion of the firſt four generations from a M. S. hiſtory of that family, written by a good antiquary, who had peruſed their old writs, the connection whereof is ſubmitted to the judgment of our readers, and is as follows:

I. UCHTREDUS filius SCOT, before mentioned, was the progenitor of this illuſtrious family, and from him all the Scots in Scotland are deſcended.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hiſt. coll. p. 225.

This Uchtredus was witneſs to the foundation-charters of the Abbays of Holyroodhouſe and Selkirk, by king David I. *anno* 1128 and 1130.

The author of the M. S. does not affirm that this Uchtred had taken Scot for his ſirname; only, that being the ſon of a Scotſman, he was deſigned filius Scot, to diſtinguiſh him from other Uchtreds, which was a numerous chriſtian name in Scotland about that time.

He was father of

II. RICHARD, who certainly aſſumed the ſirname of Scot, and lived in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the lion.

Ibidem.

Richardus Scot is witneſs to a charter of Robert, biſhop of St. Andrews, to the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe. This Robert, who founded the priory of St. Andrews, died *anno* 1158; ſo the charter, which has no date, muſt have been granted in or before that year.

This Richard is ſaid to have had two ſons, Richard and Michael: which was the eldeſt we ſhall not pretend to determine.

Richard carried on the line of this family, and

Chartul. of Dumfermline penes MacFarlane.

Michael was the undoubted anceſtor of the Scots of Balweary, and had conſiderable poſſeſſions in lands about Dumfermline before the year 1200, particularly the lands of Gaſcumemeſen, *&c*. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

III. RICHARD SCOT, ſon of the above mentioned Richard, in the reign of king Alexander

lexander II. married Alicia, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of Henry de Molla, by whom he got a fair eſtate in the county of Roxburgh; out of which he made a donation to the abbacy of Kelſo, of eight acres of land, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.*

Chartul. of Kelſo penes eundem.

He was the firſt of the ſirname of Scot we have found ſettled in the ſouth country.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. WILLIAM SCOT, who was witneſs to a charter of Thomas, prior of Coldinghame, to Robert Brun, together with Walter de Lindeſay, vicecom. de Berwick, William and John Lumſdains, &c. *tempore Alexandri II.*

Chartul. of Coldinghame penes eund. p. 169.

He was witneſs to another charter with the perſons before mentioned, and Walter de Lindſay, ſon of the above Walter, *ante* 1249.

Ibidem.

He was alſo witneſs to a charter of Walterus, *ſeneſcallus Scotiæ*, of the patronages of the churches of Dundonald, Sanquhar, &c. to the abbacy of Paiſley, and to another donation to the ſaid abbacy, both before the year 1249.

Chartul. of Paiſley penes eundem, p. 67, 109, 198, &c.

This William was father of Sir Richard Scot, &c. Thus far from the M. S. What follows is documented by unqueſtionable authority.

V. Sir RICHARD SCOT, ſaid to be the ſon of the laſt William, was the undoubted anceſtor of the family of Buckcleugh, flouriſhed, and made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander III.

He married the daughter and heireſs of —— Murthockſtone, or Murdieſtone of that ilk, by whom he got a conſiderable eſtate *in vicecomitatu de Lanark.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He is one of the great barons of Scotland that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England for lands lying in the county of Lanark, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *Richardus de Scot de Murthockſtone, &c.* and dying about 1320, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 664.

VI. Sir MICHAEL SCOT of Murthockſtone, a man of great worth and merit, and of ſingular valour and courage.

He was in high favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his expedition into England, and loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the unfortunate battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. ROBERT SCOT, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned of Rankelburn, which was the title of the eldeſt ſon of Murthockſtone for ſome time thereafter.

He made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king Robert II. and dying before the year 1390, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. Sir WALTER SCOT of Murdieſton, and Rankelburn, who was ſometimes deſigned by the title of Kirkurd, which afterwards became the title of the eldeſt ſon of this family.

He was a man of great parts and eminent loyalty, and performed many glorious actions in the ſervice of his king and country, wherefore king Robert II. conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; and, with conſent of his eldeſt ſon and heir, John earl of Carrick, he changed the holding of his lands and barony of Kirkurd from ward to blench, by his royal charter granted to Walter, ſon and heir of Robert Scot, &c. dated 7th December 1390.

Chart. penes ducem de Buccleugh.

He was killed at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 434.

IX. Sir ROBERT SCOT of Murdieſton and Rankelburn, who, with conſent and approbation of his ſon and heir, Walter of Kirkurd, made a donation to the monks of Melroſe, of the lands of Hinkery in Selkirkſhire, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* 28th May 1415.

Chartulary of Melroſe.

He married —— daughter of ——, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*.
2. *Robert*, deſigned of Haining in a charter from king James III. of the lands of Greiviſton and Leguilliſhaunch, dated 5th December 1463.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *William*, who is witneſs to a charter of his brother Robert of Haining, of the lands of Greiviſtone to Thomas Midlemaſs, and his heirs, dated 21ſt November 1476.

Ibidem.

Sir Robert died *anno* 1425, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir WALTER SCOT, who was deſigned Walter of Kirkurd, knight, and was ſerved heir to his father, *anno* 1426.

Chart. penes ducem de Buccleugh.

He exchanged his lands of Murdieſtone with Thomas Inglis of Manner, for the lands of Branxholm, Branſhaw, Whitlaw, Whitrigs, Goldilands, Todiſhaw, Todholes, &c. The charter of excambion is dated 23d July 1446.

Chart. penes —— Inglis de Murdieſton, et chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got charters from king James II. of the lands of Eckford, &c. in Roxburghſhire, *Waltero Scot de Kirkurd militi*, dated in February 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great merit, and was often employed to manage matters of the higheſt importance with the Engliſh, and always acquitted himſelf with honour and fidelity.

He, with the duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas, the earls of Angus, Crawford, Avendale, Alexander lord Gordon, Walter lord Dirleton, Thomas lord Somerville, Herbert lord Maxwell of Carlaverock, &c. were the commiſſioners who ſettled a truce with the Engliſh,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 254.

Engliſh, which was to laſt from 1438 to 1447, and he was one of the guarantees of the treaty.

He was very inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the rebellion of the earls of Douglas, *&c.* for which he was rewarded with many lands, *viz.* the lands of Abington, Pharholm, Glendonory, *&c. in vicecomitatu de Lanark;* upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, wherein his loyalty and faithful ſervices are fully narrated. Dated *anno* 1459.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 397.

That ſame year he was appointed one of the conſervators of the peace with England, together with the earls of Athole, Roſs, Angus, Huntly, Caithneſs, *&c. &c.*

Chart. penes com. de Morton, et chart. inpub.archiv. ad ann. 1463.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Cockburn of Henderland, by whom he had three ſons,

1. Sir *David.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.
Ibidem.
Chart. penes Will. Scot de Burnhead.

2. *James*, deſigned of Kirkurd and Haſſenden, who left iſſue two ſons. 1. David Scot of Haſſenden, his ſucceſſor. 2. John, anceſtor of William Scot now of Burnhead.

Chart.inpub. archiv. & Abercrombie, vol.II.p.476.
Ibidem.

3. Sir *Alexander* (a great man) was rector of Wigton, director of the chancery, and lord regiſter of Scotland, *anno* 1483, in which office he continued till he loſt his life with his royal maſter king James III. at the field of Stirling, or Bannockburn, *anno* 1488.

Sir Walter died betwixt 1467 and 1470, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir DAVID SCOT, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James III. *David Scot, filio et hæredi apparenti Waltert Scot de Kirkurd, militis, &c. totas et integras terras de Branxholm, cum pertinen. jacen. in baronia de Hawick, et vicecomitatu de Roxburgh.* Dated in 1463.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes ducem de Buckleugh.

He was infeſt in the lands of Greenſhaw, as heir to his father. on 26th September 1470.

He was a man of fine parts, and made a great figure in the reign of king James III. being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field; was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time; was very inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the inſurrections on the borders; and was one of the conſervators of the peace with England, *&c.*

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 246.

Records of parliament. M. S. in the lawyers lib.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that ſat in the parliament held by king James III. at Edinburgh, *anno* 1487; and was then deſigned *dominus de Buccleugh*, which is the firſt time we find any of the family deſigned by that title.

He married——, daughter of Thomas lord Somerville, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *David*, his apparent heir.
2. *Robert*, of Alanhaugh, who got a charter from his father of the lands of Whitecheſter, *Roberto Scot, dilecto filio ſuo, &c. anno* 1483, of whom Mr. Scot of Scotſtarvit is lineally deſcended.

Chart. penes ducem de Buckcleugh, & chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry, ad ann. 1470.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to ſir James Douglas, ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queensberry.

2. *Margaret*, married to James Haig of Bemerſide.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1489.

Sir David died *anno* 1491.

XII. DAVID, his firſt ſon and apparent heir, is mentioned in the foreſaid charter of Robert Scot of Haining to Thomas Midlemaſs, of the lands of Greviſtone, wherein he is deſigned ſon and apparent heir of David Scot of Branxholm, knight, *&c.* Dated *anno* 1476.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before his father, *anno* 1490, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XIII. Sir WALTER SCOT, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Branxholm and Buckcleugh, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his grandfather on 6th November 1492.

Chart. penes ducem de Buckcleugh.

This family had now vaſt poſſeſſions in the ſouth of Scotland, which appears by their charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral baronies of lands granted to Walter Scot of Buckcleugh and Branxholm, knight, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1500 & 1515.

He was one of the witneſſes to queen Margaret's getting infeſtment of her jointure, *anno* 1503,

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 68. and 73.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Floudon, where he remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and tho' he had the good fortune to come off the field alive, where he left many of his brave countrymen dead, yet he did not long ſurvive it, but died in 1516, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Ker of Ceſsford, widow of Philip Rutherford, ſon and apparent heir of James Rutherford of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. penes ducem de Buckcleugh.

XIV. Sir WALTER SCOT of Branxholm and Buckcleugh, who was ſerved heir to his father on 27th October 1517.

All our hiſtorians agree, that this ſir Walter was a man of intrepid valour, magnanimity and courage, and performed many brave actions in the ſervice of his country, in the minority of king James V.

Ibid. & chart. inpub.archiv.

After that prince begun to take the management of affairs into his own hands, he thought himſelf too much confined, and kept little better than a priſoner by the earl of Angus; wherefore he ſent a private meſſage to ſir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh, then one of the greateſt men in the ſouth of Scotland, to try to relieve him.

Buckcleugh, being informed that the king and the earl were coming to Melroſs with a conſiderable train of attendants, raiſed about 1000 horſe of his friends and followers, in order to reſcue his majeſty; but Angus having intelligence of his deſign, was well prepared to receive him. They came in ſight of one another near Melroſs, ſoon came to blows, and a bloody conflict enſued, where ſeveral men of rank fell on both ſides, but the earl of Angus had the better.

Buchanan, & M. S. hiſt. of the family of Buckcleugh, p. 20.

On his ſide the brave ſir Andrew Ker of Ceſsford was killed, which afterwards occaſioned great feuds betwixt the Kers and the Scots. Sir Walter himſelf was wounded, and narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner. This action happened on the 18th July 1526.

Tho' the attempt was not attended with ſucceſs, yet the king always retained a grateful ſenſe of what ſir Walter intended to have done for him, and he continued to be in high favour with his majeſty as long as he lived.

Ibidem.

After queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown, he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and greatly ſuppreſſed the inſurrections on the borders; and the defeat of the Engliſh army, under the command of ſir Ralph Ewers and Bryan Stapleton at Ancrum-hills, was chiefly owing to the prudent conduct of ſir Walter Scot, *anno* 1544.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter of the lands of Deloraine, and others, *Waltero Scot de Branxholm, militi, anno* 1545.

Rymer.

He remarkably ſignalized his valour and courage at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547; upon which he got from the queen the eſtate of Henderland, upon the forfeiture of ſir John Cockburn, and was made warden of the weſt marches towards England, in which office he did his country ſignal ſervice.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of —— Carmichael of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Hyndford, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *David*, who died before his father, without iſſue.

2. Sir *Walter*, his apparent heir.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Buckcleugh, p. 22. and life of Dr. Burnet, biſhop of Sarum.

3. —— *Scot*, who ſerved in the wars abroad, where he gained great reputation, and was a brigadier-general at the ſiege of Magdeburg, *anno* 1574, and afterward was deputy for the province of Zealand. His grandſon, Apollonius Scot, was preſident of the high court of juſtice at the Hague; and it is ſaid his family ſtill ſubſiſts in Holland, and carry the arms of the family of Buckcleugh, with a ſuitable difference.

Sir Walter married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Grizel*, married, 1ſt, to William lord Borthwick; 2dly, to Walter Cairncroſs, Eſq;

2. *Jean*, married to John Cranſton of that ilk, anceſtor of lord Cranſton.

3. *Dorothea*, married to James Crichton of Cranſton-Riddell.

M. S hiſt. of the family.

The differences betwixt the Scots and the Kers never having been thoroughly made up, ſir Walter Ker of Ceſsford meeting ſir Walter Scot on the ſtreet of Edinburgh, a ſcuffle enſued, in which the latter was ſlain, in October 1552.

XV. Sir WALTER, deſigned of Kirkurd, ſon and apparent heir of ſir Walter Scot of Branxholm and Buckcleugh, married Grizel, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, ſiſter to his father's ſecond wife, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Walter*,—— and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Jean*, married to ſir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirſt.

Ibidem.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir John Johnſton of that ilk, anceſtor of the marquis of Annandale.

Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Carmichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawford, whoſe heir is the earl of Hyndford.

Sir Walter's lady, dam Grizel Bethune, ſurvived him, and married ſir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, of whom the Murrays of Blackbarony, Elibank, *&c.* are deſcended.

He died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVI. Sir WALTER SCOT of Buckcleugh, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather in 1552, to whom he was ſerved heir, *anno* 1553.

He was a man of great honour and fine accompliſhments, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary.

Buchanan.

He, with —— Ker of Fernyhirſt, in hopes that embroiling matters with England might ſerve the queen's party, made ſeveral incurſions into the borders about the year 1572, and alſo endeavoured to take poſſeſſion of the town of Jedburgh for her majeſty.

Melvil's memoirs, & M. S. of the family.

In 1574, ſir Walter, with lord Claud Hamilton, and others, ſurpriſed the earl of Lennox, and eleven or twelve of the chief nobility, at Stirling, whom they had almoſt carried off priſoners, but were prevented by their own men being too intent upon the plunder.

And notwithſtanding his firm adherence to the queen's intereſt, yet he always maintained a fair character, even with thoſe of the oppoſite party.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1574.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of David earl of Angus; and got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Waltero Scot, nunc de Branxholm, filio et hæredi quondam Walteri de Branxholm, equitis aurati, et dominæ Margaretæ*

garetæ Douglas ſuæ ſponſæ, &c. By her he had a ſon,

Sir *Walter*,———and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Robert Scot of Thirleſtane, in the ſhire of Teviotdale, of whom lord Napier is now the heir.

2. *Mary*, married to William Elliot of Lairiſton, and had iſſue.

After ſir Walter's death, his relict, lady Margaret Douglas, was married to——— Stewart, earl of Bothwell.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

Johnſton's hiſtory.

XVII. Sir **WALTER SCOT** of Buckcleugh, who, like many of his brave anceſtors, was a man of ſingular courage and intrepidity; and being in high favour with king James VI. was knighted, aſſiſted at the coronation of queen Anne, *anno* 1590, and was made warden of the marches towards England that ſame year: And having a wonderful genius for war, he carried over a regiment to the Netherlands, where he ſerved under that famous general, Maurice prince of Orange, and there gained immortal honour.

Ibidem.

In 1596, ſir Walter, with a ſmall number of his followers, ſcaled the walls of the caſtle of Carliſle, and ſet at liberty William Armſtrong of Kinmount, who had been taken priſoner and confined by the Engliſh, contrary to the laws then ſubſiſting on the borders, which was a moſt bold and daring action.

Rymer.

In 1597, he, with Robert Ker of Ceſsford, were ſent hoſtages to England, for keeping the peace, &c.

King James, in regard of his great merit and many faithful ſervices, raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Scot of Buckcleugh, by patent, dated 16th March 1606.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1590 & 1600.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of many lands, *Waltero domino de Buckcleugh, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir William Ker of Ceſsford, ſiſter of Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

Walter,———and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to James lord Roſs; 2dly, to Alexander earl of Eglington.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John maſter of Cranſton, without iſſue.

He died in 1611, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XVIII. **WALTER**, lord Scot of Buckcleugh, who alſo being much in favour with king James VI. was created earl of Buckcleugh, by letters patent, to his heirs whatſoever, dated 16th March 1619: And being a man of a warlike genius, and of great valour and courage, had the command of a regiment under the ſtates of Holland againſt the Spaniards, where he acquitted himſelf with great honour and reputation.

He married lady Mary Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon,

Francis,———and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to John earl of Mar.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to John Marquis of Tweedale.

And dying in 1633, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Cromwell's act of indemnity, in 1654.

XIX. **FRANCIS**, ſecond earl of Buckcleugh, a man of ſingular merit, great loyalty, and a firm friend to the royal family; for which, after his death, Oliver Cromwell impoſed a heavy fine of 15,000 *l. ſterling* upon his heir.

He died in 1652, having married lady Margaret Leſly, daughter of John earl of Rothes, widow of lord Balgonie, by whom he had iſſue two daughters, lady Mary and lady Anne.

Lady *Mary*, counteſs of Buckcleugh, married to Walter Scot of High Cheſter, afterwards earl of Terras, but ſhe dying without iſſue in 1662, the honours and eſtate went to her ſiſter,

Chart. penes ducem de Buckcleugh, et chart in pub. archiv.

XX. Lady **ANNE SCOT**, who, in 1665, was married to James Fitzroy duke of Monmouth, eldeſt natural ſon of king Charles II. by Lucy daughter of Richard Walters of Haverford, in the county of Pembroke, Eſq; Upon which marriage he took the name of Scot, and they were created duke and dutcheſs of Buckcleugh, by letters patent to their heirs whatſoever, dated 20th April 1673.

As the life and fatal end of the duke is fully ſet forth in many different hiſtories, we ſhall here only mention ſome of the moſt remarkable particulars.

He was born at Rotterdam in 1649, and was bred chiefly at Paris, under the eye of the queen-mother. He had a fine perſon, and a moſt graceful behaviour, and was a great favourite of his father, who not only beſtowed on him many great and lucrative poſts, but was inſtrumental in procuring him the above marriage, which at that time was one of the greateſt in the kingdom.

He came to England in 1662, was created baron of Tyndale, earl of Doncaſter, duke of Monmouth, and knight of the garter in 1663; and the next ſeſſion of parliament he took his ſeat in the houſe of peers.

In 1665, he was made captain of the the king's life guards of horſe, captain-general of the king's forces, and had many other inſtances of the royal bounty and favour. His brave and gallant behaviour in the wars abroad, gained him the reputation of an able general.

In 1679, there happened an inſurrection in Scotland, after the murder of archbiſhop Sharp, which was raiſed by the preſbyterians, in hopes of overturning epiſcopacy: The duke had the command of the king's troops, and fought and defeated the rebels at Bothwell-bridge, which put an end to that rebellion.

He afterwards became very popular, eſpecially with the diſcontented party, and thoſe who were againſt the duke of York's ſucceſſion to the crown, who thought of nothing leſs than making the duke of Monmouth king; and though the duke had been guilty of ſome very ſuſpicious practices, yet, upon his ſubmiſſion, the king was pleaſed to pardon him.

Sometime thereafter, being again baniſhed the court, he retired to Holland, where he ſtayed till the king's death in 1684.

In May 1685, being perſuaded to attempt the crown, he invaded the country, from Holland, with ſeven or eight hundred officers and men; landed at Lyme in Dorſetſhire; and emitted a manifeſto or declaration, ſetting forth, "That he came in defence of the " proteſtant religion, the laws, rights, and " privileges of England, and invited all " people to join him, *&c.*"

The king, being informed of all theſe proceedings, acquainted his parliament; whereupon both houſes voted an addreſs of thanks to his majeſty, and the commons ordered in a bill to attaint the duke of high treaſon, which paſſed accordingly.

In the mean time, great numbers of people flocked into his army from all hands, and at Bridgewater, and other places, he was proclaimed king.

The earl of Feverſham commanded the king's troops, which were then encamped at Sedge-muir. On the 6th July, at four in the morning, the duke, with his army, thought fit to attack him; but they being upon their guard, gave them ſuch a warm reception, that the duke's army was entirely routed, and himſelf taken priſoner.

He was beheaded on Tower-hill the 15th July 1685, leaving iſſue by the ſaid dutcheſs of Buckcleugh, four ſons.

1. *Charles*, earl of Doncaſter, born in 1672, and died young.
2. *James*, born in 1674, who, after his father's attainder, was called earl of Dalkeith, and carried on the line of this family.
3. *Henry*, born in 1676, created earl of Deloraine.
4. *Francis*, born in 1678, and died young.

The dutcheſs dowager of Monmouth and Buckcleugh, in May 1688, married to Charles lord Cornwallis, by whom ſhe had a ſon,

George, who died young, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, who alſo died young.
2. Lady *Iſabella*.

The dutcheſs died in 1732, in the eighty-firſt year of her age.

XXI. JAMES, earl of Dalkeith, ſon of the duke of Monmouth, and dutcheſs of Buckcleugh, married lady Henriet Hyde, daughter of Laurence earl of Rocheſter, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Francis*, his heir.
2. *James*, who died young.
3. *Henry*, who alſo died young.

His daughters, lady *Anne* and lady *Charlotte*, died unmarried.

He was made knight of the thiſtle in 1703, and dying in 1704, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXII. FRANCIS, earl of Dalkeith, who was made knight of the thiſtle in 1724, and ſucceeded to the honours and title of duke of Buckcleugh, upon the death of his grandmother the dutcheſs, *anno* 1732, and was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the next *Britiſh* parliament.

In 1743, he was reſtored to two of the duke of Monmouth's titles, by act of parliament, *viz.* earl of Doncaſter, and baron Scot of Tyndale, by which he became a Britiſh peer.

In 1720, he married lady Jane Douglas, daughter of James duke of Queenſberry, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *Francis*, earl of Dalkeith.
2. *Charles*, who died unmarried at Oxford, in 1747.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*.
2. Lady *Jane*.
3. Lady *Mary*.

He died 22d April 1751.

XXIII. FRANCIS, earl of Dalkeith, eldeſt ſon of Francis duke of Buckcleugh, in 1742 married lady Caroline Campbell, eldeſt daughter of John duke of Argyle, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, lord Whitecheſter, who died young.
2. *Henry*, the preſent duke of Buckcleugh.
3. *Campbell Scot*.
4. *James*, who died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Caroline*.

2. Lady *Frances*, born after her father's death.

He died in April 1750, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXIV. **Henry**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather *anno* 1751, and is now duke of Buckcleugh, earl of Dalkeith, baron Scot of Buckcleugh and Eſkdale, in Scotland; and a peer of England, by the titles of baron Tindale in Northumberland, and earl of Doncaſter in Yorkſhire, *&c*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the royal arms of Britain, with a batton *ſiniſter*, *argent*; 2d and 3d, *or*, on a bend, *azure*, a ſtar of ſix points, between two creſcents of the field, *gules*.

Creſt, a ſtag paſſant, proper.

Supporters, two maidens richly attired in antique habits, their under-robes, *azure*, and the uppermoſt, *vert*, and on their head a plume of three feathers, *argent*.

Motto, *Amo*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Dalkeith and Eaſt Park, four miles ſouth of Edinburgh; Melroſe and Branxholm in the ſhire of Roxburgh; Adderbury in Oxfordſhire, and Hall-place in Berkſhire.

BALFOUR Lord BURLEIGH.

THE ſirname of **Balfour** is of great antiquity in the county of Fife, and was firſt aſſumed by the poſſeſſors of the barony and caſtle of Balfour, a beautiful ſeat, lying near the confluence of the waters of Ore and Leven.

We find, by our hiſtories and records, that there were ſeveral conſiderable men of that ſirname in this country above five hundred years ago.

Ingelramus de Balfour, *vicecomes* of Fife, is witneſs to a charter of mortification to the monaſtery of Arbroath, by king Alexander II. dated the 15th year of his reign, *anno* 1229.

Sir Rob. Sibbald's hiſt. of Fiſe, p. 141.

In the ſame reign, Henricus de Balfour is witneſs to a donation by Malcolmus *comes* de Angus, *de terris in territorio de Kirriemuir*, to the ſame monaſtery. And we find that Henricus de Balfour *obiit, et tumulatur in eccleſia abbatiæ de Melroſs*, *anno* 1246.

Ibid. et chartul. of Arbroath.

Chron. of Melroſs.

Michael de Balfour is witneſs in a charter of Duncan earl of Fife, together with William Wiſhart biſhop of St. Andrews, betwixt 1272 and 1279.

Char. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Johannes de Balfour is witneſs to a charter of William de Valoniis, *anno* 1284.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 502.

At king Robert Bruce's parliament, which was held at Air, for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown, *anno* 1315, the ſeals of Michael de Balfour *vicecomes* of Fife, and David de Balfour, are appended to that famous act.

Sir Rob. Sibbald, &c.

In 1347, Adam de Balfour *obiit, et tumulatur in eccleſia abbatiæ de Melroſs, &c. &c.*

Chartul. of Melroſs.

It appears from our hiſtories, that the Balfours were a very numerous and flouriſhing family in Fife in the reign of king David Bruce, when Johannes de Balfour, *dominus de eodem, miles*, died without ſons, and left only one daughter, Margaret, his ſole heireſs, who married *dominus Robertus de Bethune familiaris regis Roberti II.* who thereby got poſſeſſion of the barony and mannor of Balfour, which his poſterity ſtill enjoys, but he retained the name of Bethune, and of him ſeveral families of that ſirname are deſcended.

Sir Ja. Balfour's annals. Sir Rob. Sibbald, Crawfurd, &c.

And though there are many conſiderable families of the name of Balfour in Scotland at this day, yet we muſt here confine ourſerves to the families of Burleigh and Montwhanie, as theſe two are united in this noble houſe.

The anceſtor of the family of Burleigh appears to have been,

I. **Michael** de **Balfour**, of whom afterwards.

The firſt of the other family was ſir Michael Balfour, who obtained the lands of Montwhanie, in exchange for the lands of Pittencrieff, by a charter from king David II. dated in 1353. Of this ſir Michael, was lineally deſcended ſir James Balfour of Montwhanie, who married the heireſs of Burleigh, in the reign of queen Mary, hereafter mentioned; all documented by charters in our public records. We now return to the family of Burleigh.

Char. penes magiſt. Calderwood de Polton.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1400 et 1550.

I. **Michael** de **Balfour**, firſt of the houſe of Burleigh, is witneſs to a donation of Walter de Moravia to the monks of Culroſs, together with Thomas Biſſet, *dominus de Fiſe*, *circa annum* 1362. He appears to have been father of another,

Nisbet's append. p. 195.

Chartul. of the priory of St. Andrews, p. 2.

II. **MICHAEL de BALFOUR**, who is one of the judges in a perambulation of the lands of Kirkneſs and Lochore, *anno* 1395.

He lived after 1420, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Char. in arch. Rob. II. Sir Ja. Balfour, Sir Rob Sibbald, and Crawfurd.

III. Sir **JOHN BALFOUR**, knight, deſigned of Balgarvie, who got the lands and eſtate of Burleigh erected into a free barony, to him and his heirs, by a charter from king James II. *anno regni nono, anno domini* 1446. He left iſſue two ſons.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 169. and Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Michael*, his heir.
2. *James*, anceſtor of the Balfours of Denmiln, Kinnaird, Forret, and others.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. **MICHAEL BALFOUR** of Burleigh ſucceeded, and dying about 1490, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

V. **MICHAEL BALFOUR** of Burleigh, who got from his father the lands of Burleigh in Kinroſs-ſhire, the lands of Balgarvie in Fife, the mill of Bannockburn, or Stioch, in Stirling-ſhire; all contained in one charter under the great ſeal of king James IV. dated 5th July 1490, in which he is deſigned *filius et hæres Michaelis, &c.*

Ibidem.

He got from the ſame prince, a charter *terrarum in dominio de Stragartnie.*

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Eaſter Balgarvie.

Ibidem.

There is likeways a charter from king James V. *terrarum baroniæ de Burleigh, Michaeli Balfour de Burleigh, &c.*

He married Margaret daughter of —— Muſhet of Tolgart or Burnbank, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. **DAVID BALFOUR** of Burleigh, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king James V. *terrarum de Star, cum mareſia, &c. anno* 1527.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter *Davidi Balfour de Burleigh, terrarum de Kinloch, cum dimidietat. molendin. ejuſdem, &c. anno* 1528.

He died before 1542, having married Agnes, daughter of —— Forreſter of Corſtorphine, anceſtor of lord Forreſter, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor.

VII. Sir **MICHAEL BALFOUR** of Burleigh and Balgarvie, knight, who was ſerved heir to his father in 1542, and that ſame year got a charter of the lands of Strickinneſs.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

There is alſo a charter under the great ſeal of queen Mary, *Michaeli Balfour de Burleigh, militi, dimidietat. terrarum, et villæ de Kinloch, cum molendino, Smiddielands, Brewlands, &c.*

He married Chriſtian, daughter of John Bethune of Creich, by whom he had but one child.

VIII. **MARGARET BALFOUR**, heireſs of Burleigh, who ſucceeded him, and married ſir James Balfour of Montwhanie, lineally deſcended from ſir Michael Balfour, who got a charter of the lands of Montwhanie from king David II. *anno* 1353, before mentioned.

This ſir James of Montwhanie, upon his marriage with the heireſs of Burleigh, was afterwards deſigned by that laſt title.

Sir Ja. Melvil's memoirs.

He was a faithful ſubject to queen Mary, who appointed him clerk-regiſter; he was alſo governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh when the queen ſurrendered herſelf to the lords at Carberryhill.

Before her majeſty went to Lochleven-caſtle, as an inſtance of her eſteem and regard for ſir James, ſhe gave him a ſmall gold bell, with her name on it, and an enamelled cup and cover, ſaid to have been king Malcolm Canmore's; both which are now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Balfour, the heir of line of this ſir James.

They had iſſue five ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Michael*, afterwards lord Burleigh.
2. *Alexander*, deſigned of Balgarvie, of whom there are ſeveral deſcendants in the male line ſtill ſubſiſting.
3. Sir *Henry*, who was general in the United provinces, and ſerved under the prince of Orange with great reputation.
4. *William*, who went into Ireland, married —— Hamilton, heireſs of Glenally, aſſumed her name, and one of their deſcendants was created lord Glenally.
5. *David*, who was a captain in his brother ſir Henry's regiment, and periſhed at ſea going over to Holland.

1ſt daughter, —— married to ſir Michael Arnot of that ilk.

2. —— married to ſir —— Henderſon of Fordell.

3. — married to — Barclay of Collairny.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1577 & 1600.

Ibid. hæredibus maſculis quibuſcun. cognomen, et arma de Balfour gerentibus, &c.

IX. Sir **MICHAEL BALFOUR**, their eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to both his father's and mother's eſtates, and got charters from king James VI. of the barony of Montwhanie, Kirbeſter, and ſeveral other lands and baronies; and alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Burleigh, to his heirs-male whatever, carrying the name and arms of Balfour, &c. dated 29th November 1606.

He was a man of good parts, and much eſteemed by king James VI. who was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Balfour of Burleigh, *anno* 1604, according to the M. S. account of the family: But according to Mr. Crawfurd, *anno* 1606; and according to ſir James Balfour, ſir Robert Sibbald, and Mr. Nisbet, on 16th of July 1607: And though I have not ſeen the patent, yet I preſume it was to his heirs-general, becauſe his daughter ſucceeded to both his eſtate and honours, as will be ſhown hereafter; and he afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Michaeli Balfour, domino Balfour de Burleigh, terrarum baroniæ de Kilwinning, &c.* to him, *et hæredibus et aſſignatis quibuſcunque*, dated 7th September 1614.

Ibidem.

And being a man of great ſkill and knowledge in the management of ſtate affairs, he was employed in ſeveral foreign negotiations, and was his majeſty's ambaſſador at the courts of Tuſcany and Lorrain, and acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had an only daughter, his ſole heireſs, *viz.*

X. MARGARET, baroneſs of Burleigh, who ſucceeded her father in both his eſtate and honours, as before noticed.

She married Robert, ſon of ſir Robert Arnot of Ferny, chamberlain of Fife, who thereupon changed his name to Balfour, and, in her right, became poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Burleigh.

'Tis ſaid, that immediately upon his marriage, he got a letter from the crown, entitling him to ſucceed to the honours alſo; and certain it is he enjoyed them; for he made a great figure in Scotland as lord Burleigh, during the civil war in the reign of king Charles I. was deeply engaged on the parliament's ſide, and had a great ſhare in all the public tranſactions of thoſe troubleſome times; for this ſir ROBERT, ſecond lord Burleigh, was preſident to the parliament that met in June 1640, and again to that in November, that ſame year; alſo to that which met in January 1641; and was made a privy counſellor during life by the parliament, which met in November that year.

He was preſident to the committee for trying malignants in the north, *anno* 1644; one of the committee of eſtates, *anno* 1645; alſo one of the committe for bringing in public money, and ſelling malignants lands, *anno* 1646; and after the murder of the king, he was one of the colonels of Fife, for putting the kingdom in a poſture of defence, *anno* 1649; and that ſame year was one of the laſt committee of eſtates, one of the commiſſioners of exchequer, and one of the lords of the treaſury, &c. All which is fully narrated in the records of thoſe times. He was alſo ſaid to be one of the chief contrivers of the ſolemn league, and had ſeveral private meetings with Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1648.

Reſcind. acts of parl. from p. 33 to 102.

Bp. Guthrie's memoirs, p. 119 and 262.

By the ſaid Margaret, baroneſs of Burleigh, he left iſſue a ſon,

John lord Burleigh,—— and four daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to David earl of Wemyſs.
2. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Crawfurd of Kilbirnie.
3. *Iſabel*, married to Thomas lord Ruthven.
4. —— married to her couſin, —— Arnot of Ferny.

They all had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1662, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. JOHN, third lord Burleigh, who married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Balfour of Pitcullo, lieutenant of the tower of London, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had three ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John Balfour* of Ferny, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the reign of king James VII. and left iſſue two ſons and ſeveral daughters. 1. Arthur, who was father of John Balfour, now of Ferny. 2. John, who ſucceeding by entail to the eſtate of captain William Crawfurd, now carries the name and arms of Crawfurd, is married, and hath iſſue.

3. *Henry Balfour* of Dunbog, who was a major of dragoons, had ſeveral children, and is now repreſented by his ſon Henry Balfour of Dunbog, Eſq; who is married, and hath a numerous iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Andrew lord Rollo, and had iſſue.

2. *Iſabel*, who died unmarried.

3. *Æmilia*, married to ſir John Malcolm of Innerteil, and had iſſue.

4. *Jean*, married 1ſt to —— Oliphant of Gask: 2dly, to ſir Robert Douglas of Kirkneſs, and had iſſue.

5. *Suſan*, married to Robert Douglas of Strathendry, and had iſſue.

6. *Anne*, married to captain Robert Sinclair, but had no iſſue.

He died 1688, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. ROBERT, fourth lord Burleigh, who was conſtituted one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord Regiſter of Scotland, *anno* 1689.

He married lady Margaret, daughter of George earl of Melvil, by whom he had one ſon, *Robert*, maſter of Burleigh,——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, now repreſentative of the family.

2. *Mary*, married to Alexander Bruce of Kennet, Eſq; and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1713.

XIII. **Robert**, maſter of Burleigh, only ſon of the fourth lord, in the year 1707, had the misfortune to kill a man; for which he was tried before the lords of juſticiary, found guilty, and condemned to ſuffer death; but he made his eſcape from priſon in his ſiſter's dreſs, a few days before he was to have been executed.

He afterwards engaged in the rebellion 1715, was attainted of high treaſon, whereby the eſtate and titles of Burleigh were forfeited to the crown.

He died without iſſue *anno* 1757; and had it not been for the above attainder, the honours would have devolved upon his eldeſt ſiſter Margaret, as the peerage appears to have been granted to heirs whatever.

XIII. **Margaret Balfour**, eldeſt daughter of Robert fourth lord Burleigh, is now heir of line of that noble family, and, failing heirs of her body, the repreſentation devolves upon Mr. Bruce of Kennet, ſon and heir of Mary, ſecond daughter of the ſaid lord.

ARMS.

Argent, on a cheveron, *ſable*, an otter's head eraſed, of the firſt.

Creſt, on a wreath, a rock, and thereon a lady, holding in her right hand the head of an otter, and in her left the head of a ſwan.

Supporters, on the *dexter* ſide, an otter ſejant, proper; on the *ſiniſter*, a ſwan of the laſt.

Motto, *Omni ſolum forti patria.*

CHIEF SEAT,

At the caſtle of Burleigh in Kinroſs-ſhire.

STEWART Earl of Bute.

The firſt of this noble family was,

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, Abercromby, Niſbet, &c.

I. **Sir John Stewart**, who obtained from his father, king Robert II. a grant of a fair eſtate in the iſland of Bute, (the ancient patrimony of the family of Stewart,) with the heretable ſheriff-ſhip of Bute, Arran, &c. which was afterwards confirmed by a charter from his brother king Robert III. in which are theſe words: "*Robertus dei gratia, &c. ſciatis nos dediſſe, &c. dilecto fratri noſtro, Johanni ſeneſcallo de Bute, officium vicecomitatus de Bute, Arran, &c. datum 11mo Novembris, anno* 1400."

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, and chart. penes com. de Bute.

He got alſo a charter from his brother, Robert duke of Albany, in theſe words: "*Robertus dux Albaniæ, gubernator Scotiæ, &c. dediſſe, &c. dilecto fratri noſtro, Johanni Stewart, vicecomiti de Bute, terras de Fynock, in baronia de Renfrew, &c.*" dated at Irvine 1ſt January 1418. Ibidem.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir John Semple of Elieſton, anceſtor of the lord Semple, by whom he had three ſons. Ibidem.

1. *Robert*.
2. *William* of Fynock, of whom afterwards.
3. *Andrew* of Roſline, in the ſhire of Bute, of whom the Stewarts of Roſline and Balinſhangrie are deſcended.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **Robert Stewart** of Bute, who was one of the privy council to king James II. *anno* 1440, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor, Ibidem.

III. **James Stewart** of Bute, who, dying without iſſue *anno* 1497, was ſucceeded by his couſin and heir-male James, ſon of his uncle William of Fynock, to whom we now return.

II. **William**, ſecond ſon of ſir John Stewart of Bute, got from his father the lands of Fynock, upon which he got a charter from king James II. and is therein deſigned ſon of ſir John, ſheriff of Bute, &c. *anno* 1444. Ibid. et chart. in pub. arch.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *James*.
2. *William*, who afterwards got the lands of Fynock.

He

It has been falſely alledged by ſeveral perſons, that ſir John Stewart of Bonkle, killed at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298, was the anceſtor of this family; but the above genealogy, founded on indiſputable authority, ſufficiently diſproves the aſſertion.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. James, who ſucceeded alſo to the eſtate and ſheriffſhip of Bute, upon the death of his couſin James, as before obſerved.

Hiſt. of the royal family, et chart. penes com. de Bute.

He obtained, for his good and faithful ſervices, a commiſſion from king James IV. of the heretable conſtabulary of the caſtle of Rothſay, in the iſle of Bute; a royal ſeat, wherein king Robert III. died. The commiſſion is dated *anno* 1498.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Ninian.*
2. *Robert*, who married a daughter of John Lamond, and was anceſtor of the Stewarts of Kilchattan, Aſcog, *&c.*

IV. Ninian, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded, was ſheriff of Bute, and got a new grant of the hereditary command of the caſtle of Rothſay, with a ſalary of 40 merks yearly, out of the feu-farms of Bute, Kintyre, Cowal, *&c.* upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, from king James IV. *anno* 1502.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo charters from the ſame prince of ſeveral different lands and baronies, *inter* 1502 *et* 1508; particularly, one of the feu-farms of Bute, to him and Janet Dunlop, his ſpouſe, dated in 1506.

Ibid. Haddington's collections in the lawyer's lib. Edin.

He died *anno* 1508, and, by the ſaid Janet Dunlop, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. James Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, who was infeſt in his eſtate, and heretable conſtabulary of Rothſay-caſtle, 20th of May 1509.

Hiſt. of the Stewarts, et chart. penes com. de Bute,

He was afterwards made chamberlain of Bute, keeper of the king's foreſt there, and got alſo the lands of Kirktown, in Cumra: All which were confirmed by charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo vicecom. de Bute. &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1535 et 1550.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of John Fairly of that ilk, relict of Thomas Boyd of Linn, brother of Robert lord Boyd, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert Stewart*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the five pound land of Over and Nether Kilſpock, *&c.*

Ibid. ad an. 1560.

VI. John Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, ſucceeded, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni vicecomiti de Bute, filio Jacobi vicecomitis de Bute*, of the lands of Kilchattan, of the lands and barony of Ardmoleis, *&c. &c.*

Ibid. inter 1568 et 1600.

He was a man of parts, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, captain of the caſtle of Brodick, and chamberlain of Arran, *anno* 1580: Which laſt office he enjoyed only till the family of Hamilton was reſtored, *anno* 1585.

Ibidem.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of John Campbell of Skipniſh, by whom he had a ſon.

Sir *John*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Fynewald, daughter of ſir James MacDonald of Dunveg, Iſla, and Glenns, anceſtor of the earl of Antrim in Ireland, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1602, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VII. Sir John Stewart of Bute, who, being likeways in favour with king James VI. had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni vicecomiti de Bute militi*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, between 1602 and 1618.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Robert Hepburn of Foord; with whom he got the lands of Foord, and ſeveral others in Haddington-ſhire, and by her had iſſue,

Ibid. and hiſt. of the Stuarts.

1. Sir *James*, his ſucceſſor.
2. Colonel *Thomas Stewart*, who died in France.

VIII. Sir James Stewart of Bute was a man of fine accompliſhments, and greatly eſteemed by king Charles I. who created him a baronet, *anno* 1627.

Ibidem.

He was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, and all theſe his anceſtors, *anno* 1630.

Ibidem.

He adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war, and was fined in 5000 merks by the parliament *anno* 1646. His eſtate was afterwards ſequeſtrate, and he ſuffered many other hardſhips in the time of the uſurpation; but had the good fortune to ſurvive all theſe troubles, and was moſt graciouſly received by the king at London, after the reſtoration; but did not long ſurvive it.

Minutes of parliament.

He married Iſabella, daughter of ſir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Dougal*, his heir.
2. Sir *Robert Stewart* of Tillicoultry, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, who married, and had iſſue ſir Robert Stewart, colonel James Stewart, *&c.*

1ſt daughter, Elizabeth, married to Ninian Bannatyne of Keams.

2. *Anne*, married to Alexander MacDonald of Sana.

3. *Jean*, married to Angus Campbell younger of Skipniſh.

He died at London *anno* 1662, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

IX. Sir Dougal Stewart of Bute, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Thomas Ruthven of Dunglaſs, by Mary his Wife, daughter of Alexander, 1ſt earl of Leven, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *James*, his heir, afterwards earl of Bute.

2. *Dougal Stewart*, Eſq; a gentleman of extraordinary parts and merit; who, applying himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, ſoon ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that profeſſion, that queen Anne was pleaſed to name him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and one of the lords commiſſioners of juſticiary, *anno* 1710. He ſerved commiſſioner in divers parliaments, both before and after the union; and diſcharged that important truſt with honour and integrity.

He married Mary, daughter and heireſs of John Bruce of Blairhall, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters. 1. James Stewart, Eſq; who married miſs Crawfurd, and hath iſſue. 2. John Stewart, Eſq; who married lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Francis earl of Murray, and hath iſſue, *&c. &c. &c. Vide* vol. II. of this work.

Sir Dougal's 1ſt daughter, *Barbara*, married to Alexander Campbell of Barbreck.

2. *Margaret*, married to Dougal Lawmond of that ilk.

3. —— married to —— Stewart of Auchinskeoch.

He died *anno* 1672, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir James Stewart of Bute, who was of the privy-council to queen Anne, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England, *anno* 1702; and being in great favour with her Majeſty, was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Bute, viſcount Kingarf, lord Mountſtewart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock, *&c.* by patent, to his heirs-male whatever, dated 14th April 1703.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Jacobo comiti de Bute, et hæred. maſculis quibuſcun.

In 1706, he oppoſed the union with all his intereſt; and when he diſcovered that a majority of the parliament were determined to go in to it, he left the houſe, and retired to his ſeat in the country.

Stuart's hiſt. and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Agnes, eldeſt daughter of ſir George MacKenzie of Roſehaugh, lord advocate, in the reign of king James VII. by whom he had a ſon,

James, lord Mountſtewart,—and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John viſcount of Garnock, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of William Dundas of Kincavel, Eſq; advocate, by whom he had a ſon,

John Stewart, Eſq; who died at Rome, without iſſue.

The earl died *anno* 1710, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. James, ſecond earl of Bute, who, upon the death of his uncle George MacKenzie, in 1707, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Roſehaugh, in right of his mother.

He was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king George I. one of the commiſſioners of trade for Scotland, lord-lieutenant of Bute-ſhire, and one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the 5th and 6th Britiſh parliaments.

He married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald duke of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, lord Mountſtewart.

2. *James Stewart MacKenzie*, who, by the entail of ſir George MacKenzie, his great grand-father, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Roſehaugh, and is obliged to bear the name and arms of MacKenzie. He was elected member of parliament for Argyle-ſhire in January 1741, for the ſhire of Bute in 1747, for the burghs of Air, *&c.* in 1754, and for Roſs-ſhire in 1761. He was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the king of Sardinia in 1759. He married lady Betty Campbell, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of John duke of Argyle.

The earl's eldeſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to ſir Robert Menzies of Weem.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to James lord Ruthven.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to William Courtenay, Eſq;.

4. Lady *Grace*, married to John Campbell younger of Stonefield, Eſq; advocate.

He died *anno* 1722, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. John, third earl of Bute, who, in 1737, was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the eighth parliament of Great Britain; and, about the ſame time, made a knight of the moſt noble order of the Thiſtle.

While his preſent Majeſty was prince of Wales, the earl was his groom of the ſtole, and held the ſame place after his Majeſty's acceſſion to the crown, till he was, in March 1761, promoted to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and ſworn of the privy-council.

In May 1761, he was choſen one of the ſixteen peers to the enſuing parliament; and upon the reſignation of her royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, he was appointed ranger and keeper of his Majeſty's park at Richmond.

He married Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sidney Wortley Montague, ſecond ſon of Edward earl of Sandwich. Her mother was lady Mary Pierpoint, daughter of Evelyn duke of Kingſton. By this lady an immenſe fortune came to the family of Bute, on the demiſe of her father, in January 1761; and ſoon after, his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant her the dignity of a baroneſs of Great Britain, by the title of baroneſs Mountſtewart of Wortley, in the county of York, and the dignity of baron Mountſtewart, to her lawful iſſue-male by John earl of Bute, *&c.*

Of this marriage, the earl has five ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, lord Mountſtewart.
2. *James.*
3. *Frederick.*
4. *Charles.*
5. *William.*

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to ſir James Lowther, baronet.

2. Lady *Jane.*
3. Lady *Anne.*
4. Lady *Auguſta.*
5. Lady *Caroline.*
6. Lady *Louiſa.*

ARMS.

Or, a feſs cheque, *argent*, and *azure*, with a double treſſure, counter-floree, with flowers de lis, *gules.*

Creſt, on a wreath, a demi-lion, *gules.*

Supporters, on the *dexter* ſide, a horſe, *argent*; on the *ſiniſter* a ſtag proper.

MOTTO, *Avito viret honore.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Mountſtewart in the Iſle of Bute, Twicknam in Middleſex, *&c.*

Earl of CAITHNESS.

SOME hiſtorians ſay, that this title is of very great antiquity, and mention one Duncan earl of Caithneſs, in the reign of king Kenneth III. but as we have no documents of any earls in Scotland for ſeveral ages after that æra, we ſhall paſs by theſe traditional accounts, and proceed to our documents.

The firſt we find upon record, who enjoyed this title, was one

Chartul. of Dunfermline and Martin's genealogical collections, p. 169.

I. MACWILLIAM, who was deſigned earl of Caithneſs, in a charter granted by king David I. to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, the fifth year of his reign, *anno* 1129. He lived till about 1160, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. Spottiſwood's Ch. hiſt. & chron. of Melroſs.

II. HAROLD, whom Spottiſwood calls earl of Orkney and Caithneſs. He was a very wicked and turbulent man, and committed vaſt cruelties againſt John biſhop of Murray, for which he was deſervedly puniſhed by king William, *anno* 1179, and his eſtate and honours forfeited to the crown.

The next who enjoyed this title, was

Dalrymple's collections.

I. MAGNUS, ſon of Gilibred earl of Angus, upon whom king Alexander II. beſtowed that title, *anno* 1222.

Chartul. of Arbroath, p. 18.

He was alſo deſigned *Magnus, filius comitis Anegus, &c. anno* 1227.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Martin's genealogical collections.

II. MALCOLM, earl of Caithneſs, of whom we have nothing memorable, but that he was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Prynne's hiſt. vol. III.

III. JOHN, earl of Caithneſs, who was one of the Scotch nobles that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He had iſſue one daughter, *Iſabel*; and having no ſons, the honours again returned to the crown.

Hiſt. of Sutherland and Crawfurd's Peerage.

He died about the year 1330, and his daughter *Iſabel* married to William earl of Roſs, to whom ſhe had only two daughters. 1. *Eupham*, afterwards counteſs of Roſs. 2. *Iſabel*, married to Alexander Frazer of Philorth.

Hawthorden, Crawford, Stewart, &c.

This title continued in the crown till king Robert II. beſtowed it upon his own ſon David, (by queen Eupham Roſs) whom he created earl of Strathern and Caithneſs upon his acceſſion to the crown, *anno* 1371; but he dying without male ſucceſſion, both theſe titles devolved upon his brother Walter, earl of Athole; and he reſigned the title of Caithneſs in favours of his ſon Alan, who was killed at the battle of Inverlochie *anno* 1428, or, according to others, in 1431; and he having no male-iſſue, the title of Caithneſs returned to his father, which, upon his forfeiture, came again to the crown.

CRICHTON Earl of CAITHNESS.

THE immediate anceſtor of this family was Sir William Crichton, *dominus de eodem*, the fifth generation of that antient family in a direct male line, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and left iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *John Crichton*, *dominus de eodem*, his ſucceſſor.

I. 2. STEPHEN CRICHTON of Cairns, who alſo left iſſue two ſons.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Caithneſs.
2. *James*, anceſtor of the Crichtons of Ruthven, which is inſtructed by many charters under the great ſeal.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. GEORGE, eldeſt ſon of Stephen Crichton of Cairns, is inſtructed by a charter from king James I. under the great ſeal, to "*Edward de Crichton of Krealhouſe, ſuper cartam ſibi factam, per Georgium de Crichton, filium et hæredem Stephani de Crichton de Cairns, de omnibus et ſingulis terris ſuis jacen. infra villam de Lanying, in baronia de Cramond, infra vicecom. de Edin*^{r}. *tenend. de dicto Georgio, &c.*" Dated 2d *October* 1427.

Ibidem.

He was a man of an aſpiring genius, good parts, and much eſteemed by king James II. who conſtituted him lord high admiral of Scotland, and conferred ſeveral other favours upon him, whereby he became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate, and got charters, under the great ſeal, *Georgio Crichton, admirallo noſtro*, of the lands of Cairns, Brathwell, Blackneſs, and ſeveral other lands and baronies.

Ibid. inter 1440 & 1450.

We have not been able to diſcover who was his firſt lady, but by her he had iſſue a ſon, *James Crichton*, who got from his father the lands of Cairns; upon which he got charters, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Crichton de Cairns, &c.* He was anceſtor of the Crichtons of Strathurd.

Ibid. inter 1490 & 1495.

The admiral married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir William Borthwick of that ilk, widow of James Douglas, lord Dalkeith, anceſtor of the earls of Morton; and the king's favour for him ſtill increaſing, he was pleaſed further to dignify him with the title of earl of Caithneſs about the year 1450, the honours being limited to the heirs-male procreate betwixt him and the ſaid Janet Borthwick, his 2d wife; but by her he had only one daughter, *Janet*, to whom he gave his lands of Barntoun, which appears by a charter, under the great ſeal, "*Georgio comiti de Caithneſs, et Janetæ comitiſſæ ſuæ ſponſæ, et Janetæ filiæ dicti Georgii et Janetæ, omnes et ſingulas terras de Barntoun, cum pertinen. &c. jacen. in vicecom. de Edin.*" Dated 12th January, 1452.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1452.

The earl dying, *anno* 1455, without male-iſſue of his ſecond marriage, the honours returned to the crown, but he was ſucceeded in the eſtate of Barntoun, conform to the preceeding charter, by

III. Lady JANET CRICHTON, only child procreate betwixt George earl of Caithneſs, and Janet counteſs thereof, married to Robert maſter of Maxwell, who got with her the lands and barony of Barntoun, which is inſtructed by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1460.

Ibid. ad annum 1460.

SINCLAIR Earl of CAITHNESS.

AS the riſe and deſcent of the antient and illuſtrious ſirname of Sinclair is to be found under the title of earl of Orkney, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

I. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, earl of Orkney, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Orkney, by Ægidia, daughter of William Douglas lord of Nithſdale, and princeſs Ægidia, daughter of king Robert II. being a man of great authority and power, and ſingular accompliſhments, was highly eſteemed by king James II. who employed him in the moſt arduous affairs of ſtate, and he always acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 34.

He founded and erected a collegiate church near his caſtle of Roſlin, which he largely endowed, *anno* 1441, and for architecture and workmanſhip, it is thought a maſter-piece of its kind at this day.

Ibid. & chart. inpub. archiv.

He was conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1455, and that ſame year was ſent ambaſſador to England, to negotiate ſome affairs of the utmoſt importance, which he managed with dexterity and ſucceſs; and upon his return, *anno* 1556, got a grant of the earldom of Caithneſs, and was afterwards promiſcuouſly deſigned *comes Orcadiæ et Cathaniæ, &c.*

Rymer, tom. II. ad ann. 1456, 1461, & 1471.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. penes ducem de Douglas.

William, deſigned lord Newburgh, anceſtor of lord Sinclair's family, (*vide* title *lord Sinclair*)———and a daughter,

Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander duke of Albany.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married, 2dly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *William*, in whoſe favours he reſigned the earldom of Caithneſs.

2. Sir *Oliver*, anceſtor of the Sinclairs of Roſlin, who got from his father the lands, caſtle, and barony of Roſlin, with ſeveral others, which appears by charters in the public regiſter; and it may here be obſerved, that the family of Roſlin have always contended, that ſir Oliver was the eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage, tho' the family of Caithneſs never yielded it.

Ibid. & chart. inpub. archiv.

The earl's third ſon, of the ſecond marriage, was ſir *David Sinclair* knight.

4. *John*, who was biſhop of Caithneſs.

He died before 1480, and, according to the above-mentioned reſignation, was ſucceeded in the earldom of Caithneſs by his ſon,

II. **William**, ſecond earl of Caithneſs, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Sinclair, terrarum comitatus Cathaniæ;* with charters of many other lands and baronies.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1480 & 1490.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir William Keith of Innerugy, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, deſigned of Stempſter, of whom the Sinclairs of Dunbeath are deſcended.

Ibid. ad annum 1529.

He was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, at the fatal field of Floudon, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **John**, third earl of Caithneſs, who got charters, under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti Cathaniæ*, of a great many lands and baronies.

Ibid. ad annum 1526.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Sutherland of Duffus, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

George, his heir.

He was unhappily killed at an inſurrection of the inhabitants of Orkney, on 29th May 1529, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Hollinſhed's hiſtory.

IV. **George**, fourth earl of Caithneſs, who was conſtituted juſticiar within the bounds of Caithneſs, by queen Mary, *anno* 1566, and was one of the peers who ſat on the trial of James earl of Bothwell, *anno* 1568.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *Georgio comiti Cathaniæ, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter ann. 1565 & 1580.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1583, leaving iſſue by lady Elizabeth Graham, his ſpouſe, daughter of William earl of Montroſe, two ſons and three daughters.

1. *John*, maſter of Caithneſs.

2. *George*, who married Margaret, daughter of William lord Forbes, and was anceſtor of the Sinclairs of May.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to Alexander earl of Sutherland.

Hiſt. of the family of Sutherland.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander Sutherland of Duffus: 2dly, to Hutcheon McKye of Far, anceſtor of lord Rae.

Ibidem.

3. Lady *Barbara*, married to ſir Alexander Innes of that ilk.

Ibidem.

V. **John**, maſter of Caithneſs, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of the fourth earl, got an annuity out of the earldom of Caithneſs, lands and barony of Cleiſh, Greenland, &c. upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni magiſtro de Caithneſs, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick earl of Bothwell and lord Hailes, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Caithneſs.

2. Sir *James Sinclair* of Murchil, anceſtor of the preſent earl, of whom afterwards.

3. *John*, anceſtor of the Sinclairs of Greenland, now of Ratter.

4. *David Sinclair*.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married, 1ſt, to ſir George Home of Coldingknows, anceſtor of the earl of Home: 2dly, to Andrew earl of Errol: 3dly, to Alexander Gordon of Strathairn.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1577, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **George**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1583, and was fifth earl of Caithneſs, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of the whole earldom of Caithneſs, *Georgio comiti Cathaniæ, &c.*

Ibid. inter annos 1585 & 1600.

Haddington's collect. in the lawyers library Edin.

He got alſo a penſion from the king of 90 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* out of the biſhops rents of Caithneſs yearly, during his own life, and that of his eldeſt ſon's, 21ſt July 1592.

He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1643, leaving iſſue, by lady Jean Gordon his wife, daughter of George earl of Huntly, two ſons.

1. *William*, lord Berrindale.
2. *Francis Sinclair*, whoſe ſon George ſucceeded to the earldom of Caithneſs.

VII. WILLIAM, lord Berrindale, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of the fifth earl, got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Sinclair, filio et hæredi apparenti Georgii comitis Cathaniæ, terras et villas de Cairns, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1592.

He died before his father, having married Mary, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had a ſon,

VIII. JOHN, deſigned maſter of Berrindale, who got charters, under the great ſeal, *terrarum baroniæ et comitatus de Caithneſs, &c. &c. Johanni magiſtro de Berrindale.*

Ibid. inter annos 1632 et 1655.

He died *anno* 1639, having married lady Margaret M'Kenzie, daughter of Colin earl of Seaforth, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. GEORGE, who ſucceeding to his great grandfather, George the fifth earl, *anno* 1643, was ſixth earl of Caithneſs, and got charters, under the great ſeal, *Georgio comiti de Caithneſs, domino Sinclair de Berrindale, terrarum et comitatus de Caithneſs, &c.*

Ibid. ad an. 1662.

He married lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald marquis of Argyle; but dying without iſſue, the male-line of William lord Berrindale, firſt ſon of George the fifth earl thus ended, and the honours were claimed by the next heir-male, *viz.*

VIII. GEORGE, ſeventh earl of Caithneſs, ſon of Francis, ſecond ſon of the ſaid fifth earl, who had the title and honours of Caithneſs allowed him by parliament; but dying likeways without iſſue, *anno* 1698, the heirs-male of the body of George the 5th earl thus ended, and the eſtate and honours devolved upon John Sinclair of Murchil, the next and undoubted heir-male, being lineally deſcended of ſir James Sinclair of Murchil, brother of the ſaid fifth earl, to whom we now return.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad au. 1592.

VI. Sir JAMES SINCLAIR of Murchil, ſecond ſon of John maſter of Caithneſs, who was firſt ſon and heir of George the 4th earl, got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Sinclair de Murchil, terrarum de Halero, terrarum de Hiſlitro, cum molendino de Scyter, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, third daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p 104.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *Francis*, who, betaking himſelf to a military life, had a conſiderable command in Sweden, where he ſettled, and of him ſeveral families there are deſcended.

VII. Sir JAMES SINCLAIR of Murchil ſucceeded his father, and married Jean, daughter of William Stewart of Mains and Burray, brother of Alexander firſt lord Garlies, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibid. p. 127.

VIII. JOHN, who, ſucceeding to the earldom of Caithneſs, as above noticed, was the eighth earl, and married Jean Carmichael, of the family of Hyndford, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *John Sinclair* of Murchil, a man of great probity and honour, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.
3. Mr. *Francis Sinclair.*

His daughter, lady *Janet*, married to David Sinclair of South-Dun, Eſq;

He died in 1705, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. ALEXANDER, ninth earl of Caithneſs, who married lady Margaret Primroſe, daughter of Archibald earl of Roſeberry, by whom he hath a daughter,

Lady *Dorothea Sinclair*, married to James viſcount M'Duff, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of William earl Fife, in the kingdom of Ireland, &c.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, *azure*, a ſhip at anchor, her oars erected in ſaltyre, within a double treſſure counterflowered, *or:* 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant, *gules:* 4th, *azure*, a ſhip under ſail, *or*. And over all, a croſs ingrailed, dividing the four quarters, *ſable*.

Creſt, on a wreath, a cock proper.

Supporters, two griffins of the latter, armed and beaked, *or*.

MOTTO, *Commit thy work to God.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Caſtle-Sinclair, and Thurſo caſtle, in the county of Caithneſs.

LIVINGSTON Earl of CALENDAR.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

ALEXANDER, firſt earl of Linlithgow, who married lady Eleanor Hay, daughter of Andrew earl of Errol, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, earl of Linlithgow, his ſucceſſor.

2. Sir *James Livingſton*, afterwards earl of Calendar.

This ſir James, from his youth, ſerved in the wars abroad, where he acquired great reputation for his military capacity.

Upon his return home, he was conſtituted one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. and created lord Livingſton of Almond, by patent to his heirs-male for ever, dated 19th June 1633.

Char. in pub. arch. hæred. maſcul. omni temp. futuro.

He afterwards got the lordſhip of Calendar, and ſeveral other lands about Falkirk, erected into one free barony, called the lordſhip and barony of Calendar, by a charter under the great ſeal, to him, his heirs-male and aſſigneys whatever, dated 12th June 1634.

Ibid. hæredibus maſculis et aſſignat. quibuſcun.

He got another charter under the great ſeal, confirming the former, *Jacobo domino Livingſton de Almond et Calendar, hæredibus maſculis et aſſignatis quibuſcunque hæreditarie*, dated 2d November 1637; and was created earl of Calendar by patent, to his heirs-male whatever, dated 6th October 1641; which was again confirmed to him at Newcaſtle upon Line, 22d June 1646.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of John lord Yeſter, widow of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had no iſſue.

In the beginning of the civil war, he accepted of a commiſſion in the parliament's ſervice; but, being truly loyal, he no ſooner perceived their intentions, than he left them, and joined the king, and was named treaſurer by his Majeſty, but rejected by the parliament 1641, having refuſed to be one of their chief commanders.

Guthrie's memoirs.

He was afterwards lieutenant-general of the Scotch army, when they attempted to reſcue the king, then a priſoner in the iſle of Wight, *anno* 1648; but failing in the enterpriſe, he retired to Holland, and his commiſſion, to be governor of Carlyle, was reſcinded by the parliament, 16th January 1649. His eſtate was ſequeſtrate. He was particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno* 1654; and his lady, in his abſence, had not the leaſt ſubſiſtence out of his eſtate, but was allowed to receive the jointure ſhe had by her former huſband, the earl of Dunfermline.

Records of parliament.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

After the reſtoration, the earl having no proſpect of heirs of his own body, made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours into the king's hands: upon which he got a new patent in favours of his nephew Alexander, ſecond ſon of Alexander, ſecond earl of Linlithgow, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the ſecond ſon of George, third earl of Linlithgow, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Livingſton, ſon of the deceaſt ſir Alexander Livingſton of Daldirs, in Stirling-ſhire, *&c. &c.* reſerving to himſelf the titles, honours, and dignity of earl of Calendar, during all the days of his life, *&c.* This patent is dated at Whitehall the 21ſt day of November 1660.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1660.

He dying *anno* 1672, was accordingly ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his nephew,

ALEXANDER, ſecond earl of Calendar, ſecond ſon of Alexander ſecond earl of Linlithgow, who married lady Mary, daughter of William duke of Hamilton; but dying without lawful iſſue, *anno* 1685, his eſtate and honours, in virtue of the laſt mentioned patent, devolved upon his nephew,

ALEXANDER, third earl of Calendar, ſecond ſon of George, third earl of Linlithgow, who married lady Anne Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montroſe, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Henriet*, who died unmarried.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Mr. James Graham of Airth, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1694, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

JAMES, fourth earl of Calendar, who, upon the death of his uncle George, third earl of Linlithgow, *anno* 1695, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours, whereby both earldoms were united in his perſon.

Vide title *Linlithgow*.

CAMERON Lord FAIRFAX of CAMERON.

CAMBDEN, and all Engliſh hiſtorians, agree, that the family of **Fairfax** is amongſt the moſt ancient, and as well allied as any in England.

About the time of the Norman conqueſt, *anno* 1066, they were ſeated at Toucheſter or Torcheſter in Northumberland, whence they removed to Yorkſhire.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, p, 397. vol. II.

I. **Richard Fairfax**, in the ſixth year of king John, *anno* 1205, was poſſeſſed of the lands of Aſcham, not far from the city of York.

He was ſon of John, who was ſon of Henry of Shapenbeck, as *per* the peerage of Ireland, and he was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. Crawfurd's peerage, Scots compend.

II. **William Fairfax**, who was living at Aſcham in 1223, and married Alice, daughter and heireſs of Nicholas de Bugthorp, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

III. **William Fairfax**, Eſq; who was bailiff of York in 1249.

He purchaſed the lands and manour of Walton from Peter de Bruce, which he afterwards made the chief place of his reſidence.

He married Mary, widow of Walter Flower, whoſe father was Took Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of king Richard I.

Peerage of Ireland, p. 398.

He left a ſon,

IV. **Thomas Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq: who ſucceeded him, and married Anne, daughter and heireſs of Henry Sezevaux, mayor of York, in the reign of king Henry III. by whom he had three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *William.*
3. *Bego.*

He died in the 12th year of Edward I. 1284, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **John Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq; who lived in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. and married Claricia or Clare, daughter and heireſs of William Scot, by his wife, daughter and heireſs of ſir Roger Bruce of Walton, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. **Thomas Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq; who ſucceeded him, and married Margaret, daughter of John Malvis, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue,

William, his ſucceſſor,—and two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to —— Marton.
2. *Clare*, married to ſir William Malvis.

He died before 1327, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. **William Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq; who married a daughter of ſir William Roucliffe of Cowthorp, knight, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

Ibidem

1. *Thomas*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *John Fairfax*, L. L. D.

1ſt daughter *Margaret*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Alice*.

VIII. **Thomas Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq; ſucceeded his father. He was living at Walton in 1350, and married Elizabeth or Margaret, daughter of ſir John de Etton, lord of Gilling; by which marriage the eſtate of Etton came into this family, in the time of king Henry VII.

Ibid. p. 39

He left iſſue five ſons.

1. *William.*
2. *Thomas.*
3. *Guy.*
4. *John.*
5. *Richard Fairfax.*

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon.

IX. **William Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq; who was patron of the churches of Halnaby and Scotton, and, *per* contract in 1395, (18th year of Richard II.) married Conſtance, daughter of Peter lord de Malo, or Mauloy, and co-heireſs of her brother Peter, eighth lord, by whom he had three ſons.

Ibidem

1. *Thomas.*
2. *Richard Fairfax*, Eſq;
3. *Bryan*, rector of Longtoft, and precentor of the cathedral of York in 1410.

X. **Thomas Fairfax** of Walton, Eſq; ſucceeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of John, and ſiſter and heireſs of Richard Friſton of Marſton, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons.

Ibid. Crawfurd's peerage, and Scots compend.

1. *Richard.*
2. *Guy.*
3. *George.*
4. *Thomas.*
5. *John.*
6. *Nicholas.*

He died in 1415.

XI. **Richard Fairfax** of Walton, eldeſt, ſucceeded, and flouriſhed in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. He was chief juſtice of England, after the 1422, and married Anaſtatia or Euſtace, daughter and co-heireſs of John Calthorp of Calthorp, Eſq; by whom he had ſix ſons and three daughters.

Ibidem.

William of Walton, his 1ſt ſon, was father of ſir Thomas of Walton, who was father of another ſir Thomas, who was father of ſir Nicholas, who was father of ſir William Fairfax of Walton, who married Jane, daughter and heireſs of Bryan Stapleton of Nottingham and Burton, Eſq; by whom he had ſir Thomas, who, by his majeſty king Charles I. was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of lord viſcount Fairfax of Emely, on 10th February 1628; and married Catharine, ſiſter of Henry lord viſcount Dumbar, and daughter of ſir Henry Conſtable of Burton, by whom he had Thomas ſecond viſcount Fairfax, of whom the preſent viſcount is lineally deſcended; and Henry Fairfax, Eſq; who was father of Henry Fairfax of Hurſt, Eſq; whoſe daughter and ſole heireſs, Frances, was married to David earl of Buchan, and was mother of Henry now earl of Buchan.

Peerage of Ireland,

Richard of Walton's ſecond ſon was,

2. *Bryan Fairfax*, L.L.D. who died without iſſue.

3. Sir *Guido* or *Guy*, of whom afterwards.

4. *Richard Fairfax* a prieſt.

5. Sir *Nicholas Fairfax*, a knight of Rhodes.

6. *Miles Fairfax*, Eſq;.

His three daughters were,

1. *Margaret*.
2. *Anne*.
3. *Elein*.

XII. Sir GUY FAIRFAX, third ſon of the above Richard, a man of great learning and knowledge in the laws, was chief juſtice of the king's bench, in the reigns of king Edward IV. and Richard III. and, notwithſtanding his great attachment to the houſe of York, he enjoyed the ſame office under king Henry VII. and was alſo attorney-general; and having obtained from his father the lands and manour of Steeton, he built the caſtle there, which afterwards was the chief ſeat of his poſterity.

Ibid. Crawfurd, &c.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Rither of Rither, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *William*.
2. *Thomas*, ſerjeant at law.
3. *Guy*.
4. *Nicholas*.

1ſt daughter *Eleanor*, married to ſir Miles Wilſtrop of Wilſtrop.

2. *Agnes*, married to ſir John Waterton of Medly, maſter of horſe to king Henry VI.

Sir Guy died in 1495, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Steeton, who, like his father, was eminent for his knowledge in the laws, and was made juſtice of the common pleas by king Henry VIII.

He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir Robert Manners, anceſtor of the duke of Rutland, (whoſe grandmother was ſiſter of king Edward IV.) by whom he had

Sir *William*, his heir,———and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Robert Auchtred.

2. *Eleanor*, married to ſir William Pickering, knight, marſhal of England.

3. *Anne*, married to ſir Robert Normanville of Kilnwick in Yorkſhire.

4. *Dorothy*, married to —— Conſtable of Hexby, Eſq;.

He died in 1514, and was ſucceeded by,

XIV. Sir WILLIAM FAIRFAX of Steeton, his only ſon. He was high-ſheriff of York the 26th and 31ſt years of king Henry VIII. and has two letters from that great monarch, very much for the honour of his family, which are ſtill preſerved.

He married Iſabelia, daughter and heireſs of John Thivaits of Thivaits and Denton in Yorkſhire, by whom he got the lands and manour of Denton, which afterwards became the chief ſeat of the family.

He left iſſue five ſons and five daughters.

Peerage of Ireland, p. 400.

1. Sir Thomas, who ſucceeded his father in the eſtate and manour of Denton.

2. *Francis Fairfax*, Eſq;.

3. *Edward Fairfax*, Eſq;.

4. *Henry*, who married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Aske of Aughton, Eſq; and had a numerous iſſue.

5. *Gabriel*, who got from his father the lands of Steeton, and of whom are deſcended the honourable families of Fairfax of Steeton and Newton in Yorkſhire, which ſtill ſubſiſt.

1ſt daughter *Anne*, married to ſir Henry Everingham of Laxton.

2. *Mary*, married to Robert Rockley of Rockley, Eſq; and had iſſue.

3. *Bridget*, married to ſir Cotton Gargrave of Hoſtell, and had iſſue.

4. *Urſula*, married to Ralph Valvaſor of Hazlewood, Eſq;.

5. *Agnes*, married to Edmund Eltoft of Farnell in Craven, and of Knotingly, Eſq;.

Sir William died in 1557, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate of Denton by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir **Thomas Fairfax** of Denton, who was ſheriff of York in 1571, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1579, and performed many ſervices to his country.

He married Dorothy, daughter of George Gale of Acham-grange Eſq; treaſurer of the mint at York, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

Peerage of Ireland.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Edward* of Newhall, an excellent poet, in the reign of king Charles I. author of ſeveral learned and ingenious treatiſes. He had ſeveral children.

3. *Henry*, } both died young.
4. *Ferdinando*, }

5. Sir *Charles Fairfax*, colonel of 3000 ſoldiers at the ſiege of Oſtend, where his bravery gained him immortal honour, according to Cambden and others, though he had the misfortune to be killed three days before the ſurrender of the town.

1ſt daughter *Urſula* was married to ſir Henry Bellaſiſe, baronet, and was mother of Thomas viſcount Falconberg.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to John Aske of Aughton, Eſq;.

Sir Thomas died in 1599, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir **Thomas Fairfax** of Denton, who was a perſon of great honour, virtue, and ſkill in the arts both of peace and war.

In 1591 he accompanied Robert earl of Eſſex to France, in aid of king Henry IV. againſt the Spaniards, and had the honour to be knighted in the camp before Roan, for his bravery and good behaviour.

He was employed in ſeveral negotiations of importance by queen Elizabeth, particularly to king James VI. of Scotland, by whom he was highly eſteemed.

He was alſo in great favour with his majeſty king Charles I. who was pleaſed to create him lord Fairfax of Cameron, in the kingdom of Scotland, by letters patent, dated 4th May 1627.

He married Helen, daughter of Robert Aske of Aughton, Eſq; *anno* 1582, and died in May 1640, in the 80th year of his age, leaving iſſue ſeven ſons and two daughters.

Ibid. p. 406. Crawf. peerage, and Scots compend.

1. *Ferdinando*.

2. *Henry Fairfax*, Eſq; whoſe ſon, Henry, became lord Fairfax, of whom afterwards.

3. Major *William Fairfax*, killed in 1621 in defence of the city of Frankendale in the Palatinate.

4. Colonel *Charles Fairfax*, anceſtor of the family of Menſton, *&c.*

5. *John*.

6. *Peregrine*, killed in defence of Rochelle in France.

7. *Thomas*, ſlain in Turky *anno* 1621.

1ſt daughter *Dorothy*, married to ſir William Conſtable, baronet.

2. *Anne*, married to ſir George Wentworth of Wolley, knight.

XVII. **Ferdinando**, ſecond lord Fairfax of Cameron, ſucceeded his father. He was knighted in 1589.

At the beginning of the civil war, he was made the parliament's general for the aſſociated county of York. In 1642 he repulſed the earl of Newcaſtle at Tadcaſter. In January 1643 he routed the lord Byron, with his Iriſh forces at Nantwick in Cheſhire. In April 1644 he defeated lord Bellaſiſe at Selby, and took him priſoner, with 1600 of his men. In July thereafter, he commanded the main battle at Marſton-moor, with the earl of Leven, where the king's army, under prince Rupert, was defeated. He thereupon took poſſeſſion of the city of York, of which he was made governor; with orders, that he and his ſons ſhould take in all the garriſons, which ſtill held out, for the king in that country; and which, in a very ſhort time, they effected.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Sheffield, daughter of Edward earl of Mulgrave, anceſtor of the duke of Buckingham, by whom he had three ſons and ſix daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Charles*, colonel of horſe, ſlain at Marſton-moor, on 23d July 1644.

3. *John*, who died young.

1ſt daughter *Urſula*, died unmarried.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Craven of Linchwick in Worceſter-ſhire.

3. *Eleanor*, married to ſir William Selby of Twiſdale in Northumberland.

4. *Frances*, married to ſir Thomas Widdrington of Cheeſeburn-grange in Northumberland.

5. *Mary*, married to Henry Arthlington of Arthlington, Eſq;.

6. *Dorothy*, married to Edward Hutton of Popleton, Eſq;.

They all had iſſue.

His lordſhip's ſecond wife was Rhoda, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Chapman of Shafford, by whom he had only one child, *Urſula*, who was married to William Cartwright of Aynho, Eſq; whoſe daughter, Rhoda, was married to Henry, ſecond ſon of William duke of Devonſhire.

Lord Ferdinando died in 1646, and his eſtate, and all his poſts, devolved upon his ſon,

XVIII. **Thomas**, third lord Fairfax of Cameron, the famous general, ſo noted in Engliſh hiſtory during the civil wars; whoſe conduct, on the ſide of the parliament, to the year 1650, and his concurrence with general Monk, for the king's reſtoration, in 1659, are tranſactions ſo fully ſet forth in all the hiſtories of thoſe diſtracted times, that it is needleſs to inſert them here.

He married Anne, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Horatio Vere, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Mary*, married to George Villiers duke of Buckingham.

2. *Elizabeth*, died young.

He dying without male-iſſue in 1671, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin,

XVIII. **Henry Fairfax** of Oglethorp, eldeſt ſon and heir of Henry, ſecond ſon of Henry, firſt lord Cameron.

He married Frances, daughter and heireſs of ſir Robert Barwick of Tolſtone, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Henry*, ſheriff of York, who, in 1691, married Anne, daughter and co-heireſs of Richard Harriſon, Eſq; and had iſſue.

3. *Bryan Fairfax*, Eſq;.

4. *Barwick*.

1ſt daughter *Dorothy*, married, 1ſt, to Robert Stapleton of Wigell, Eſq; 2dly, to Bennet Sherard, Eſq;.

2. *Frances*, married to Mr. Rymer.

3. *Anne*, married to Ralph, ſon of ſir Ralph Ker, in the county of Durham.

4. *Urſula*, } both died unmarried.
5. *Mary*. }

And he dying in 1680, was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

XIX. **Thomas**, fifth lord Fairfax of Cameron, who concurred heartily in the revolution in 1688; and, in December that year, was made lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of horſe-guards. In January 1693, he was promoted to the king's own regiment of horſe; and, in 1701, he was made a brigadier-general. He repreſented the county of York in ſeveral parliaments, and married Catharine, daughter and heireſs of Thomas lord Culpeper, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Henry*, who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *Robert*, a major of the guards, and member of parliament for Maidſtone.

1ſt daughter *Margaret*, married to doctor David Wilkins, arch-deacon of Suffolk.

2. *Catharine*, }
3. *Frances*, } all died unmarried.
4. *Mary*, }

This lord died in 1709, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. **Thomas**, ſixth lord Fairfax of Cameron, who, dying without iſſue *anno* 1738, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XX. **Henry**, ſeventh lord Fairfax of Cameron, *&c.*

ARMS.

Or, three bars gemel, *gules*, ſurmounted of a lion rampant, *ſable*; *argent*, a bend engrailed, *gules*.

Creſt, on a wreath, a lion paſſant, guardant, of the laſt.

Supporters, on the *dexter* ſide, a lion guardant, *ſable*; on the *ſiniſter*, a bay horſe.

Motto, *Fare fac.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Leeds-caſtle in Kent.

CARLYLE Lord CARLYLE.

THIS ſirname is of very great antiquity in the ſouth of Scotland, is certainly local, and was probably firſt aſſumed when the town of Carlyle and the northern counties of England were poſſeſſed by the Scots.

The firſt of them we find upon record, is

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes Macfarlane, p. 182 & 184.

I. **Eudo** de Carlyle, who flouriſhed in the reign of king William the Lyon. There is a charter of mortification by Euſtace de Veſcy, of twenty ſhillings *per annum* out of the miln of Sprouſton, to the monaſtery of Kelſo, in which Eudo de Carleolo is a witneſs, *circa annum* 1207.

He died about 1230, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Remarks on Ragman's Roll, p. 43.

II. Sir **Adam Carlyle** knight, who made a conſiderable figure in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III. and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 661.

III. **Gilbert** de Carlyle, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that ſwore fealty ty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir WILLIAM CARLYLE, deſigned of Torthorald and Crunington, who was one of the greateſt men of his time, and always true to the intereſt of his country.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family. p. 35.

He married lady Margaret Bruce, daughter of Robert Earl of Carrick, and ſiſter of king Robert Bruce.

Ibid. & Haddington's collections.

He obtained from that great monarch a charter, " *Willielmo Carlyle, militi, et Margaretæ, ſponſæ ſuæ, ſorori noſtræ cariſſimæ,* " *terrarum de Cronington,* &c."

Ibid. & Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 66.

Alſo another charter, *terrarum de Conlyn, una cum tenendariis totius baroniæ de Torthorald,* &c.

By ſaid lady Margaret Bruce he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Thomas.*
2. *William* de Carlyle, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. THOMAS CARLYLE of Torthorald, who was in great favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his expedition into England, and there loſt his life in the ſervice of his country at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1345, leaving iſſue only one child, *Suſanna.*

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

This appears from a charter of king David Bruce, " *Roberto de Corry, et Suſannæ ſponſæ* " *ſuæ, filiæ et heredi quondam Thomæ de Torthorald conſanguinei noſtri, in noſtra præſentia,* " *ad fidem et pacem noſtram apud bellum commiſſum apud Durham defuncti, omnes terras* " *de Conlyn et Ruchane, cum pertinen. quæ fuerunt quondam Willielmi de Carleolo infra* " *vicecomitatum de Dumfries,* &c."

This charter is dated at Melroſs 28th October 1363.

The next of this noble family we find upon record, is

VI. Sir JOHN de Carlyle de Torthorald, ſaid to be ſon of William ſecond ſon of ſir William of Torthorald, before noticed.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 57.

This ſir John made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. The earl of Douglas being warden of the marches in king Robert IIId's time, appointed ſir John Carlyle of Torthorald, ſir John Johnſton of that ilk, ſir William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and ſome others, ſureties for the keeping of a truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1398.

He died about the year 1400, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir JOHN CARLYLE of Torthorald, who is particularly mentioned in an indenture entered into betwixt ſir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlaverock, and John de Sinclair, lord of Herdmanſton; ſubmitting the differences about the property of ſome lands to the determination of fifteen gentlemen of rank, of whom ſir John de Carlyle and ſir William de Preſton are the two firſt named.

Indenture in Mill's genealogical collections, penes Macfarlane.

The indenture is ſigned 19th January 1427, and the deciſion pronounced 2d June 1428.

He died before 1435, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. Sir WILLIAM CARLYLE of Torthorald, who was one of the noble knights whom Fordun calls *valentes milites et armigeri,* that were ſent to France with ſix thouſand auxiliaries upon the marriage of king James I.'s daughter, princeſs Margaret, with the dauphine of France, afterwards Lewis XI. *anno* 1435.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 485.

He died before 1466, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Sir JOHN CARLYLE of Torthorald, who obtained from king James III. a charter of ſome lands and tenements in Wigtoun, *Johanni Carlyle de Torthorald, anno* 1466.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was in great favour with that prince, who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Carlyle of Torthorald, *anno* 1470 or 1471, of which there are many documents, *viz.*

Creations of the nobility, M. S. in bibliotheca juridica, Edr.

He is one of the lords of that parliament called by king James III. when there was a decreet pronounced againſt Hugh lord Fraſer, in favours of Alexander Fleming, on 13th March 1471.

He alſo ſat as a lord at every parliament thereafter till his death.

He got a charter from king James III. *Johanni domino Carlyle,* erecting *villam de Torthorald,* &c. *in burgum baroniæ,* &c. dated 3d December 1473. He got alſo charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies too numerous to be here inſerted.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1473 & 1495.

He was ſent ambaſſador to France in 1477, and, in requital of the vaſt expence he had been at in that embaſſy, had the barony of Duncow (then in the crown by the forfeiture of Robert lord Boyd) conferred upon him.

Simſon's collections.

He died *anno* 1510, leaving iſſue by Margaret Douglas, of the family of Drumlanrig, his wife, a ſon,

John,———and a daughter,

Catharine, married to Simon Carruthers of Moſwald.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1516.

X. JOHN, maſter of Carlyle, deſigned, in a charter under the great ſeal, ſon and apparent

Ibid. ad annum 1507.

rent heir of John lord Carlyle, and Margaret Douglas, *&c.* but he died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XI. Sir **William Carlyle**, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1510, and was ſecond lord Carlyle.

He was a man of fine parts, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James IV. when but a young man, and he is then deſigned grandſon and apparent heir of John lord Carlyle of Torthorald. At the ſame time David, ſon and apparent heir of John lord Kennedy, and Robert Cunninghame of Polmais, were created knights.

Creations of the Nobility, M. S. in the Advocates library, Edin.

Ibidem.

He lived till the year 1540, having, in his younger days, married Janet, daughter of John lord Maxwell; upon which he got a charter from John lord Carlyle, "To Willam Carlyle "his grandſon, and Janet Maxwell his ſpouſe, "of the lands of Middleby, *&c. anno* 1497."

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Michael*, who ſucceeded his brother.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **James**, third lord Carlyle, who was one of thoſe noble patriots that entered into that memorable aſſociation, obliging themſelves to ſtand by queen Mary with their lives and fortunes, *&c. anno* 1568.

M. S. in the Advocates library, p. 167.

He married Janet, daughter of —— Scrimzeour, conſtable of Dundee, but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XII. **Michael**, fourth lord Carlyle, who got from king James VI. a charter, *terrarum baroniæ de Carlyle, cum caſtro de Torthorald;* in which he is deſigned *frater et hæres Jacobi domini Carlyle, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before 1580, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. *William*, his apparent heir.
2. *Michael*, anceſtor of the Carlyles of Lochartur, of whom afterwards.
3. *Peter* de Carlyle.

XIII. **William**, maſter of Carlyle, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Michael fourth lord Carlyle, married ——, daughter of ——, by whom he had only one daughter,

Elizabeth Carlyle.

The maſter dying in 1572 without maleiſſue, his father intended that his ſecond ſon ſhould have ſucceeded him, which appears by his charter of alienation in favours of his ſon Michael, dated at Torthorald 14th March 1573, before theſe witneſſes, Adam Carlyle of Brydkirk, Alexander Carlyle his ſon and heir apparent, John Carlyle of Brakenquhate, Peter Carlyle, ſon of the above lord Carlyle, William Johnſton in Templand, Bernard Gordon, James Gordon his brother, *&c.*

Ibidem.

This is afterwards confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal, of king James VI. *viz.* "*Jacobus, &c. ſciatis nos, &c. confirmaſſe* "*quondam chartam alienationis factam per quondam conſanguineum noſtrum Michaelem dominum Carlyle, dilecto filio ſuo legitimo Michaeli Carlyle, hæredibuſque ſuis maſculis,* "*et aſſignatis hæreditarie de totis et integris* "*terris baroniæ de Carlyle, cum caſtro, fortalicio de Torthorald, &c.*" (Here a great many lands are particularly narrated) and this charter of confirmation is dated 4th March 1580.

Ibidem.

XIV. **Elizabeth**, daughter and ſole heireſs of William maſter of Carlyle, was married to ſir James Douglas of Parkhead. *Vide* Title *Douglas lord Carlyle of Torthorald.*

It ſhall only be obſerved here, that upon the death of Michael fourth lord Carlyle, his ſecond ſon and heir-male, Michael, contended long with his niece Elizabeth for the eſtate of Carlyle, which was at laſt determined in favours of ſaid Elizabeth, the heir of line, for which reaſon the heir-male never took up the title, he having no part of the eſtate. But William Carlyle, late of Lochartur, was the undoubted heir-male of this noble family, and was ſerved and retoured heir to the laſt lord, as follows, *viz.* William Carlyle of Lochartur, ſon and heir of the deceaſt Robert Carlyle of Lochartur, ſon and heir of the deceaſt William Carlyle of Lochartur, ſon and heir of Michael Carlyle ſecond lawful ſon and heirmale of the deceaſt Michael lord Carlyle, *&c.* And which William Carlyle died *anno* 1756 or 1757, and is ſucceeded by his brother,

Retour in Chan. ad annum 1730.

Michael Carlyle, now of Lochartur.

DOUGLAS Lord CARLYLE of TORTHORALD.

SIR George Douglas of Pittendreich, ſecond ſon of George maſter of Angus, and grandſon of George the great earl of Angus, had a natural ſon,

GEORGE DOUGLAS, the firſt of this family.

M. S hiſt. of the family of Douglas.

He was a man of good parts, great bravery and courage, and was captain of the caſtles of Edinburgh and Douglas in the reigns of king James V. and queen Mary.

Simſon's eſſays, and Home's hiſt. of the family of Douglas.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of James Douglas of Parkhead, by whom he got the lands and barony of Parkhead *in vicecomitatu de Lanark*, and by her had iſſue three ſons and four daughters.

1. Sir *James Douglas* of Parkhead.

2. Sir *George Douglas* of Mordington, who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Dundas of Fingask, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter. 1. Sir George Douglas, who was ambaſſador from king Charles I. to Poland and Sweden in 1633 and 1635, but died without iſſue. 2. James Douglas, who married, and had an only ſon, who died alſo without iſſue. His daughter, Margaret, was married to ſir James Lockhart of Lee, of whom the Lockharts of Lee, Carnwath, and Caſtlehill, are deſcended.

3. *John Douglas*, doctor of divinity, anceſtor of Joſeph Douglas of Edrington, of whom afterwards.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Patrick Home of Ayton; and, 2dly, to ſir James Dundas of Arniſton.

2. *Martha*, married to Mr. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird.

3. *Mary*, married to John Carruthers of Holmains.

4. *Chriſtian*, married to Edward Sinclair, ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Sinclair of Roſlin.

Sir George was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Sir James Douglas of Parkhead, who married the before mentioned

XIV. ELIZABETH CARLYLE, daughter and ſole heireſs of William maſter of Carlyle, eldeſt ſon of Michael fourth lord Carlyle.

This ſir James claimed the peerage of Carlyle, in right of his wife the heir of line, upon which enſued a long and tedious law-ſuit betwixt him and Michael ſecond ſon of the ſaid lord Carlyle, the heir-male, as before obſerved, whereby both parties almoſt ruined their eſtates before it was finally decided. Sir James, who was then an old man, being unfortunately killed by William Stewart, *anno* 1608, left iſſue by Elizabeth the heireſs, three ſons, *viz*.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

1. Sir *James*, afterwards lord Carlyle.
2. *Archibald*. } both died without iſſue.
3. *John*. }

He was ſucceeded by

XV. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, who, being eldeſt ſon of Elizabeth, only daughter and ſole heireſs of William maſter of Carlyle, eldeſt ſon of Michael fourth lord Carlyle, as before noticed, was created lord Carlyle of Torthorald, *anno* 1609.

Remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 43.

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Writs of the family of Kenmure.

XVI. WILLIAM lord Carlyle of Torthorald, who ſold his eſtate, and died abroad without iſſue, which ended the male-line of ſir James Douglas, firſt ſon of George, captain of the caſtles of Edinburgh and Douglas.

The male-line of his ſecond ſon ſir George being alſo extinct, as is before obſerved, his male repreſentative now is

JOSEPH DOUGLAS of Edrington, ſon of the deceaſt Joſeph Douglas of Edrington, ſon of John Douglas doctor of divinity, who was third ſon of the ſaid captain George, and brother of ſir James, who married the baroneſs of Carlyle.

Vide Title *Edrington* in the ſecond volume of this work.

DALZIEL Earl of CARNWATH.

THIS noble family is of great antiquity in the ſhire of Lanark, where they flouriſhed, and matched with ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable families, before they ſettled in Dumfries-ſhire, where they now have their chief reſidence.

Some are of opinion, that this is a local ſirname, and was firſt aſſumed by the poſſeſſors of the lands and barony of Dalziel; but,

Remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 45.

The account of their origin, given by Mr. Niſbet, and other hiſtorians, is, that in the reign of king Kenneth II. a kinſman, and favourite of that king, being taken priſoner by the Picts, was put to death, and hung up upon a gallows in view of the Scotch camp. King Kenneth being highly provoked and incenſed at the affront, offered a conſiderable reward to any of his ſubjects who would take down, and carry off the corpſe; but, for ſome time, none would venture to undertake the dangerous enterpriſe. At laſt, a gentleman of more ſpirit and courage than the reſt, ſaid *dal zell*, which, in the old Scotch language, ſignifies, *I dare*. He effectually performed it to the king's ſatisfaction, who accordingly rewarded him nobly. His poſterity aſſumed the word DALZELL for their ſirname, and that remarkable bearing of a man hanging on a gallows for their arms, with *I dare* for their motto, in memory of the above brave action, though they now bear only a naked man proper.

Notwithſtanding the great antiquity of this noble family, the firſt of them we find upon record is,

I. Sir THOMAS de DALZELL, who was one of the great barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 662.

He was afterwards one of theſe worthy patriots who joined king Robert Bruce, and always continued ſteady in his intereſt till his death.

He left iſſue a ſon,

II. Sir ROBERT DALZELL knight, who ſucceeded him, and was a faithful ſubject, and firm friend of king David Bruce, for which he got from that prince a grant. "To our truſty and well beloved Robert de Dalzell, knight, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, gotten, or to be begotten, *&c.* all and haill our lands of Selkirk, with their pertinents, *&c.*" dated at Edin. the 14th May 1365.

Char. in arch. regis David.

He was one of the Scotch barons that became ſurety to Haquin king of Norway and Sweden, that Henry Sinclair earl of Orkney, ſhould faithfully govern the iſlands of Orkney, &c. *anno* 1379, and was afterwards ſent over to Norway, by the ſaid earl of Orkney, to king Haquin, *anno* 1380, and died that ſame year, immediately after his return home.

Torfeius's hiſt. of the Orkneys, p. 177.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Sir WILLIAM DALZELL, knight, who made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

In his father's lifetime, he obtained from king David Bruce, a grant of two pounds Sterling out of the burgh of Lanark, by his royal deed, dated 13th Auguſt 1366.

Char in arch. regis David.

He is alſo mentioned in a charter belonging to the earl of Morton, wherein he is deſigned William de Dalzell, knight, dated *anno* 1392.

Chart. penes com. de Morton.

He is a witneſs in a charter of confirmation of Robert duke of Albany, to Andrew Hamilton, of the lands of Galſtoun, wherein he is deſigned William de Dalzell, lord of that ilk, dated 11th December 1406.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He is alſo witneſs in another charter of confirmation of the duke of Albany, to David de Gardyn, of the lands of Kinninmonth, in which he is deſigned William de Dalzell, knight, *&c. anno* 1407.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1408, leaving iſſue two ſons,

1. *George de Dalzell.*
2. Sir *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

IV. GEORGE, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir William de Dalzell, lord of that ilk, got a charter of the lands and barony of Dalzell, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his father ſir William, *&c.* This is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal of king Robert III. and dated 5th July 1395; but he died before 1400, without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Remarks upon Ragman's roll, page 45. et chart. penes dom. Hamilton de Dalzell.

IV. Sir JOHN de DALZELL, lord of that ilk, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir William, who, being a man of parts, was in great favour with king Robert III. and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him when but a young man, *anno* 1393.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He was joined in commiſſion with ſome others, to treat with the Engliſh about renewing the peace; and for his good and faithful ſervices, he obtained from king Robert III. a charter of the lands and revenues of St. Leonard's hoſpital in the burgh of Lanark.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

nark. The charter is granted "to our truſty and well beloved John de Dalzell in liferent, and to his eldeſt ſon Walter de Dalzell, and the heirs-male of his body in fee; which failing, to his ſecond ſon Adam, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his third ſon Robert, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. dated at Dunfermline, 9th November *anno* 1400."

Chart. in arch. Roberti III.

He left iſſue three ſons, as in the above charter.

1. Sir *Walter*.

2. *Adam de Dalzell*, who is witneſs in a charter of William de Maxweil de Auchinhede, *anno* 1423; and in another charter, wherein he is deſigned Adam de Dalzell de Elliotſtoun, *anno* 1426.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. Sir *Robert de Dalzell*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir WALTER de DALZELL, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned Walter of Carlourie, and is particularly mentioned in an indenture betwixt ſir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlaverock, and John de Sinclair, lord of Herdmanſtoun, *anno* 1427.

Indenture in Mill's collect. penes MacFarlane.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. Sir PETER de DALZELL, lord of that ilk, who obtained from king James II. a charter of confirmation of the charter granted by king Robert III. to his grandfather, of the lands of the hoſpital of St. Leonard in Lanark, &c. dated in 1449.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in the beginning of 1450, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir ROBERT DALZELL, who, in a charter to Walter Graham of Walayſtoun, is deſigned Robert de Dalzell, lord of that ilk, 31ſt December 1450.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. ROBERT de DALZELL, lord of that ilk, who was unhappily killed in the town of Dumfries, in a ſcuffle betwixt the lords Maxwell and Crichton, *anno* 1508, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Hollinſhed's hiſtory.

IX. ROBERT DALZELL of that ilk, who ſucceeded him, and is deſigned Robert de Dalzell of that ilk, in a charter to Mr. John Scrimzeour of Glaſbuc, of the lands and barony of Panbride, dated in 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He is alſo witneſs in a charter to William Crichton, dated in the ſame year 1511.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret Hamilton daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

X. Sir ROBERT DALZELL of that ilk, who obtained from queen Mary a charter of the lands of Dalzell, with the mill and pertinents of Lanark, &c. wherein he is deſigned Robert de Dalzell, ſon and heir of Robert de Dalzell of that ilk, and of Margaret Hamilton, &c. dated 16th Auguſt 1559.

Ibidem.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject to queen Mary, and was one of thoſe worthy patriots who, upon her majeſty's eſcape out of the caſtle of Lochleven, bound themſelves upon honour and conſcience to ſtand by and adhere to her intereſt, againſt all her rebellious ſubjects, *anno* 1568. He was likeways in her majeſty's army at the battle of Langſide, where he behaved with ſingular conduct and reſolution.

Mr David Crawfurd's collect. in the lawyer's lib.

He married Janet, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Robert,——and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to John Hamilton of Orbiſton.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir ROBERT DALZELL, who, being a man of ſpirit and genius, and poſſeſſed of an opulent fortune, was knighted by king James VI. and, in conſideration of his own perſonal merit, and the conſtant fidelity and loyalty of his anceſtors, was created lord Dalziel by king Charles I. on 18th September 1628, and earl of Carnwath in 1639, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body.

Ibid. hæred. maſc. e corp. ſuo.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Crichton of Cluny, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Dalziel* of Glenae, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to ſir James Muirhead of Lachop.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. ROBERT, ſecond earl of Carnwath, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto, magiſtro de Dalzell, terrarum dominii et baroniæ de Carnwath*, &c. He was a man of great honour, probity, and loyalty.

Ibid. ad annum 1632.

In the time of the civil wars, he raiſed forces, both horſe and foot, upon his own charges, for the ſervice of his majeſty king Charles I. which he himſelf commanded, fought upon their head, and always behaved with courage and reſolution, for which he ſuffered greatly, both by ſequeſtration of his eſtate of Carnwath, and otherways. He accompanied king Charles II. to the fatal battle of Worceſter, where he was taken priſoner, and was cloſe confined for ſeveral years: all which hardſhips he bore with great firmneſs and conſtancy.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in arch. fam. de Carnwath.

XIII. Gawin, third earl of Carnwath, who ſucceeded him, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Gavino comiti de Carnwath*, of ſeveral lands and baronies. He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of David lord Carnegie, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1664 & 1672.

Chart. in arch. fam. de Southeſk.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Claud Muirhead of Lachop.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Erskine, daughter of Alexander earl of Kelly, but by her he had no iſſue.

He died in 1674, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. James, fourth earl of Carnwath, who married lady Mary Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had one daughter,

Chart. in arch. fam. de Carnwath.

Lady *Elizabeth Dalziel*, married to lord John Hay, ſon of John marquis of Tweedale.

And dying in 1683 without male-iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIV. John, fifth earl of Carnwath, who died unmarried in 1702. The male line of Robert, ſecond earl of Carnwath, eldeſt ſon of Robert, the firſt earl, thus ending, the eſtate and honours devolved upon ſir Robert Dalziel of Glenae, lineally deſcended of ſir John Dalziel of Glenae, ſecond ſon of the ſaid firſt earl of Carnwath, to whom we now return.

XII. Sir John Dalziel of Glenae, brother-german of Robert, ſecond earl of Carnwath, married Agnes, daughter of —— Niſbet of Dean, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Robert*,——and a daughter.

Mary, married to Alexander earl of Kelly.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. Sir Robert, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto Dalziel de Glenae, &c.* and married, 1ſt, a daughter of Sandilands lord Torphichen, by whom he had two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The firſt, ——, married to —— Ferguſon of Iſle.

The ſecond, ——, married to ſir Robert Lowrie of Maxweltoun.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret, daughter of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Violet, daughter of —— Riddel of Haining, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. Sir *John*.

2. Captain *James Dalziel*, who ſerved in the army under king James VII. but quitted the ſervice at the revolution, having married —— Graham, by whom he had a ſon, John, and a daughter.

3. Colonel *Thomas Dalziel*, of the Scotch guards, who married Iſabel, only daughter of the ſecond marriage of —— Ferguſon of Craigdarroch, by whom he had a ſon, David Dalziel, merchant in Glaſgow, and three daughters. 1. Jean, married to Thomas Gibſon, Eſq; one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion, and hath iſſue. 2. Agnes. 3. Henriet.

Sir Robert's 1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to ſir John Johnſton of Weſterhall.

2. ——, married to Alexander Maxwell of Tinwald, without iſſue.

3. ——, married to ——, without iſſue.

4. ——, married to Robert Carruthers of Rammerſcales, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Sir John Dalziel of Glenae, who married Henriet, daughter of ſir David Murray of Stanhope, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John Dalziel*, Eſq; an officer of rank in the army, who married a daughter of William Tildſlie of Lodge, Eſq; an Engliſh lady, by whom he had a ſon, who is married, and hath a conſiderable eſtate in the iſland of St. Chriſtophers.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to William viſcount Kenmure, and hath iſſue.

XV. Sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Carnwath, being the undoubted heir-male, as before noticed, and was the ſixth earl.

He was a man of good parts and great benevolence, but had the misfortune to engage in the rebellion in 1715, was taken priſoner at Preſton, tried by his peers, condemned for high treaſon, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown, but he got a pardon for his life.

He married, 1ſt, lady Grace Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Dalziel*.

He married, 2dly. Grizel, danghter of Alexander Urquhart of Newhall, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Alexander.

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Bangower, Eſq; by whom he had a daughter, who died young.

He married, 4thly, Margaret Vincent, a Yorkſhire lady, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Alexander, who, had it not been for his father's forfeiture, would have been ſeventh earl of Carnwath.

He married miſs Elizabeth Jackſon, an Engliſh lady, and hath iſſue.

ARMS.

Sable, a naked man, with his arms extended, *proper.*

Creſt, on a wreath, a dagger, *erect,* the pommel and hilt, *or.*

Supporters, two chevaliers in complete armour, each having a target on his exterior arm, *proper.*

Motto, *I dare.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Kirkmichael in Annandale.

Earl of CARRICK.

THIS is an ancient and honourable title in Scotland. Cambden ſays, *Olim Carricta ſuos habuit comites.*

In the reign of king William the Lion, we find it conferred upon Duncan, ſon of Gilbert, lord of Galloway, about the year 1180, *Rex Willielmus totam Carrictam dedit Duncano, filio Gilberti domini Galovidiæ, &c.*

Cambden, p. 693, and Scots chron. M. S. in bibl. jurid. Edin.

I. Duncan, firſt earl of Carrick, ſon of Gilbert lord of Galloway, founded the abbay of Croſſragwell, and amply endued it out of his own lands, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ,* the 20th year of king William, *anno* 1185.

Ibidem.

He likeways made ſeveral donations to the monks of Paiſley and Melroſe. He lived after the year 1230, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartul. of Paiſley and Melroſe.

II. Nigellus or Neil, ſecond earl of Carrick, who was likeways a liberal benefactor to the religious, as appears from his donations to the monaſteries of Croſſragwell, Sandell, &c. He is particularly mentioned in the Fœdera Angliæ as one of the *magnates Scotiæ, anno* 1255.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 559.

He died *anno* 1256, leaving iſſue one daughter,

III. Margaret, counteſs of Carrick, his ſole heireſs, married, 1ſt, to Adam Kilconath, who, in her right, became earl of Carrick. This earl, with David Cummin earl of Athole, were ſent by king Alexander III. to the aſſiſtance of king Lewis IX. of France, with 2000 auxiliaries, *anno* 1258.

Martin's genealog. vol. I. p. 167.

He was afterwards ſent by the ſame prince to the holy land, with 5000 men, where he died without iſſue, *anno* 1272.

The counteſs married, 2dly, Robert de Bruce, lord of Annandale, to whom ſhe brought the title and dignity of earl of Carrick, and was mother, by him, of the great king Robert Bruce, as will be ſhown in the following title.

Stuart's hiſt: of the royal family.

BRUCE Lord of ANNANDALE and Earl of CARRICK.

HAD the name of Bruce been diſtinguiſhed by no other perſon but the great and immortal king Robert, he alone is ſufficient, not only to ennoble a name but a nation: but, to his glory and renown, we have that of other kings, and other heroes to be added, to raiſe this family to the higheſt pitch of grandeur amongſt the illuſtrious houſes of the Scotch nobility.

We ſhall therefore deduce their deſcent from the Norman conqueſt of England, which, we preſume, was their firſt ſettlement in this iſland.

Amongſt the great number of noble and valiant Normans, that came over to England with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, none made a greater figure than Robert de Bruce, the undoubted anceſtor of this family.

I. Ro-

Nobilis miles de Normand. Monaſticon Anglicnum, v. II. p. 146. in bibl. jurid. Edin.

I. Robert Bruis, (or Bruce,) whom ſir William Dugdale calls a noble knight of Normandy, ſeems to have had no ſmall ſhare in the conqueſt of England.

And as William divided the conquered lands amongſt thoſe of his followers, who had moſt remarkably diſtinguiſhed themſelves for conduct and bravery, ſo none appears to have got ſo large a ſhare as this Robert de Bruis; for both Scotch and Engliſh hiſtorians agree, that he got poſſeſſion of the caſtle and manor of Skelton, (which became the chief title of his family) with above ninety lordſhips in the eaſt, weſt, and north Ridings of Yorkſhire, whereof Gysburn in Cleveland, (which we ſhall have occaſion often to mention hereafter,) was one.

Abercrombie's hiſt. Dugdales baronage. Mon. anglic. where moſt of his lands are particularly mentioned.

This Robert died about the year 1100, (ſome ſay *anno* 1094,) and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor.

II. Robet de Bruis, ſecond lord of Skelton, a man of great worth and honour, who, having contracted a friendſhip with king David I. while he reſided in England, and his lady being then dead, by whom he had a ſon and heir, he came to Scotland with David, who was a generous prince, and always conferred his favours upon perſons of merit.

We ſhall obſerve, that during the reign of king Alexander I. his brother David was deſigned *comes*, and prince of Cumberland, and was ſuperior of the whole lordſhip of Annandale. He was alſo earl of Northumberland, Huntington, and Northampton, in right of his wife Mathilda, which is fully documented from the regiſter of the epiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's col. p. 108. and 176.

That Robert de Bruis came to Scotland with David, and was accounted one of his nobles or vaſſals, is clear from the ſaid regiſter of Glaſgow, where *comes* David gives *centum ſolidorum in* Hardingeſtra (in Northampton-ſhire) for repairing the church of Glaſgow. The original writ bears, "with "conſent of Mathilda his wife, *et procerum* "*et militum meorum Roberti de Erus, &c.* "*inter ann.* 1120, and 1124."

Sir William Dugdales bar. tom. II. p. 447. Sir Ja. Dalrymple's collections. Regiſter of the church of Glaſgow, circiter ann. 1120.

This alone is ſufficient proof of Robert's being in Scotland with David. It is no leſs certain, that he got poſſeſſion of the lordſhip of Annandale, of which there are many documents: and it is affirmed by ſome hiſtorians, that king David procured him in marriage Agnes Annand, heireſs to the rich lordſhip of Annandale, which contained all the lands from the bounds of Dunegal and Strathnith, to the lands of Ranulph de Meſchines, then earl of Cheſter, and lord of Cumberland, which king David confirmed to him, whereby he came to have large poſſeſſions both in Scotland and in England.

And being a man of great parts, and equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, was long in high favour both with king David I. of Scotland, and king Henry I. of England.

In the year 1137, Robert, being at the court of England, king Stephen joined him in commiſſion with Bernard de Baliol, to endeavour to diſſuade or divert king David of Scotland from his intended invaſion of England, for which Robert uſed all his intereſt; but David, either neglecting or deſpiſing the advice, purſued his former reſolutions, and entered England with a conſiderable army. Upon which Robert withdrew his allegiance from David for his lands he held of him in Scotland, and was on the Engliſh ſide at the battle of Standard *anno* 1138, where he took priſoner his own ſon Robert, whom he had left in Scotland, and was then about 14 years of age. When his father preſented him to the king of England, he deſired him to deliver him to his nurſe to be taken care of, *&c.*

Sir Ja. Dalrymple and Sir William Dugdale.

Monaſticon Angli. vol. II. p. 146. Nutrici ſuæ cuſtodiendum emendavit, &c.

Tom. II. p. 448.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, he was more fit to be eating wheat bread with his mother, than by force of arms to be defending his patrimony of Annandale, *&c.*

However, the year thereafter a peace was concluded upon very honourable terms for Scotland, Northumberland having been delivered up to prince Henry, and Robert continued in friendſhip and favour with king David ever after.

Monaſt. Angl. Charta fundationis prioratus de Gyſburn.

He was very liberal in his donations to the religious, having in 29th of Henry I. *anno* 1129, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c*, founded the monaſtery of canons regular at Gysburn, in honour of the bleſſed virgin, which he endowed with twenty carucates of land, a carucate being then ſixty acres.

He gave alſo to the ſame monaſtery the patronages of all the churches within the lordſhip of Annandale, *viz.* the churches of Annand, Lochmaben, Kirkpatrick, Cumbertrees, Renpatrick, Driveſdale, Hoddam, Caſtlemilk, *&c. cum omnibus pertinentiis ſingularum eccleſiarum, &c.*

Dugdales baronage, tom. II. p. 447.

He gave likeways to the monks of Whitby in York-ſhire, the church of Middleburgh, with two carucates and two bovates of land in Newham, upon condition that they ſhould place certain monks of their convent there, which they accordingly did, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 448.

He married firſt Agnes, daughter of Fulco Poynell, with whom he got the manor of Carleton in England, with the pertinents, *&c.* By her he had iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

Adam de Bruce.

He married, 2dly, Agnes Annand, by whom he got the lordſhip of Annandale in Scotland, as before noticed; and by her had iſſue two ſons,

1. *William de Bruce*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. *Robert de Bruce*, who was taken priſoner by his father at the battle of Standard, as before obſerved; but we can give no account of his poſterity.

Monaſticon Anglicanum, p. 142.

Ibid. p. 148. Et ſepultus eſt apud Gyſburn in Cleveland, in monaſterio canonicorum quod erat ex fundatione ſua, &c.

This Robert, ſecond lord of Skelton in England, and firſt lord of Annandale in Scotland, according to ſir William Dugdale, died *anno* 1141; but according to ſir James Dalrymple *anno* 1143, and was buried at the monaſtery of Gysburn.

And as the Bruces lords of Skelton in England are deſcended of Adam, eldeſt ſon of the above Robert, we ſhall briefly deduce the genealogy of that family, from *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, till their male line failed.

III. ADAM de BRUCE, third lord of Skelton, firſt ſon of Robert, ſucceeded his father in the lordſhip of Skelton, and in the greateſt part of his eſtate in England. He and Ivetta his ſpouſe, dedicated the church of Thorp to the cathedral of York.

He enjoyed his great eſtate honourably and peaceably all his life, and died 20th March 1167, was buried with his father at Gysburn, and ſucceeded by his ſon, another

IV. ADAM de BRUCE, fourth lord of Skelton, who alſo poſſeſſed his inheritance in quiet, and dying in July 1185, was interred with his fathers at Gysburn, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. PETER de BRUCE, fifth lord of Skelton, who lived in honour and tranquillity all his life, and died 27th January 1211, was buried at Gysburn with his fathers, and ſucceeded by his ſon, another

VI. PETER de BRUCE, ſixth lord of Skelton, who dying at Marſeilles, in his return from the holy land, 13th September 1267, his body was brought home, and interred at Gysburn.

He left iſſue a ſon and heir,

Peter de Bruce, — and four daughters.

1. *Agnes*.
2. *Lucia*.
3. *Margaret*.
4. *Laderina*.

VII. PETER de BRUCE, third of that name, and ſeventh lord of Skelton, ſucceeded his father, and married Helena de Mildain, by whom he had no iſſue, whereby (after his death) his great eſtate was divided amongſt his four ſiſters, who were all married, and of whom ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable families in England are deſcended.

Monaſt. Angl.

The male line of Adam de Bruce, eldeſt ſon of Robert, ſecond lord of Skelton, and firſt of Annandale, thus ending about the year 1300, the repreſentation of that illuſtrious family fell to Robert earl of Carrick, afterwards king Robert Bruce, who was the undoubted heir male, being lineally deſcended of the ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſecond Robert, to whom we now return.

III. WILLIAM de BRUCE, ſecond ſon of Robert ſecond lord of Skelton, ſucceeded to the lordſhip of Annandale in Scotland, in right of his mother, *anno* 1143, and to the lands of Harle, Hartneſs, and Cleveland in England, by his father's gift, to be held of him, and his ſucceſſors, lords of Skelton, *&c.*

He obtained alſo from king Henry II. of England, the privilege of a weekly market, every wedneſday, at the manor of Hartſpole.

Dugdales's baronage of Eng. v. II. p. 449.

And to ſhow that he looked upon his chief ſettlement to be in Scotland, he quitted his father's armorial bearing, and aſſumed the coat of Annandale, *viz*, *Or*, a chief and ſaltier, *gules*, *&c.*

Mr Nisbet, v. II. p. 19.

He grants a charter *Adamo de Carleolo* (one of his vaſſals) of ſome lands in Annandale, wherein he is deſigned *Willielmus de Bruce, dominus vallis Annandiæ, &c.* The charter is without date; but, by the witneſſes, muſt have been granted *inter* 1170, and 1180.

Charta penes Michaelem Carlyle de Lochartur.

He confirmed the donations, which had been formerly given by his father to the monks of Gysburn, of all the churches within the territory of Annandale, *&c.*

Chartul. of Glaſgow. Sir Ja. Dalrymple's coll. &c.

And dying before 1183, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. ROBERT de BRUCE, third lord of Annandale, a man of great valour and magnanimity, and at the ſame time both pious and religious.

He ratified and confirmed to the abbacy of Gysburn all the grants of his predeceſſors in theſe words: *Sciatis me confirmaſſe Deo et eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Gysburn donationes illas quas fecit Robertus de Brus, avus meus, et quas idem confirmavit Willielmus de Brus pater meus, de eccleſia de Annand, de eccleſia de Lochmaben, &c. &c. &c.*

Anglia ſacra in bibl. jurid. Edin.

This is alſo confirmed by king William the Lyon, *teſtibus Johanne de Huntington officiali Glaſguenſi, Henrico filio comitis David, Adam* *de Carleolo, Adam filio Herberti*, and many others.

He entered into an agreement with Joceline biſhop of Glaſgow, with conſent of the abbot and convent of Gysburn, whereby the churches in Annandale were made over to the ſee of Glaſgow, to which his ſon gave his conſent, according to theſe words in the indenture: "*Teſte et concedente Roberto de Bruiſe filio Roberti de Bruiſe, &c. circa annum* 1190."

Chartulary of Glaſgow in archivis comitis de Panmure.

He married Iſabel, daughter of king William the Lyon, begot upon a daughter of Robert de Avenel, lord of Liddiſdale, a man of great rank, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert de Bruiſe.

Chron. of Melroſe ad annum 1183.

After his death, his widow married to Robert de Roſs, lord of Werk and Hamluke in England, of whom are deſcended the Roſſes of Hamluke, Werk, *&c.*

Dugdale's baronage, tom. I. p. 546.

Robert, third lord of Annandale, died *anno* 1191, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Dalrymple's appendix, p. 353.

V. **Robert de Bruce**, fourth lord of Annandale, who, on account of his great valour and merit, was ſirnamed the Noble.

He married lady Iſabel, ſecond daughter of prince David, earl of Huntington and Cheſter, ſon of Henry prince of Scotland, eldeſt ſon of king David I. brother of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon, by which royal marriage the Bruces of Annandale came to be among the greateſt ſubjects in Europe; for by this lady (who was one of the three ſiſters and co-heireſſes of John, ſirnamed Scot, earl of Huntington, and laſt count palatine of Cheſter, whoſe only daughter Maud, had been married to prince David) beſides their paternal eſtates in both kingdoms, Robert came to be poſſeſſed of the manors of Uritile and Hatfield, in exchange for thoſe lands that deſcended to his lady, by the death of the earls palatine her brothers, three whereof, Henry, David, and John, died without iſſue, ſhe alſo brought him the lordſhip of Garioch in Scotland, and the manors of Connington and Exton in England.

Fordun and all Scotch hiſtorians.

Dugdale's baronage of England. Rymer's fœd.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1245, and was interred with his anceſtors in the abbay of Gysburn, under a ſtately monument, leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady Iſabel a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. **Robert de Bruce**, fifth Lord of Annandale, who, together with John Cummin, were ſent to England with auxiliaries, to the aſſiſtance of king Henry III. againſt the barons, and were both taken priſoners with king Henry and prince Edward, *anno* 1264.

Rymer's fœd. Dugdale, vol. II. 450. Sir Ja. Balfour, &c.

After the death of queen Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway, grandchild and undoubted heireſs of king Alexander III. this Robert claimed the crown in right of his mother.

It was alledged, among many other arguments in his behalf, that it was cuſtomary in Scotland for the brother of the laſt king to be preferred before his ſon; and produced for an example, that Donald, brother of Kenneth Macalpine, attained the crown preferable to Conſtantine, his brother Kenneth's ſon.

Ibidem. Abercrombie &c.

That king Alexander II. (failing heirs of his own body) looked upon Robert Bruce as his heir, even to the knowledge of Dornagild, his mother's elder ſiſter, who was then alive, and aſſented to it, at leaſt did not contradict it, having no male iſſue of her own.

And that it was a conſtant maxim in Scotland, for the ſon of the ſecond daughter to be preferred to the heir female of the eldeſt daughter.

Rymer. tom. II. p. 542. &c. &c. Prynne's coll. vol. III. p. 516, 517.

And further, that king Alexander III. acknowledged this Robert to be next heir to the crown, failing heirs of his own body; all which he offered to prove by living witneſſes.

But as that ſubject has been largely handled by ſeveral able hiſtorians, 'tis needleſs to inſiſt further on it here, ſince it is well known how king Edward of England determined the controverſy.

Robert, the competitor, married Iſabel de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartfield, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert de Bruce.*
2. Sir *Bernard Bruce*, who got from his father the lands of Connington in Huntington-ſhire, and Exton in Rutland-ſhire, whoſe male line failed in the end of the reign of king Edward III.
3. *John*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Clackmannan. *Vide* Title *Elgin* and *Kincardin*.

Sir William Dugdale's baronage of England.

His daughter *Chriſtian*, married to Patrick Dunbar earl of March, one of the competitors for the crown.

As Robert Bruce thought that John Baliol, in the competition for the crown, was unjuſtly preferred to him, ſo he could never be prevailed upon, either to give up his title, or to acknowledge king Edward to be ſuperior, or John Baliol to be king of Scotland, but in great diſcontent retired to England, where he did not remain long, but returned to his caſtle of Lochmaben, where he died, and was buried with his anceſtors in the abbay of Gysburn, *anno* 1295.

Baronage of England. Chron. Walteri abbatis de Gysburn.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **Robert de Bruce**, ſixth lord of

He died in 1270, by the chron. of Melroſs, and in 1272. by Sir William Dugdale.

Annandale, afterwards earl of Carrick, who, in his younger years, together with Adam de Kilconath (in right of his wife, earl of Carrick) accompanied Edward prince of England, and king Lewis I. of France to the holy war, where, by his courage and conduct, he gained immortal honour, and where the earl of Carrick died, *anno* 1272, as before noticed.

Robert, after his return, retired to England, where he had a conſiderable eſtate; and though he never would ſubmit to, or acknowledge John Baliol to be king of Scotland, he continued in the Engliſh intereſt for ſome time, and with his ſon Robert (afterwards king of Scotland) contributed greatly to the Engliſh gaining the battle of Dunbar againſt the loyaliſts, *anno* 1296.

Chronicle of Melroſs.

He married Margaret, counteſs of Carrick, daughter and ſole heireſs of Neil earl of Carrick, and widow of the foreſaid Adam de Kilconath, earl of Carrick, in whoſe right he alſo became earl of Carrick, and by her had iſſue five ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *Robert Bruce*, afterwards king of Scotland.

Abercromb. and Stuart's hiſtory of the royal family.

2. *Edward Bruce*, a brave ſoldier, who was very ſerviceable to his brother in his wars againſt the Engliſh. He was king of Ireland, and was killed at the battle of Dundalk, *anno* 1318. He left no lawful iſſue, but ſeveral natural ſons, *viz.* Robert, Alexander, and Thomas, ſucceſſively earls of Carrick, of whom afterwards.

3. *Neil de Bruce*, who was taken priſoner by king Edward, ſent to London, and put to death.

4. *Thomas*,

5. *Alexander*.

Ibidem.

The ſaid Thomas and Alexander were both taken priſoners by Duncan Macdougal in Galloway, and put to death by king Edward.

Several charters in the public regiſter.

1. Daughter, lady *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to Thomas Randulph of Strathdon, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, whoſe ſon, Thomas Randulph, earl of Murray, lord of Annandale and the Iſle of Man, guardian of Scotland, *&c.* was one of the greateſt heroes of his time. She married, 2dly, the earl of Athole; and, 3dly, Alexander Bruce.

Ibidem.

2. Daughter, lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Sir Neil Campbell, anceſtor of the duke of Argyle; and, 2dly, to ſir Alexander Fraſer, lord high chamberlain of Scotland.

Ibidem, and all Scotch hiſtorians.

3. Lady *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to Gratney, earl of Mar; 2dly, to ſir Chriſtopher Seton of Seton, anceſtor of the family of Winton; and, 3dly, to ſir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, chancellor and governor of Scotland.

Crawfurd and Stewart.

4. Lady *Mathilda*, married to Hugh, earl of Roſs.

Ibidem.

5. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Diſhington of Ardroſs.

Ibidem.

6. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir William Carlyle of Torthorald.

Ibidem.

7. Lady ———, married to David lord Brechin.

He died *anno* 1303, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, ſeventh lord of Annandale, *&c.*

In 1297, he joined ſir William Wallace; but having large poſſeſſions in England, he ſubmitted to king Edward, and fought againſt the Scotch army at Falkirk, *anno* 1298, where he had a memorable interview with ſir William Wallace, narrated at large by ſeveral good hiſtorians.

In 1299, he revolted from king Edward, and was made one of the guardians of Scotland, but was again reconciled to Edward in 1304.

In 1305, he was employed by king Edward, with ſome other Scotchmen, to ſettle the diſordered ſtate of their country: the following year he determined to aſſert his juſt title to the crown, was joined by the loyaliſts or patriots, and crowned at Scoon on palm-ſunday, the 27th of March 1306.

Abercrombie and all other Scotch hiſtorians.

Soon thereafter he relieved, and entirely redeemed his diſtreſſed country from the uſurpations and tyranny of a foreign power; but as the great actions of this hero are fully ſet forth, and recorded by many able hiſtorians, and do not properly fall within the plan of this work, we ſhall only add, that no age or country ever produced a man of more eminent qualities, either for peace or war, than the famous and renowned king Robert Bruce.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Iſabel, daughter of Donald, and ſiſter of Gratney, earl of Mar, by whom he had lady Marjory, who was married to Walter, lord high ſteward of Scotland, then the greateſt man in the kingdom. Their ſon Robert was afterwards king of Scotland; and their daughter Egidia, or Giles, married to ſir James Lindſay of Crawfurd, and had iſſue.

Abercromb.

King *Robert* married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry de Burc, earl of Ulſterby, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

David, his heir to the crown, — and three daughters.

Chart. in public. regiſt.

1. *Margaret*, married to William earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue.

Rymer's fœd.

2. *Mathilda*, married to Thomas de Iſſack, whoſe daughter, Jean, was married to John de Ergadia, lord of Lorn, of whom are deſcended the lords of Lorn and Innermeath, the

Stewarts, earls of Athole, Buchan, Traquair, the laird of Gairntully, *&c.*

Chart. penes Mr. Oliphant of Gask.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Walter Oliphant, anceſtor of lord Oliphant.

King Robert had likeways a natural ſon, called Robert Bruce, who was a brave and gallant man, and highly eſteemed by his father, who, in many charters, deſigns him *dilectus filius meus, &c.* He was alſo deſigned *dominus de Liddel* or Liddiſdale; and it is not improbable, that it was by his daughter and heireſs, that the eſtate and lordſhip of Liddiſdale came to that great patriot ſir William Douglas, *dominus de* Liddiſdale.

Chart. penes Mr. Lockhart of Lee.

This Robert was killed at the battle of Duplin, fighting in defence of his king and country, *anno* 1332.

Fordun, &c.

King Robert Bruce died in June 1329, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. King **David Bruce**, who was not then nine years of age. He was a prince endowed with many excellent qualities, of great courage and conduct; yet he was not always ſucceſsful. He retired to France after the battle of Halidonhill, in 1333, where he remained till 1342.

Abercromb.

After his return, he made ſeveral expeditions into England, (to make a diverſion in favour of the French) with very good ſucceſs; but, at the fatal battle of Durham, he was wounded and taken priſoner, *anno* 1346.

He was detained long in England, though many treaties were ſet on foot by his faithful and loyal ſubjects for his liberty, which, at laſt, was brought about, and accompliſhed for a ranſom of 100,000 merks Sterling, *anno* 1357.

Rymer's fœd. and all Scotch hiſtorians.

And as the particular tranſactions of this long reign are fully recorded by many hiſtorians, to theſe we refer our readers.

He married, 1ſt, Joanna or Jean, daughter of king Edward II. of England; 2dly, he married the widow of ſir John Logie of that ilk; but died without iſſue in the caſtle of Edinburgh, on 22d February 1371, which ended the male-line of the body of king Robert Bruce, formerly earl of Carrick.

Autograph. penes com. de Errol, ad annum 1366.

Crawf. peerage, and hiſt. of the royal family.

Upon king Robert's acceſſion to the crown, he beſtowed the title of earl of Carrick upon his valiant and faithful brother Edward king of Ireland, who was third earl of Carrick of the Brucian race; and he being killed, as above, without lawful iſſue, the king beſtowed that earldom upon Edward's eldeſt natural ſon, Robert Bruce, and his heirs-male, he being fourth earl; and, as he was killed at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, without male-iſſue, the earldom went to his brother,

Charta in rotul. Roberti I.

Alexander, fifth earl of Carrick, who was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, leaving only one daughter,

Ibid. Hiſtory of the royal family.

Helen, counteſs and heireſs of Carrick, married to ſir William Cunningham of Kilmawers; but ſhe dying likeways without iſſue, the earldom went to Edward's third ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Thomas, earl of Carrick, who joined Robert Stewart, guardian of Scotland, in 1344, but died alſo without iſſue, whereby the earldom of Carrick fell to the crown.

Stuart's hi of the royal family.

And as that title was never after conferred upon any but the ſons of our kings, till king Charles I. beſtowed it upon James lord Kincleven, we ſhall therefore briefly mention thoſe who enjoyed it.

I. **John Stewart**, eldeſt ſon of king Robert II. by Elizabeth More, his firſt wife, was created earl of Carrick by king David Bruce. He was afterwards king of Scotland, by the name of king Robert III.

II. **David**, prince of Scotland, and duke of Rothſay, eldeſt ſon of king Robert III. was created earl of Carrick by his father, but died before him without iſſue.

III. Prince **James**, eldeſt ſon of king James III. was created earl of Carrick by his father, and was afterwards king of Scotland, *viz.* James IV.

IV. **Alexander Stewart**, fourth ſon of king James IV. was created earl of Carrick and duke of Rothſay, and died young, *anno* 1516.

V. **Henry**, prince of Scotland, eldeſt ſon of king James VI. was created earl of Carrick and duke of Rothſay, and afterwards Prince of Wales. He died before his father, without iſſue, univerſally lamented, *anno* 1612, in the 19th year of his age.

STEWART Earl of CARRICK.

HAVING already given an account of all who enjoyed the ancient and honourable title of CARRICK, before it was conferred upon John lord Kincleven; and as that title is now claimed by a baron of England, as being deſcended of this John, we proceed to deduce his deſcent from his immediate anceſtor,

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family. p. 104.

I. Sir ROBERT STEWART of Strathdon, a natural ſon of king James V. by Eupham, daughter of Alexander lord Elphingſtone, was created earl of Orkney by king James VI. *anno* 1581.

He married lady Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert earl of Caſſilis, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *Patrick*, earl of Orkney, his ſucceſſor.
2. *John*, afterwards earl of Carrick.
3. Sir *James Stewart*.
4. Sir *Robert*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*.
2. Lady *Jean*.
3. Lady *Elizabeth*.
4. Lady ——.

They were all married. ***Vide*** Title *Orkney*.

Crawfurd's peerage of Scotland.

II. JOHN, ſecond ſon of Robert earl of Orkney, being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James VI. who created him lord Kincleven, *anno* 1607.

And being in no leſs favour with king Charles I. was, by that prince, further dignified with the title of earl of Carrick, *anno* 1633.

Colin's Peerage of England, vol. III. p. 129.

He married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Charles earl of Nottinghame, and died in 1652, leaving iſſue only one daughter,

Ibidem.

III. Lady MARGARET STEWART, who was married to ſir Matthew Mennes, knight of the bath, by whom ſhe had only one child.

Ibidem.

IV. MARGARET MENNES, who was married to ſir John Heath of Brayſtade in Kent, knight, to whom ſhe had no ſons, and but one daughter.

V. MARGARET HEATH, who was married to George Verny, lord Willoughby of Brook.

Ibidem.

In conſequence of which marriage, the family of Brook now claim the title of earl of Carrick, this Margaret Heath being the lineal, and only repreſentative of John laſt earl of Carrick, her great grand-father.

Ibid. p. 130.

George Verny, lord Willoughby of Brook, by the ſaid Margaret Heath, left iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, who died before his father, without male iſſue.
2. *Richard*, his father's ſucceſſor.
3. *John Verny*, Eſq; anceſtor of John now lord Willoughby of Brook, of whom afterwards.

Their daughter, *Margaret*, was married to Anthony Duncomb, Eſq; afterwards lord Feverſham.

VI. RICHARD, ſecond ſon of George lord Willoughby of Brook, ſucceeded his father, and married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Walker of Monmouthſhire, by whom he had only one ſon,

Ibidem.

George, who died an infant.

And he dying without iſſue in 1752, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his nephew John Peyto, ſon of his uncle John Verny, to whom we now return.

Ibidem, vol. V. p. 59.

VI. JOHN VERNY, third ſon of George lord Willoughby of Brook, by Margaret Heath, being bred to the law, was appointed one of the king's council, *anno* 1727.

He was member of parliament for Downton, *in com. de Wilts*, and one of his majeſty's juſtices for South-Wales.

In 1733, he was appointed chief juſtice of Cheſter, and in 1738, maſter of the rolls, and one of the privy council; and died in 1741, having married Abigail, only daughter of Edward Hartly of Eyewood, in the county of Hereford, Eſq; one of the auditors of the impreſs, by whom he had a ſon,

VII. JOHN PEYTO VERNY, who ſucceeded to his uncle George, *anno* 1752, as before mentioned, and is now lord Willoughby of Brook.

KENNEDY Earl of CASSILIS.

THE progenitors of this noble and illuſtrious family, were conſiderable proprietors, and had large poſſeſſions in the weſt of Scotland, (particularly in Carrick) before ſirnames were much uſed in this country.

That a family of rank and figure in Carrick, were the undoubted anceſtors of the **KENNEDIES** of Caſſilis, and that they aſſumed their ſirname from their being head or chief of that family, is ſufficiently inſtructed by the following connexion of authentic documents and charters from father to ſon: ſo that theſe hiſtorians, who alledge that the firſt of this family came from Ireland, muſt have been in a miſtake.

I. **DUNCANUS** de Carrick flouriſhed in the reign of Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1153. Being poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in Carrick, he and his poſterity were for ſome time deſigned by that name.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. **NICHOLAUS** de Carrick, who made a donation to the nuns of North-berwick of the patronage of the church of St. Cuthbert at Maybole, in the reign of king William the Lion, who ſucceeded to the crown in 1165, and died *anno* 1214.

Append. to Nisb. 2d vol p. 39. et chart. in pub. arch.

In this donation he is deſigned *Nicholaus de Carrick filius Duncani, &c.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. **ROLANDUS** de Carrick, who, in the reign of king Alexander II. obtained a charter from Nigellus earl of Carrick, of the bailiary of Carrick, to be *caput totius proſapiæ ſuæ* (or chief of his kindred) and to have the command of all the men in Carrick, under the ſaid earl and his ſucceſſors, *&c.* to him and his heirs for ever; which is afterwrds confirmed by king Alexander III. the 27th year of his reign, *anno* 1276; in which he is deſigned *Rolandus de Carrick, filius Nicolai, filii Duncani, &c.* All which is fully narrated and confirmed by king Robert II. *anno regni ſecundo.*

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This family, being evidently poſſeſſed of a large eſtate, and head of a conſiderable tribe or clan, began to be called Kennadies, from the *Galic* or *Celtic* word Kean-na-ty, which ſignifies head of the houſe, or chief of the clan; and in that country the word Kennady is called Kennaty to this day.

There are ſeveral charters in the records, wherein the ſame perſons are deſigned Carrick in the body, and Kennady on the margin, in the reign of king Robert II. by which it is certain that Carrick and Kennady wete promiſcuouſly uſed by the heads of this family for a conſiderable time, though their cadets generally took the name of Kennady.

Ibidem.

Roland was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir **GILBERT** de **CARRICK**, who, in ſeveral authentic writs, is deſigned ſon of Roland, particularly in a ſubmiſſion of a difference betwixt him and the nuns of North-berwick, in which Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, father of king Robert Bruce, and Robert biſhop of Glaſgow were arbiters. He is therein deſigned *Gilbertus de Carrick, miles, filius Rolandi, &c.* and his ſeal, which is thereto appended, hath the very ſame ſhield of arms which the family of Caſſilis carries at this day; which ſhows, that they had the double treſſure floree, and contrafloree, with flower de liſſes to their arms, long before they matched with the royal family.

Nisbet's append. et cart. in pub. arch.

This ſir Gilbert was often deſigned Kennady, and had lands in his poſſeſſion of the ſame deſignation, which appears by the following charter of confirmation from the earl of Lennox to his ſon,

V. Sir **GILBERT** de **CARRICK**, or Kennady, who ſucceeded him. There is a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, *&c. facta Gilberto de Carrick, filio et hæredi domini Gilberti de Carrick, militis, de terris de Buchmonyn, Kennady, Cromiearne, Blairfode, &c.* to which Malcolm, ſon of the above earl, ſir Adam More, and Gilbert Drummond, are witneſſes.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 70.

This ſir Gilbert died about the 1290, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **DUNCAN** de **CARRICK**, or Kennady, who made a donation of his patronage of the church of Kilbryde in Carrick to the nuns of North-berwick, wherein he is deſigned *Duncanus filius domini Gilberti de Carrick, militis, &c.*

Nisbet's append. p. 39.

As he had begun to drop the name of Carrick, and was more frequently deſigned by the name of Kennedy, as *caput totius proſapiæ*, ſo the cadets of the family, who were now become numerous, followed his example, laid aſide the name of Carrick altogether, and embraced that of Kennedy, of which there are many examples in our records; but whether any of them were brothers or ſons of this Duncan, I cannot determine, *viz.*

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p 20.
Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 652.
Ibid. p. 658.

Alexander Kennedy was chancellor to John Baliol, *anno* 1295.

John Kennedy ſwore fealty to king Edward I. *anno* 1296.

Hugh Kennedy did the ſame.

Chartul. of Levenax, p. 71.

Fergufius Kennedy, *&c.* is to be found in the chartulary of Levenax in the beginning of king Robert Bruce's reign, *&c.* and probably a ſon of Duncan.

Duncan was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. Sir Gilbert de Carrick, or Kennedy, who obtained a charter from king Robert Bruce, which contains a full remiſſion for his ſurrendering the caſtle of Lochdown to the Engliſh; in which charter he is deſigned *Gilbertus de Carrick, miles, filius Duncani, &c. ante* 1319.

Ibidem.

By the ſame charter, king Robert again receives him into favour, reſtores him to the government of the caſtle of Lochdown, and all the lands thereto belonging, which have been part of the property of Caſſilis ever ſince. The witneſſes are Edwardus de Brus, Jacobus ſeneſcallus Scotiæ, Thomas Ranulf, Joannes de Menteith, Nigellus Campbell, Jacobus dominus de Douglas, Alexander Fraſer, *&c.* which is afterwards confirmed by king Robert II. *anno regni ſecundo*, 1372.

He got alſo poſſeſſion of the lands of Dunnure, which afterwards became their chief title; and he was the laſt of this family who was deſigned by the name of Carrick.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VIII. Sir John Kennedy of Dunnure, who, in many authentic writs, is deſigned *filius Gilberti de Carrick*.

He was a man of good parts, was often employed in negotiations of the greateſt importance, and always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour.

Rymer's fœd. tom. V. p. 791.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh at Newcaſtle, about king David's redemption, *anno* 1354, though it was not compleated till 1357.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

He got a charter from king David II. of ſeveral lands *in comitatu de Carrick infra vicecomitatum de Air*, *anno* 1360.

Ibidem.

He likeways acquired from Marjory, daughter of ſir John Montgomery, knight, the lands and barony of Caſſilis, which hath been in the family's poſſeſſion ever ſince. The ſame was ratified by a charter from king David II. *anno* 1362.

In the reign of ſaid king David, he founded a church at Maybole, in Carrick, with a chaplainry, which he largely endowed. The foundation charter, in which he is deſigned *Johannes Kennedy dominus de Dunnonure*, bears, *pro ſalubri ſtatu mei, Mariæ uxoris meæ, et liberorum ſuorum quamdiu egerimus in humanis, et pro animabus noſtris, &c.* to which his ſeal is appended; alſo *ſigillum domini Gilberti Kennedy, militis, filii ſui et hæredis*: all which is narrated at large in a charter of confirmation of king Robert II. *teſtibus Johanne, primogenito ſuo, comite de Carrick, Roberto comite de Menteith, Willielmo comite de Douglas, Johanne de Carrick cancellario Scotiæ, Willielmo de Keith mareſcalio, Jacobo de Lindſay, Roberto de Erskine militibus, &c.* dated at Dundonald, *anno regni primo*.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Mr. Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More, p. 87.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained, from ſaid king Robert, a charter *medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple infra vicecomitatum de Air, quæ fuit Malcolmi filii Alæ de Dalrymple, &c. anno* 1371.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter *medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple, &c. cum pertinen. quæ fuit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrymple, &c. anno* 1377.

By ſaid Mary, his ſpouſe, he left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Gilbert*.

Crawfurd's notes upon Buchanan.

2. Sir *Hugh Kennedy* of Ardſtincher, who acquired great reputation and honour, for his gallant behaviour in the French wars, againſt the Engliſh, under the command of John Stewart, earl of Buchan; for which he was honoured by the king of France with his arms, *viz. Azure*, three flower de liſſes, *or*, which he and his ſucceſſors marſhalled in the firſt and fourth quarters, with thoſe of Kennedy in the ſecond and third. Mr. Nisbet further ſays, that the Kennedies of Bargenie, Kirkhill and Binning, in the ſhire of Air, are deſcended of this Sir Hugh, becauſe they carry the flower de liſſes in their arms, which no other family of the name of Kennedy does; and that the Kennedies of Bargeny were long proprietors of the barony of Ardſtincher, which was the deſignation and inheritance of this ſir Hugh, *&c.*

Nisbet, v. II. p. 59.

Ibidem.

3. *John*, who appears to have been anceſtor of the Kennedies of Culzean. John Kennedy of Culzean, who got a charter from king James II. of ſeveral lands in Airſhire, *anno* 1449, was his ſon or grandſon, which eſtate afterwards returned to the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir John was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer's fœd. tom. VI. p. 35. and 109.

IX. Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunnonure, who, when very young, was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were ſent hoſtages to England for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter from king Robert II. *villæ de Kirkintulloch*, dated *anno* 1373.

He was a man of ſingular merit, and in great favour with king Robert III. who firſt conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards gave him grants of a great many lands in the earldom of Carrick, then in the crown.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

There is a confirmation of Duncan earl of Lennox, of a charter granted by *dominus Gilbertus Kennedy, dominus de Dunnure, miles, terrarum de Buchmonyn, Kennedy, &c.* in favours of John Kennedy ſon of Fergus, *&c. anno* 1393; to which *dominus Johannes de Maxwell miles, dominus de Pollock, Alexander de Levenax, Gilbert de Cochrane, &c.* are witneſſes.

Chartul. of Levenax, p. 71.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of ſir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had two ſons.

Crawfurd's notes on Buchanan.

1. *Gilbert*, who died in the French ſervice without iſſue.

2. *Thomas*, who, according to Mr. Crawfurd, was anceſtor of the Kennedies of Bargeny; but as I have not ſeen the old writs of that family, I ſhall not pretend to determine, whether they are deſcended of this Thomas, or of ſir Hugh of Ardſtinchar, as before noticed, though the former appears to me moſt probable.

Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 73.

Sir Gilbert married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of ſir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had a ſon,

X. Sir JAMES KENNEDY, who carried on the line of this family, and obtained from king Robert III. a charter of confirmation of the bailiary of Carrick, to be *caput totius proſapiæ*, and to have the command of the militia of Carrick, *&c.* the king's charter bears, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Jacobo Kennedy, militi, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Nisbet's append. p. 39.

He married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. counteſs dowager of Angus, and got a confirmation from the ſame king, now his father-in-law, of the lands and barony of Dalrymple, to him and Mary Stewart, the king's daughter, his ſpouſe, dated at Dundonald *anno* 1405.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This ſir James was unhappily engaged in a quarrel with his elder brother Gilbert, in which ſir James loſt his life (his father being then alive) leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Mary Stewart, two ſons.

1. *Gilbert*, afterwards lord Kennedy.

2. *James*, who devoted himſelf to the church, entered into holy orders, and became a great ornament to his profeſſion. For true piety, and univerſal benevolence, he was exceeded by none. He was promoted to the ſee of Dunkeld *anno* 1438, and tranſlated to the biſhoprick of St. Andrews, *anno* 1440. He was one of the privy council to king James II. and chancellor of Scotland in *anno* 1444.

Mr. Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 18.

He was one of the regents of the kingdom in king James III.'s minority, and had the chief direction of all ſtate affairs, which he managed with ſuch prudence and diſcretion, that his whole conduct was univerſally approven.

He founded St. Salvator's college in St. Andrews, and nobly endowed it. His other acts of piety and munificence, are too numerous to be here narrated.

He died on 10th May 1466, and was interred in the noble chapel of St. Salvator's college, in a beautiful and ſtately monument, which he erected himſelf.

We ſhall ſum up this great man's character from Buchanan, who ſays, "that he ſurpaſſed all men in point of authority; that his prudence was held in the higheſt eſtimation; that he was lamented at his death as a public parent, *&c.*"

Crawfurd's peerage Buchanan, &c. &c. &c.

XI. GILBERT, firſt ſon of ſir James Kennedy, and lady Mary Stewart, ſucceeded his grandfather in all his lands, and obtained from his uncle king James I. a grant of the hereditary conſtablewick of the caſtle of Lochdown, dated 14th May 1430.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king James II. a charter, conſtituting him heretable bailie of the earldom of Carrick, *caput totius proſapiæ ſuæ, &c.* to him and his heirs for ever.

Ibidem.

He got alſo from the ſame prince, charters of the lands and barony of Caſſilis, and a great many other lands, too numerous to be narrated here, which ſhows what a vaſt eſtate the family was then poſſeſſed of. He was afterwards dignified with the title of lord Kennedy, *anno* 1450.

Ibid. inter 1440 & 1452.

Ibidem.

He was nominated one of the ſix regents in the minority of king James III. though his brother the biſhop had the chief management of all public affairs.

He married Agnes, daughter of Herbert lord Maxwell, by whom he had a ſon,

John, lord Kennedy, — and two daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to Alexander lord Montgomery, anceſtor of the earl of Eglington. Ibidem.

2. *Marian*, married to ſir John Wallace of Craigie. Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XII. JOHN, ſecond lord Kennedy, who obtained a charter from king James II. *Johanni Kennedy filio et hæredi dilecti conſanguinei noſtri Gilberti domini Kennedy, terrarum de Garbrach Bordilands, &c. anno* 1459.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts, was of the privy council to king James III. and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1484.

Rymer. tom. XII. p. 241. and 267.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had a ſon,

David, afterwards earl of Caſſilis.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, widow of William earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alexander, anceſtor of the Kennedies of Gervanmains and Barquhanny, ——— and a daughter,

Ibid. ad an. 1495.

Jean, married to Archibald earl of Angus.

He died in 1508, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. **David**, third lord Kennedy, who, being a man of great honour, courage and intrepidity, was in high favour with king James IV. from whom he obtained a charter, — *officium balivatus de Carrick*, — *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Davidi Kennedy militi et hæredi apparenti dilecti conſanguinei ſui Johannis domini Kennedy*, &c. *anno* 1489.

Ibidem.

And a charter of the lands of Bagry and Borlands, to him and Agnes Borthwick his ſpouſe, and the longeſt liver, &c.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Caſſilis.

Ibidem.

He was likeways one of the privy council to king James IV. who was pleaſed further to dignify him with the title of earl of Caſſilis, *anno* 1509, or *inter* November 1509, and March 1510.

Production of the decreet of ranking, ann. 1606. in the lawiers library Edin.

He married, 1ſt, Agnes, daughter of William lord Borthwick, by whom he had a ſon,

Gilbert, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Boyd, daughter of Thomas earl of Arran, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James II. but by her he had no iſſue.

He was killed in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Flowdon, on 9th September 1513, and ſucceded by his ſon,

XIV. **Gilbert**, ſecond earl of Caſſilis, who being a man of great accompliſhments, was often employed in foreign negotiations. He was appointed one of the privy council to king James V. and was ſent ambaſſador to England, with the earls of Lennox and Glencairn, to treat of a peace, *anno* 1516, and again in 1524.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 531. & tom. XIV. p. 20.

He joined in the aſſociation, with ſeveral other noble lords, to reſcue the king out of the hands of the earl of Angus for; which he ſuffered greatly, and was put to ſeveral hardſhips by the prevailing party of that time.

He married Iſabel, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had two ſons.

Crawfurd's Peerage and Scots comp.

1. *Gilbert*, earl of Caſſilis.

2. *Quintin*, abbot of Croſſragwell, who was a man of ſingular piety, and great auſterity of manners; and dying in 1564, was canonized for a ſaint.

Crawfurd's Peerage and Scots comp.

The earl was murdered at Preſtick, on 22d December 1527, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **Gilbert**, third earl of Caſſilis, who was highly eſteemed by king James V. and was one of the Scotch nobles that accompanied that prince to the battle of Solway, *anno* 1542, where he was taken priſoner, and carried to London, with many more of his countrymen. He was ſoon afterwards releaſed for a ranſom of one thouſand pounds ſterling.

Rymer. tom. XIV. p. 796.

When a priſoner, he had the opportunity of converſing frequently with king Henry VIII. who had a particular friendſhip for him, and ſhewed him ſeveral marks of his favour, by which he gained him over to his party; and he uſed all his intereſt to promote a match betwixt queen Mary of Scotland, and prince Edward of England, which king Henry had very much at heart, but could not get effectuate.

In 1554, the earl was made lord high treaſurer of Scotland, in which office he acquitted himſelf with honour and fidelity.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He was afterwards one of the Scotch peers that were ſent to France, to aſſiſt at the marriage of queen Mary with the dauphine, which accordingly they ſaw accompliſhed, on the 24th April 1558.

Ibidem.

He married ——, daughter of ——, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

Crawfurd's Peerage and Scots comp.

1. *Gilbert*, fourth earl of Caſſilis.

2. Sir *Thomas* of Culzean, anceſtor of the preſent ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean baronet, of whom afterwards.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Robert Stewart earl of Orkney.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to Patrick Vaus of Banburrow, knight.

The earl died at Dieppe, in his return from France, 28th November 1558, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.

Spotſwood's church hiſt.

XVI. **Gilbert**, fourth earl of Caſſilis, ſucceeded, and was appointed one of the privy council to queen Mary, *anno* 1562, and continued long faithful and ſteady to her intereſt.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the queen's forces, and was at the battle of Langſide, where her majeſty's troops were entirely defeat, *anno* 1568; but he afterwards ſubmitted to the authority of the young king.

Ibid. Crawfurd's peerage, Scots compend.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter from king James VI. *Gilberto comiti de Caſſilis domino Kennedy, &c.* of a great many lands, *anno* 1575, and 1576.

He married Margaret Lyon, daughter of John lord Glammis, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, earl of Caſſilis.
2. *Gilbert*, deſigned maſter of Caſſilis, whoſe ſon John ſucceeded to the earldom, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He died in 1576, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. **John**, fifth earl of Caſſilis, who, being young at his father's death, was carefully educated by his uncle and guardian ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean; and was made lord high treaſurer of Scotland, in the room of Walter lord Blantyre, *anno* 1599.

Spotiſwood's church hiſt.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained a charter from king James VI. of a great many lands, *anno* 1599.

He married Jean, daughter of James, lord Fleming, lady dowager of Thirleſtane; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1615, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew,

XVIII. **John**, ſixth earl of Caſſilis, ſon of Gilbert the maſter, who was ſecond ſon of Gilbert, fourth earl of Caſſilis, before mentioned.

Ibidem.

He obtained a charter from king James VI. *terrarum de Inch cum piſcariis in lacu*, with many other lands, *anno* 1622.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, and endowed with many excellent qualities.

He adhered firmly to the intereſt of king Charles I. during all the time of the civil war; and after the murder of the king, he was, with the earl of Lothian, lord Burleigh, and others, ſent commiſſioners to king Charles II. then at Breda, upon which his majeſty came to Scotland, and was crowned at Scoon, *anno* 1651.

After the battle of Worceſter, when all the loyaliſts were diſperſed, the earl of Caſſilis could never be pravailed upon to make the ſmalleſt conceſſion or acknowledgment to Oliver Cromwell, even after he was lord protector.

Biſhop Burnet's hiſtory.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Hamilton, Daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a ſon, and two daughters, *viz.*

James, lord Kennedy, who was put in fee of the eſtate, by a charter under the great ſeal; but he died before his father without iſſue.

1. Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to doctor Gilbert Burnet, biſhop of Sarum.
2. Lady *Catharine*, married to William lord Cochran, ſon and heir apparent of William, earl of Dundonald.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William, earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon,

John, earl of Caſſilis, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary Kennedy*.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

He died *anno* 1668, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIX. **John**, ſeventh earl of Caſſilis, who was ſerved heir to his father and brother, *anno* 1669.

Retour in chancery.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a new charter of all his lands upon his own reſignation, *anno* 1671.—He came early into the revolution, and was appointed one of the privy council to king William, *anno* 1689, and ſoon afterwards was made one of the lords of the treaſury.

Crawfurd's Peerage, and Scotscomp.

He married, 1ſt, lady Suſan, daughter of James, duke of Hamilton, by whom he had a ſon,—— *John*, lord Kennedy, and a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Ruglen, of whom William, now earl of March, is heir and repreſentative.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——Foix, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,—*James*, who died without iſſue, and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*.

He died in 1702.

XX. **John**, lord Kennedy, firſt ſon and apparent heir of John ſeventh earl of Caſſilis, married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Hutchiſon, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

And dying *anno* 1700, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXI. **John**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grand-father, *anno* 1702. He was the eighth earl of Caſſilis, and governor of the caſtle of Dumbarton, *&c.*

He married lady Suſan Hamilton, daughter of John, earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and died without iſſue, *anno* 1759, which ended the male line of Gilbert, eldeſt ſon of the third earl of Caſſilis, and John, the eighth earl, is, by his own deſtination, ſucceeded in his eſtate by ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, his undoubted heir male; but the honours being claimed both by him and the earl of March, the heir of line, the controverſy is now depending, and will ſoon be determined by the parliament of Great-Britain.

And as the male heir enjoys the eſtate,

and carries on the line of the family, being lineally deſcended from ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, before mentioned, to him we now return.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

XVI. Sir THOMAS KENNEDY of Culzean, ſecond ſon of Gilbert, third earl of Caſſilis, married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— McGill of Cranſton-Riddel, which appears by charter under the great ſeal, *domino Thomæ Kennedy de Culzean et dominæ Elizabethæ McGill ſuæ ſponſæ, et hæredibus maſculis, &c. terrarum baroniæ de Culzean, &c. jacen. in balivatu de Carrick, et vicecomitatu de Air, ſuper reſignatione Davidis McGill junioris de Cranſton-Riddel, &c. &c.* dated 23d February 1591.

And by another charter, *Thomæ Kennedy de Culzean, militi, et dom. Elizabethæ McGill ſponſæ ſuæ, et hæredibus maſculis, ſuper cartam illis factam per Johannem com. de Caſſilis terrarum baroniæ de Culzean, &c.* dated 26th Auguſt 1597.

By the ſaid Elizabeth McGgil he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *James*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.

Precept of clare conſtat, &c. of the lands of Culzean, &c. dated 5. Sept. 1606.

XVII. JAMES KENNEDY of Culzean, firſt ſon of ſir Thomas, married Anne Stewart of the family of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

James, who died without iſſue, whereby the ſucceſſion devolved upon,

XVII. Sir ALEXANDER KENNEDY of Culzean, ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas, of which there are many documents, *viz.*

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Caſſilis.

Diſpoſition by his brother James to him of the lands of Auchaltan, &c. dated 6th July 1621.

Contract of ſeal betwixt the ſaid James and this Alexander, of the lands of Coffe, &c dated 12th June 1622.

Ibidem.

Charter by the ſaid James, to the ſaid Alexander, of an annualrent of 120 l. out of Straiton, &c. dated the penult of July, *anno prædicto, &c. &c. &c.* in all which he is deſigned brother-german to the ſaid James.

He married a daughter of ——— Kennedy of Ardmillan, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Retour in Chancery.

XVIII. JOHN KENNEDY of Culzean, who was ſerved heir to his father ſir Alexander, 8th February 1656, and died *anno* 1665, leaving iſſue by his wife Margaret, daughter of John lord Bargeny, by lady Jean, daughter of William, marquis of Douglas, a ſon,

Retour in Chancery.

XIX. Sir ARCHIBALD KENNEDY of Culzean, who ſucceeded and was ſerved heir to his father, in April 1672, and, being in great favour with king Charles II. was created a baronet, *anno* 1682.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 386.

He married Elizabeth Leſlie, daughter of David lord Newark, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*.
2. *David Kennedy*, Eſq; an eminent lawier, &c. His daughter Suſan, married to Alexander earl of Eglington, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

He died *anno* 1710, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour in Chancery.

XX. Sir JOHN KENNEDY of Culzean Bart. who was ſerved heir to his father in March 1711, and died in July 1712, leaving iſſue by his wife, dame Jean Douglas, of the family of Mains, three ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his ſucceſſor.
2. Sir *Thomas*, who now claims the honours of Caſſilis.
3. *David Kennedy* Eſq, advocate.

Ibidem.

XXI. Sir JOHN KENNEDY of Culzean Bart. was retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1743,; and, dying without iſſue *anno* 1744, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XXI. Sir THOMAS KENNEDY of Culzean, who, upon the death of John, eighth earl of Caſſilis, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Caſſilis, as before obſerved; and, his deſcent and propinquity being fully proven before an inqueſt of fifteen gentlemen, &c. as above deduced, was accordingly ſerved heir-male to him, on the 28th day of January 1760; and if the houſe of peers determines in his favours, he will be the ninth earl of Caſſilis.

ARMS.

Argent, a cheveron, *gules*, between three croſs croſslets, fitchy, *ſable*, all within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flowers de liſs, of the ſecond.

Creſt; on a wreath, a dolphin, najant, *azure*.

Supporters; two ſwans, *proper*.

MOTTO; *Aviſe la fin.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Caſſilis in Air-ſhire, &c.

CATHCART Lord CATHCART.

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland.

The ſirname is local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Kethcart in Renfrewſhire, as early as the reign of king William the Lyon, who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1165.

The firſt of them we find upon record, is

Chartul. of Paiſley, in the lawyers library, Edr. & preface to Sir James Dalrymple's collections, p. 66.

I. REYNALDUS de KETHCART, who is witneſs in a charter of *Alanus filius Walteri, dapiferi domini regis*, of the patronage of the church of Kethcart to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1178.

He died before 1200, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chartul. of Paiſley penes Macfarlane, p. 129 & 331.

II. WILLIAM de KETHCART, who ſucceeded him, is witneſs to the charter whereby *Dungallus filius Chriſtini, judicis de Levenax*, excambiates the lands of Knoc, with the abbot of Paiſley, for lands lying near Walkingſhaw, in which *Alanus filius ejus, Thomas de Pollock, &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1199 or 1200.

He was ſucceeded by his ſaid ſon,

Ibid. et chartul. of Levenax penes eund. p. 125 & 126.

III. ALAN de CATHCART, whoſe ſeal is appended to the reſignation of the judge of Levenax to the abbot and convent of Paiſley, of the lands of Culbethie; to which *Galfridus de Mariſhall, Petrus et Thomas de Pollock, &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1234.

Mill's genealogical collections, penes eund. p. 133.

In a charter of the great ſteward of Scotland to ſir Adam Fullerton of that ilk, of the lands of Fullerton, in the bailiary of Kyle, this *Alanus de Cathcart, dominus Johannes de Lindeſay, Johannes de Maxwell, Thomas de Blair, &c.* are witneſſes. The charter is dated Thurſday before the feaſt of St. Barnabas, in June 1240.

He left iſſue a ſon,

William de Cathcart,——and a daughter,

Chartul of Paiſley, penes eundem.

Cecilia, married to John de Perthic, which appears by her donation, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, of all her lands in the village of Ruglen, wherein ſhe is deſigned *ſponſa quondam Johannis de Perthic, &c.*

Ibid. p. 31.

IV. WILLIAM de CATHCART ſucceeded Alan; and, in the above donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, is deſigned *Willielmus de Cathcart, frater dictæ Ceciliæ, &c.* to which *dominus Thomas Croc, miles*, and ſeveral others, are witneſſes, *anno* 1262.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Prynne's coll. vol. III.

V. WILLIAM de CATHCART, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that ſubmitted and ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartul. of Glaſgow, page 61.

VI. Sir ALAN CATHCART, who is deſigned *dominus ejuſdem* in a donation he made to the dominicans of Glaſgow, *anno* 1336. He was a man of great honour, courage and loyalty, a ſincere patriot, and a firm friend of king Robert Bruce, under whoſe conduct he performed many gallant actions, particularly at the battle of Loudon-hill, where he remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and where the Scots obtained a compleat victory over a ſtrong party of the Engliſh.

Crawf. peerage, and Barber's hiſt, &c.

He married the ſiſter and co-heireſs of ſir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, by whom he had a ſon,

Char. in pub. arch.

VII. Sir ALAN, who ſucceeded him, and was deſigned *dominus Alanus de Cathcart, dominus ejuſdem*, in ſeveral charters of king Robert II. particularly one in 1384, and another *anno* 1387, which were afterwards confirmed by king James I.

In right of his mother, he ſucceeded alſo to the baronies of Sundrum and Auchincrew, in Ayr-ſhire, which are ſtill in the family's poſſeſſion.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 509.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi I.

VIII. Sir ALAN de CATHCART, who was a man of great abilities, and made a conſiderable figure in Scotland in the reigns of king Robert III. and king James I. and was one of the hoſtages for that laſt prince's ranſom, *anno* 1424. He got his father's charters confirmed by the king, and died about 1440, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IX. ALAN de CATHCART, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James I. but died before his father, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Alan*.
2. *John* de Cathcart, who obtained a charter from king James II. of the lands of Bartonholme.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir ALAN CATHCART of that ilk, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1440.

He was a man of great prudence and œconomy, added large poſſeſſions to his paternal eſtate, and ſettled conſiderable proviſions on his younger children.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart, & Crawfurd's Peerage.

In 1447, he redeemed ſeveral lands within the earldom of Carrick from John Kennedy, lord of the Coſſe, that had been wadſet by ſir Alan Cathcart his grandfather.

Nisbet, vol I. p. 246.

He was firſt knighted by king James II. then raiſed to the honour of the peerage by the title of lord Cathcart, *anno* 1442.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

In a charter to the earl of Errol, *anno* 1450, he is deſigned lord Cathcart, *&c.*

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was alſo in great favour with king James III. who appointed him warden of the weſt marches towards England, *anno* 1481; and that ſame year granted a charter, under the great ſeal, *Alano domino Cathcart, officii marefeodi, &c.*

Ibidem.

In conſideration of his great merit and many faithful ſervices, he obtained a grant of the barony and conſtabulary of the caſtle of Dundonald, then a part of the royal patrimony, *anno* 1482.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Nisbet.

And, as a further mark of the royal favour, he got a grant of the lands of Trabath in King's Kyle, then in the crown by the forfeiture of lord Boyd. He was likewiſe maſter of the artillery, *anno* 1485.

He lived to a very great age, and died in 1500, having married Janet, daughter of —— Maxwell of ——, by whom he had ſix ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alan*, maſter of Cathcart.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *John Cathcart* of Carleton, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the office of mair of fee of the earldom of Carrick. His ſon was Alan Cathcart of Carleton.

Ibidem.

3. *Roger Cathcart*, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the lands of Carbieſton, and one from king James IV. of the lands of Gaſs.

Ibidem.

4. *Alexander Cathcart*, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the lands of Auchincrove.

Ibidem.

5. *David Cathcart* of Pennyſodoch.

Chart. penes dominum de Cathcart.

6. *Hugh Cathcart*, anceſtor of the Cathcarts of Trevor.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Helen*, was married to David Stewart of Craigiehall, *in vicecom. de Linlithgow*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. ALAN, maſter of Cathcart, firſt ſon and apparent heir of Alan lord Cathcart, obtained a charter from king James IV. of ſeveral lands, and died before his father, having married ——, daughter of ——, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibid. & chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

XII. JOHN, ſecond lord Cathcart, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1500, was a man of conſiderable diſtinction in the reigns of king James IV. and V. He obtained charters of a great many lands from both theſe princes, *viz.* the lands and lordſhip of Cathcart, Killoquhane, Auchencroff, Sundrum, *&c.*

He died in 1535, having married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had a ſon,

Alan, maſter of Cathcart.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

2. (and firſt of this marriage) *Robert Cathcart*, who got from his father the lands of Killoquhane, and married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Alan Cathcart of Carleton, of whom the preſent Carleton is lineally deſcended.

3. *John Cathcart*, Eſq;

4. *David Cathcart* of Duchry, whoſe grandſon, in the reign of queen Mary, married the daughter and co-heireſs of William Cathcart of Carbieſton.

5. *Hugh*, anceſtor of the Cathcarts of Corſſe.

1ſt daughter, ——, married to John Crawford of Drongan.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John Wallace of Craigie.

3. *Jean*, married to John Shaw of Haily.

4. *Margaret*, married to John Hunter of Hunterſtoun, *in vicecom. de Ayr*.

XIII. ALAN, maſter of Cathcart, eldeſt ſon of John lord Cathcart, was a man of great courage and reſolution, in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Floudon, where he loſt his life, with two of his brothers, Robert and John, *anno* 1513.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

He married, 1ſt, Helen, daughter of Robert lord Lyle, by whom he had no iſſue.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. ALAN, third lord Cathcart, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1535. He obtained a charter from king James V. of the lands and barony of Sundrum, alſo of Dalmillington; and another charter, of the lordſhip of Cathcart, from the ſame prince.

He married Helen, daughter of William lord Semple, by whom he had a ſon,

Char. in arch Mariæ regin.

Alan, his ſucceſſor,——and a daughter, *Mariotte Cathcart*.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. ALAN, fourth lord Cathcart, a man of great intereſt and reputation in the country,

try, and a zealous promoter of the reformation. He joined the king's party from his very infancy, and was at the battle of Langſide againſt the queen, *anno* 1568, where her majeſty's troops were routed.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

In 1579 he was conſtituted maſter of the king's houſhold, and had ſeveral beneficial grants from the crown during the earl of Morton's regency, which were afterwards re-aſſumed. He got many charters of his own lands from king James VI. *viz. dimidietatis terrarum de Gaſs et Gaveſton, quatuor mercat. terrarum de Eaſter Carbieſton, terrarum et baroniæ de Dalmillington, burgi de Caſtlemark, et Over et Nether Carbieſtouns, &c.*

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made an entail of his whole eſtate, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal of king James VI. to himſelf, and his ſon Alan the maſter, and the heirs-male of their bodies; which failing, to Gilbert Cathcart of Carleton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his own neareſt heirs-male whatſoever.

Ibidem.

He died in 1618, having married Margaret, daughter of John Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had a ſon,

XVI. Alan, maſter of Cathcart, who obtained a charter of the lands of Ballochbrock, Drumlanford, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He died before his father in 1603, having married Iſabel, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny, by whom he had a ſon,

XVII. Alan, fifth lord Cathcart, who ſucceeded his grandfather in 1618, and got a charter of the lands of Dalmillington, burgh of Caſtlemark, Over and Nether Carbieſtons, *&c.*

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Francis, earl of Bothwel, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of ſir Alexander Colquhoun of Luſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Alan, born in 1628.

He died that ſame year, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. Alan, ſixth lord Cathcart, then but an infant, who proved to be a man of great probity and honour. He got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands and barony of Sundrum; and married Marian, daughter of David Boſwel of Auchinleck, by whom he had three ſons.

Chart in archivis Caroli I.

1. *Alan.*
2. *James Cathcart*, Eſq;
3. *David Cathcart*, Eſq; who was killed in the public ſervice.

He died in 1709, in the 81ſt year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Alan, ſeventh lord Cathcart, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James, viſcount of Stair, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Crawfurd's Peerage. Scots Compend.

1. *Alan*, maſter of Cathcart, a youth of great hopes, who periſhed at ſea, in a voyage to Holland, much lamented.
2. *Charles*, afterwards lord Cathcart.
3. Major *James Cathcart*.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to ſir Adam Whiteford of Blairquhan, baronet, and had iſſue.

He died in the 85th year of his age, *anno* 1732, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XX. Charles, eighth lord Cathcart. In his early youth he betook himſelf to the ſtudy of arms, and learned the firſt rudiments of that art under the great duke of Marlborough, where his genius ſoon diſplayed itſelf, and his actions pointed the future general.

In 1704, he had a company in general M'Cartney's regiment of foot, and was ſoon after made a captain of grenadiers. In 1706, he was promoted to a troop of the Royal Scotch dragoons. In 1707, he was appointed brigade-major. In 1709, he was made major of the royal regiment of dragoons, then commanded by the earl of Stair. And in 1711, he got a lieutenant-colonel's breviate.

Upon king George I's acceſſion to the throne, he was appointed, firſt, groom; next, lord of the bedchamber; alſo colonel of a regiment of horſe in Ireland, and governor of Duncannon caſtle.

In 1734, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the eighth Britiſh parliament.

In 1740, when the expedition was reſolved upon to attack the king of Spain in his American ſettlements, lord Cathcart was pitched upon, as a perſon whoſe conduct and courage fitted him for the command of ſuch an important enterpriſe, and accordingly was appointed general in chief. He ſet ſail from Spithead in October 1740, but, unhappily both for the expedition and the honour of the nation, he was ſeized with a dyſentery, and died at Dominica, one of the leeward iſlands, the 20th of December thereafter.

Charles lord Cathcart had a head that qualified him to ſhine in that diſtinguiſhed rank to which his birth and merit raiſed him; but he had more: He had a heart full of benevolence, good-will, and friendſhip for mankind.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir

John Shaw of Greenock, by whom he had a ſon,

Charles, now lord Cathcart,——and two daughters,

1. *Eleanora*, married to ſir John Houſton of that ilk, Bart.
2. *Mary Anne*, married to William, maſter of Napier.

He married, 2dly, in 1739, Mrs. Sabine, widow of Joſeph Sabine of Tuing, in Hereford, Eſq; but dying as aforeſaid, by her had no iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXI. Charles ninth lord Cathcart, who alſo betook himſelf to a military life, and ſoon roſe to the degree of a major-general, and is adjutant-general to the forces in North-Britain. He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the two laſt Britiſh parliaments, and was alſo re-elected on the 5th day of May 1761, to the preſent.

He was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, *anno* 1755, and has been continued every year ſince.

He married Jean, daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he has three ſons and three daughters.

1. *William*, maſter of Cathcart.
2. *Charles Alan*.
3. *George*.

1. Daughter *Jean*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Louiſa*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, three croſs croſslets, fitchy, iſſuing out of as many creſcents, *argent*: 2d and 3d, *gules*, a lyon rampant, *argent*.

Creſt; on a wreath a *dexter* hand, couped above the wriſt, and erect, proper, graſping a creſcent as in the arms.

Supporters; two parrots proper.

Motto; *I hope to ſpeed*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Sundrum in Air-ſhire, *&c.* Charles-ſtreet, Berkelay-ſquare, London.

COLVILE Lord Colvile of Culross.

Goodal's introduction to Fordun's hiſt. page 60.

THE ſirname of Colvile is originally from France, and it is the general opinion of our hiſtorians, that they came from Normandy to England, with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, and to Scotland with king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1124.

Dugdale's baronage of England. Rymer's fœd.

There were ſome conſiderable families of the name of Colvile in England, that ſubſiſted ſeveral centuries after the conqueſt, but they appear to be now extinct.

The firſt of this noble family we find upon record, is,

I. Philippus de Colvile, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon, which laſt ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, p. 193.

In a general confirmation of king Malcolm, of all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, Philippus de Colvile, Robert biſhop of St. Andrews, Herbert biſhop of Glaſgow, Hugo de Morville chancellor, and many others, were witneſſes in or before 1159, in which year Robert, biſhop of St. Andrews, died.

Ibid. p. 258.

In another confirmation by the ſame Prince, of ſeveral donations made to the priory of St. Andrews, Philippus de Colvile, Ricardus de Cummin, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1160.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

In a convention with king Henry of England, about king William's liberty, Philip de Colvile is named one of the hoſtages for the king of Scots, together with David the king's brother, earl Duncan, earl Waldave, earl of Angus, Richard de Morville conſtable, and many others of the chief nobility, *anno* 1174; which ſufficiently ſhews, that this Philip was a man of the firſt rank in the reign of king William.

He died betwixt 1180 and 1190, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chartul. of Melroſe penes Macfarlane, p. 20.

II. Thomas de Colvile, who ſucceeded him, and, in a donation to the abbacy of Melroſe, is deſigned *Thomas filius Philippi de Colvile*, *anno* 1181.

Chartul. of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 216.

This Thomas is witneſs to a charter of *Alanus filius Rolandi de Galoveia conſtab. Scotiæ inter* 1189 *et* 1200.

Chron. of Melroſe.

He was ſuſpected to have been concerned in a conſpiracy againſt king William, and was impriſoned in the caſtle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1210; but, having cleared himſelf, and made his innocence appear, he was liberate about ſix months thereafter, received into favour again; and he and Gervaſius de

Avenel

Rymer, tom. I. p. 184.

Avenel, were *obſides regis Scotiæ*, *anno* 1214.

Chron. of Melroſe. Obiit Tho. de Colvile, &c. ann. 1219.

He died *anno* 1219, leaving iſſue by Amabilis his wife a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes M'Farlane. p. 3.

III. WILLIAM de COLVILE, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, is deſigned *Willielmus filius Thomæ de Colvile, et Amabilis ſuæ ſponſæ, &c. cir.* 1224.

Chart. penes eundem.

This William was proprietor of the barony of Kinnaird, in the ſhire of Stirling, which appears by a tack he gave of part of theſe lands to the abbot and convent of Holyroodhouſe, confirmed by king Alexander II. at Edinburgh, the 15th day of September, the 15th year of his reign, *anno* 1229.

He died before the year 1250, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartul. of Melroſe, and Crawfurd's peerage.

IV. Sir JOHN COLVILE, who was proprietor of the lands of Oxnam and Ochiltrie, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. *circa annum* 1250.

He left iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *Thomas*.
2. *Adam* de *Colvile*, whom we find ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 661.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

V. Sir THOMAS de COLVILE, deſigned *dominus de Oxnam*, who alſo ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

Chart in rotulis regis Rob. I.

He afterwards got a charter from king Robert Bruce, of half of the lands of Whitſom, in Berwick-ſhire, *circa* 1320.

He left iſſue two ſons,

1. *Robert* his heir.
2. *William*, who got a charter under the great ſeal (from king David Bruce) *Willielmo filio Thomæ de Colvile, &c. circa annum* 1339.

Chartul. of Newbottle. p. 111.

Sir Thomas died before 1324, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartul. of Melroſe. Remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 27.

VI. ROBERT de COLVILE, *dominus de Oxnam*, who was alſo deſigned *baro baroniæ de Ochiltrie*, *anno* 1324.

Chartul. of Kelſo, p. 444.

This Robert is particularly mentioned and deſigned *dominus de Oxnam*, in a relaxation, to which Thomas de Boſwel is a witneſs, *anno* 1330.

Ibid. p. 431.

He is alſo witneſs to a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, under the ſame deſignation, *anno* 1354.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir THOMAS de COLVILE, *dominns de Oxnam et Ochiltrie*.

Chartul. of Aberdeen; and book of charters, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 59.

In a charter of Margaret, counteſs of Douglas and Mar, to Alexander Barclay, of the lands of Bourty, in the regality of Garviach, *Thomas de Colvile, miles, filius Roberti* is a witneſs, *anno* 1384.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. Sir ROBERT COLVILE, *dominus de Oxnam et Ochiltrie*, who ſucceeded him, and is witneſs in a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1390.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 509.

He was one of the hoſtages for king James I's ranſom, *anno* 1424, and is deſigned *Robertus dominus de Oxnam, miles, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Barnwell and Symintoun, in the ſhire of Air, 26th May 1441.

He married Margaret Colvile, a relation of his own, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

IX. Sir ROBERT COLVILE, deſigned of Ochiltrie, who was put in poſſeſſion of theſe lands in his father's lifetime, by a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto filio et hæredi Roberti de Oxnam, terrarum de Ochiltrie, in vicecommitatu de Air, ſuper reſignatione dicti Roberti, ſui patris, &c.* dated *anno* 1441.

Ibidem.

There is another charter under the great ſeal, *Margaretæ Colvile, matri Roberti Colvile de Ochiltrie, ſuper cartam ſibi factam per dictum Robertum, anno* 1441, of ſome lands in the barony of Ochiltrie, confirmed 9th January 1449; alſo a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Colvile de Ochiltrie, militi, et Chriſtianæ Chrichton, ſuæ ſponſæ, terrarum baroniæ de Ochiltrie, et baroniæ de Oxnam, &c.* dated 16th February 1450.

Ibidem.

Principal indenture, penes ducem de Roxbrugh.

There is an indenture betwixt Sir Robert Colvile lord of Oxnam, and Andrew Ker of Auldtounburn, whereby they are mutually bound to ſtand by, aſſiſt and defend one another, againſt all mortals, the king and the earl of Douglas only excepted, dated Jedworth, 10th June 1453; the Colvile's ſeal being entire upon red wax, *viz.* quarterly 1ſt and 4th, a feſs checque of 3 tracts; 2d and 3d, a croſs moline, proper; creſt; a ſwan's head, ſupported by two lions circumſcribed, &c.

Sir Robert, by the ſaid Chriſtian, a daughter of ſir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries, left iſſue two ſons,

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 117.

1. Sir *Richard* of Ochiltrie, who was ſlain by the earl of Douglas, for killing John Auchinleck of that ilk, *anno* 1449, without iſſue, his father being then alive.

Char. in pub. arch.

X. Sir ROBERT his ſecond ſon, ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto de Colvile, militi, filio et hæredi Roberti de Oxnam, militis*, of ſeveral lands lying in the barony of Ochiltrie, dated 9th March 1477.

He had two ſons,

1. Sir *William* his heir.

Chart in pub. archiv.

Robert, ſaid to be his ſecond ſon, deſigned *ſeneſcallus Margaretæ reginæ*, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Colvile et Margaretæ Logan, ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de Hilton, &c*, lying in the barony of Tillicoultry, and ſhire of Clackmannan, dated 16th October 1483. He was father of Sir Robert of Hilton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Sir Robert was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir WILLIAM COLVILE of Ochiltrie and Oxnam, who died *anno* 1502, leaving iſſue only two daughters, his co-heireſſes.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Colvile of Ravenſcraig, a cadet of this family.

2. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Colquhoun of Drumskeith, Eſq;

Tho' this ſir William died without male iſſue, and left his eſtate to his daughters, yet as ſir Robert of Hilton, ſaid to be his heir-male, afterwards acquired their eſtates, ſupported the dignity of the family, and was undoubted anceſtor of the preſent lord Colvile, from him therefore we carry on their deſcent.

XII. Sir ROBERT COLVILE, ſon of Robert of Hilton, ſteward to queen Margaret, being a man of parts and merit, was in great favour with, and highly eſteemed by king James IV. who appointed him maſter of his houſhold, and director of the chancery.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Colvile de Hilton, directori cancellariæ, terrarum de Symintoun*, lying in the bailiarie of Kyle, which were appriſed from ſir William Colvile of Ochiltrie; the charter is dated 13th Auguſt 1502.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter to him and Elizabeth Arnot his ſpouſe, of the lands of Hilton of Cleiſh, *&c.* 14th February 1504.

Ibidem.

And a charter of half of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, *cum caſtro, fortalicio, &c.* upon the reſignation of Elizabeth Colvile, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſt William Colvile of Ochiltrie knight, with conſent of her huſband Robert, ſon and heir of William Colvile of Ravenſcraig, *&c.*

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of half of the lands and barony of Oxnam, dated 13th April 1508, and 10th April 1509.

Ibidem.

This Robert was afterwards deſigned by the title of Ochiltrie, which appears by charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto Colvile de Ochiltrie terrarum baroniæ de Ochiltrie*, and many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

He attended the king to the fatal field of Floudon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513.

By the ſaid Elizabeth Arnot, daughter and co-heireſs of Walter Arnot of Balberton, he left iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *James* his heir.

2. *Robert*, who married Margaret Scougal, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, of part of the lands of eaſter Wemyſs, wherein he is deſigned brother german of ſir James, *&c.* dated the laſt day of February, 1539. Alſo a charter of the lands of Pitkeny, of the ſame date.

Ibidem.

Sir Robert was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir JAMES COLVILE of Ochiltrie, who, being alſo a man of parts and learning, was made director of the chancery by king James V. and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, at the firſt inſtitution of that judicature.

Ibidem.

He got four charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Colvile de Ochiltrie*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1520 and 1528.

Ibidem.

He made a mortification of 10 *l. per annum* out of his barony of Ochiltrie, for a chaplain to ſerve at the holy altar, *&c. anno* 1527.

Ibidem.

In the year 1530, he exchanged his lands of Ochiltrie, with ſir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lands of eaſter Wemyſs, which afterwards became the chief title of the family, and is confirmed by no leſs than five charters, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Colvile de eaſter Wemyſs, militi*, &c.

Ibidem, inter 1530, and 1534.

He married Aliſon Bruce, a daughter of the family of Clackmannan, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James* his heir,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to James Lindſay of Dowhill, Eſq; an ancient family in the ſhire of Kinroſs.

Chart. penes magiſtrum Mart. Lindſay.

He had alſo a natural ſon,

Robert, who got from his father the lands and barony of Cleiſh, and was anceſtor of lord Colvile of Ochiltrie.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. Sir JAMES, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Colvile de eaſter Wemyſs, militi*, of the lands and barony of eaſter Wemyſs, *&c.* 7th November 1554.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Balgarf and others, *anno* 1560, confirmed 3d December 1572.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, anceſtor of the earl of Morton, by whom he had two ſons,

1. Sir *James*, afterwards lord Colvile.
2. *Alexander Colvile*, commendator of Culroſs, anceſtor of the preſent lord Colvile, of whom afterwards.

He had alſo a natural ſon, James, who got from his father the lands of Crummy, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1606.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir James died *anno* 1580, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir **James Colvile**, who got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands of eaſt Wemyſs, Buckhaven, Tillicoultry, &c. wherein he is deſigned *filius et hæres quondam domini Jacobi, &c. anno* 1581.

Ibidem.

This Sir James betook himſelf to a military life, and ſerved in the wars in France under king Henry IV. where, for his bravery and military ſkill, he acquired great honour and reputation.

Upon his return home he was well received by the king, and highly eſteemed at court.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Colvile de eaſt Wemyſs militi*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *anno* 1596, and 1597.

Ibidem.

And as he was in great favour with his majeſty, he obtained a grant of all the lands of the diſſolved abbacy of Culroſs (his nephew John having reſigned the liferent thereof into the king's hands) got them erected into a temporal lordſhip, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Colvile of Culroſs, "To him, and the heirs-male "of his body; which failing, to his neareſt "lawful heirs-male whatever, bearing the "name and arms of Colvile." The patent is dated 20th January 1609.

Ibid. Jacobo domino Colvile, et hæred. maſc. de corp. ſuo, quibus deficien. legit. et propinq. hæred. maſc. quibuſcunq.

He married Iſabel, daughter of Patrick lord Ruthven, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. *Robert*, maſter of Colvile.

His daughter *Jean*, married to ſir James Campbell of Lawers, by whom ſhe had John earl of Loudon, lord high chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of king Charles I.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 196.

He died, *anno* 1620.

XVI. **Robert**, maſter of Colvile, ſon and apparent heir of James firſt lord Colvile, got from his father part of the barony of eaſt Wemyſs, alſo the lands of Tillicoultry, &c. upon which he got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto filio domini Jacobi, &c.* 19th December 1598, and 8th January 1599.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1615, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XVII. **James**, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo filio quondam Roberti magiſtri de Colvile terrarum dominii et baroniæ de Culroſs*, dated 9th October, 1616.

Ibidem.

He ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1620, was the ſecond lord, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Colvile de Culroſs*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1620, and 1630.

Ibidem.

This lord dying without iſſue, *anno* 1640, in him ended the male line of James, firſt lord Colvile, eldeſt ſon of ſir James Colvile of eaſter Wemyſs; and as the repreſentation and titles of honour, according to the tenor of the above-mentioned patent, devolved upon the next heir-male, deſcended of the ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir James, to him we now return.

XV. **Alexander Colvile**, ſecond lawful ſon of ſir James Colvile of eaſter Wemyſs, and brother german of the patentee, was appointed commendator of Culroſs, by a charter under the great ſeal, granted by Henry and Mary, king and queen of Scots, *magiſtro Alexandro Colvile, filio quondam Jacobi Colvile de eaſter Wemyſs militis, pro omnibus diebus ſuæ vitæ*, of all and haill the benefice of the abbacy of Culroſs, &c. 4th February 1566-7.

Ibidem.

He, as commendator of Culroſs, grants to ſir James Colvile of eaſter Wemyſs, his brother, the feu farm-victual-of Lurg and Kincardin, by a charter, dated 14th September 1579; which, upon the 21ſt of the ſame month, ſir James reſigned in favours of his nephew John, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

Ibidem.

He married Nicholas, daughter of —— Dundaſs of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Mr. *Alexander Colvile*, profeſſor of divinity in St. Andrews, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Lurg and Kincardin, is deſigned brother of John Colvile, eldeſt lawful ſon of the deceaſt Alexander Colvile, commendator of Culroſs, &c. 20th March, 1587, which, with other three charters, are narrated and confirmed by king Charles II. *anno* 1664.

Ibidem.

The commendator died in the end of the year 1579, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. **John Colvile**, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned by the title of weſter Cumbry, and got a charter from his uncle, ſir James Colvile of eaſter Wemyſs, of

Chart. penes dom. Colvile.

the feu-farm-victual of Lurg and Kincardin, 21ſt September 1579, as before obſerved, and in that charter he is deſigned *filius primogenitus venerabilis viri Alexandri commendatoris monaſterii de Culroſs, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Immediately upon his father's death, he was appointed commendator of Culroſs, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *totius beneficii monaſterii de Culroſs, durante vita ſua*, 17th March 1580; but he afterwards reſigned his liferent in the king's hands, in favours of his uncle ſir James, as before noticed.

Ibidem.

He got two other charters under the great ſeal, of two yards, and ſome acres of land near Culroſs, confirmed 15th June, 1581.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Melvil of Halhill, knight, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Alexander* his heir.
2. *James Colvile.*
3. Mr. *Samuel Colvile.*

Penes dom. Colvile.

Theſe two laſt are both mentioned in their father's bond of proviſion, 5th May, 1643.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XVII. Doctor Alexander Colvile of Kincardin, profeſſor of divinity at Sedan in France, deſigned in the above bond of proviſion, eldeſt lawful ſon of John Colvile of Cumbry, commendator of Culroſs, *&c.*

He married Anne le Blanc, daughter of monſieur le Blanc, of the city of Sedan in France, by whom he had two ſons,

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Colvile.*

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XVIII. Mr. John Colvile of Kincardin, doctor of divinity, who got a diſpoſition from his father, of the lands of Lurg and Kincardin, wherein he is deſigned his eldeſt lawful ſon, *anno* 1665.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir George Preſton of Valleyfield, Bart. by whom he had two ſons,

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *John Colvile*, Eſq;

He died, *anno* 1677, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Alexander Colvile of Kincardin, *&c.*

Principal contract penes eundem.

There is a contract betwixt the Earl of Kincardin, and Mary Preſton, widow of John Colvile of Kincardin, in behalf of Alexander Colvile, her eldeſt ſon, by the deceaſt Mr. John Colvile of Kincardin, concerning ſome feu-duties reſting to the ſaid earl, out of the lands of Kincardin and Lurg, and ſome acres about Culroſs. The contract is dated at Canongate, 6th March 1678.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Charles Erſkine of Cambo, Bart. lord lyon king at arms for Scotland, by whom he had five ſons, and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards lord Colvile.
2. *Charles*, who is now a major-general in the Britiſh ſervice.
3. *Alexander*, collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Inverneſs.
4. *George*, who was a doctor of medicine in Dundee.
5. *William.*

1. Daughter *Penelope.*
2. *Mary.*
3. *Margaret.*
4. *Iſabel.*
5. *Anne.*
6. *Catharine.*

XX. John, eldeſt ſon of Alexander Colvile of Kincardin, having proved his deſcent and propinquity as above, before a jury of fifteen gentlemen upon oath, was, upon the 3d April 1722, returned next heir-male to James the laſt lord Colvile; and therefore, according to the limitation of the dignity by the patent to the heirs-male of the firſt lord whatever, his claim and right to the peerage was ſuſtained. He was admitted a Scotch peer by the parliament of Great-Britain, *anno* 1722, and was the third lord Colvile of Culroſs.

He married Miſs Johnſton of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had five ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now lord Colvile.
2. *George*, who died in the Weſt-Indies without iſſue.
3. *John*, a captain in the army,
4. *Charles*, alſo a captain in the army.
5. *James*, Captain of a ſhip of war, who died in the Eaſt-Indies.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to captain Caſtlemain.
2. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried.

John, third lord Colvile, died in the expedion to Carthagena, *anno* 1740, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. Alexander, fourth lord Colvile, who, having been bred to the ſea, is now captain of the Northumberland ſhip of war, and commodore of an Engliſh fleet in America.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, and 4th, *argent*, a croſs moline, *ſable*: 2d, and 3d, *gules*, a feſs cheque, *argent* and *azure*.

Creſt; on a wreath, a hind's head proper. Supporters; on the *dexter* ſide, a rinoceros of the latter on the *ſiniſter*, a ſavage covered with a lyon's ſkin, holding on his exterior ſhoulder a batton.

Motto: *Oublier ne puis.*

COLVILE Lord Colvile of Ochiltrie.

THE firſt of this branch of the noble and antient family of Colvile, was,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. Robert, ſon of ſir James Colvile of eaſter-Wemyſs, who got from his father the lands and barony of Cleiſh, in Kinroſs-ſhire, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Colvile filio nat. Jacobi Colvile de Eaſter Wemyſs militis*, of the lands and barony of Cleiſh, *&c.* dated 15th July 1537.

Ibid. ad an. 1533.

He got alſo a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Gorgy, and others.

Knox's hiſt. of the Reformation.

He was a great promoter of the reformation of religion, in the reign of queen Mary, and a ſtrenuous aſſerter of the liberties of his country.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Frances Colquhoun, daughter and heireſs of Patrick Colquhoun of Drumſkeith, by Elizabeth, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of ſir William Colvile of Ochiltrie, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Eupham*, married to James Monypennie of Pitmillie.

Chart. penes Tho. Dundas de Fingask, Eſq;

2. *Grizel*, married to a valiant and loyal gentleman, Andrew Ecklin of Pitadro, in the county of Fife, *anno* 1550, who was depute-governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, in the reign of queen Mary.

Robert of Cleiſh was killed at the ſeige of Leith, 7th May 1560, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. Robert Colvile, ſecond baron of Cleiſh, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, dated 28th September 1582.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Lindſay of Dowhill Eſq; by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

III. Robert Colvile, third baron of Cleiſh, who got a charter of the lands and barony of Cleiſh, *anno* 1599: alſo a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Colvile de Cleiſh de carbonibus inter terras de Torieburn et torrentem earund. &c.* dated the 3d February 1603.

Ibidem.

He married Beatrix, daughter of John Haldane of Gleneagles Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *David Colvile*, Eſq; father of Robert, who ſucceeded to the honours of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to David Wemyſs of Fingask.

He died in January 1634, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. Robert, fourth baron of Cleiſh, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Cleiſh, 1ſt February 1635.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war. He was created a baronet by king Charles I. and raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by king Charles II. by the title of lord Colvil of Ochiltrie, by patent to his heirs-male, dated 4th January 1651.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Wemyſs; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1662, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew, and heir-male,

V. Robert, ſon and heir of his brother, David, before mentioned, who was ſecond lord Colvile of Ochiltrie.

He married Margaret, daughter of David Wemyſs of Fingask, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir John Aiton of that ilk, in the ſhire of Fife.
2. ———, married to the reverend Mr. Logan, miniſter of the goſpel at Torie.

He died *anno* 1671, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Robert, third lord Colvile of Ochiltrie, who died unmarried, whereby the honours appear to be extinct.

Robert Aiton Eſq; grand-ſon of ſir John Aiton, by the third lord's eldeſt ſiſter, is his heir of line, and is now deſigned Robert Aiton-Colvile of Craig-Flower, Eſq; is married, and hath iſſue.

ELPHINSTON Lord COUPAR.

THE firſt who enjoyed this title, was James Elphinſton, ſecond ſon of James, lord Balmerino, upon whom king James VI. was pleaſed to beſtow part of the lands belonging to the abbacy of Coupar, which came to the crown by the diſſolution of the religious houſes. He erected them into a temporal lordſhip, and created him a peer, by the title of lord Coupar, by patent, "to James Elphinſton, lawful ſon of the lord Balmerino, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his father, and his heirs-male, and of tailzie, contained in his infeftments of the barony of Balumby, *&c.*" dated *anno* 1607.

Dipl. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Haliburton of Pitcur, knight; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1669, his eſtate and honours, in virtue of the above patent, devolved upon lord Balmerino.

RICHARDSON Lord CRAMOND.

DAME Elizabeth Beaumont, married to ſir Thomas Richardſon, lord chief juſtice of the common pleas in England, was created baroneſs of Cramond for life, by king Charles I. and thereafter ſir Thomas Richardſon, the lord chief juſtice's ſon, is created lord Cramond, and to his heirs-male; in failure of which, to the heirs-male of his father's body, *&c.* dated the laſt day of February 1628.

As this is the firſt female creation we have ever ſeen, we have ſubjoined part of the patent from the records.

"Carolus, *&c.* feciſſe, creaſſe et conſtituiſſe Elizabetham dominam Richardſon, conjugem domini Thomæ Richardſon, militis, juſticiarii principalis in foro cauſarum communi in palatio Weſtmonaſterienſi, pro toto tempore vitæ ſuæ, baroniſſam de Cramond; ac poſt illius deceſſum, creamus perque modum ſucceſſionis dominum Thomam Richardſon militem, filium et hæredem dicti principalis juſticiarii dominum baronem de Cramond, dando, *&c.* eidem poſt deceſſum dictæ dominæ, ſuiſque hæredibus maſculis; quibus deficientibus, hæredibus maſculis de corpore dicti domini Thomæ Richardſon patris, poſt deceſſum præfatæ dominæ, titulum, *&c.* baronum parliamenti, tenend. et habend. præfatum titulum domini baronis de Cramond, poſt deceſſum præfatæ dominæ, cum ſuffragio in parliamento, dummodo perſonaliter præſentes fuerint, et non aliter, *&c.*"

But it does not appear, that any of this family ever ſat or claimed to vote in the Scotch parliament.

CRANSTON Lord CRANSTON.

THE ſirname of this noble family is of very great antiquity, is certainly local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Cranſton in Mid-Lothian, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be uſed in Scotland.

They were conſiderable barons, and had large poſſeſſions in the counties of Lothian, Teviotdale, and Berwick, *&c.* in very early times, which is ſufficiently documented by their donations to the religious, and charters in the public records.

In the reign of king William the Lyon, we find one of the anceſtors of this noble family, *viz.*

I. **Elfric de Cranston**, witneſs to a convention betwixt Robert de Quincy, and the abbot and convent of Newbottle, *anno* 1170; and of this Elfric the preſent lord Cranſton is lineally deſcended.

Chartul. of Newbottle, & ſir James Dalrymple's col. p. 350.

He lived after the year 1200, and was father of,

II. **Thomas de Cranston**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. and made a donation to the monaſtery of Soltray, of ſome lands lying near Paiſton, in Eaſt-Lothian, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum*, *&c.* to which ſir William de Douglas, ſir Robert Sinclair, Adam

Chartul. of Soltray in the lawiers library, Edin.

de

Chartul. of Soltray in the lawiers library, Edin. No. 15.

de Mackerſton, &c. are witneſſes, *tempore Alex. regis II.*

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 62.

III. ANDREAS de CRANSTON, who was witneſs to a charter of Hugo de Riddel, *miles*, to the abbacy of Newbottle in the reign of king Alexander III. together with *Willielmus de Sancto Claro, tunc vicecom. de Edinburgh, Willielmus de Haya de Locherwood, Bernard de Keith, &c. circiter annum* 1274.

He left a ſon,

Prynne's coll. vol. III. p. 660.

IV. HUGH de CRANSTON, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 66.

V. ANDREAS de CRANSTON, the firſt we find deſigned, *dominus de eodem*.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, was a faithful and ſteady friend to that great prince, and never deſerted his intereſt in his greateſt diſtreſs.

He left a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. RADOLPHUS, *dominus de* CRANSTON, who made a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, wherein he is deſigned *Radolphus de Cranſton, dominus de New-Cranſton, filius et hæres quondam Andreæ domini de Cranſton, &c.* to which ſir Alexander Seton, William and Laurence Abernethies, &c. are witneſſes, 27th May 1338.

Ibid. p. 67.

He alſo confirmed his predeceſſors donations to the monaſtery of Soltray, *viz. totam illam terram in territorio meo de Cranſton, quam habui ab anteceſſoribus meis, &c.* to which John, his ſon and heir, Robert de Keith, great marſhal of Scotland, Robert de Lawdre, juſticiar of Lothian, Henry *de Sto. Claro, &c.* are witneſſes, *inter ann.* 1330 *et* 1340.

Chartul. of Soltary, No. 54.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. JOHN *dominus de* CRANSTON, who is particularly named in his father's confirmation to the monaſtery of Soltray, before noticed.

He was father of

Dalrymple's collections, p. 350.

VIII. THOMAS de CRANSTON, who got a charter from king David II. of the lands and barony of Cranſton, &c.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti II.

Alſo a charter of confirmation from king Robert II. of the lands of Fowlerſland, Rulewood, &c. *in vicecom. de Roxburgh*, and the lands of Paiſton, &c. *in conſtab. de Haddington*, dated at Cambuſkenneth, the 18th January 1381.

He lived after the year 1400, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. THOMAS *dominus de* CRANSTON, who, being a man of fine parts, was in great favour with king James I. who ſent him, together with William lord Crichton, &c. his embaſſadors extraordinary to negotiate a peace with Eric, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, according to his commiſſion, dated 8th May 1426, wherein he is deſigned *Thomas de Cranſton, ſcutifer regis, &c.*

Torpheus, p. 204.

In a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, by William de Liberton, *honorabilis vir Thomas de Cranſton, &c.* is a witneſs, *anno* 1429.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 297.

He left a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Charta penes dominum de Cavers-Douglas.

X. Sir THOMAS CRANSTON of that ilk, who got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Denholm, Stobs, &c. *in vice comitatu de Roxburgh*, dated 10th September 1441.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 268.

He was appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners, to ſettle a peace with the Engliſh, 20th April 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Thomæ Cranſton, domino de eodem, terrarum baroniæ de Greenlaw, jacen. in comitatu Marchiæ et vicecomitatu de Berwick*, dated 20th March 1451.

In May thereafter we find a ſafe conduct granted by the king of England to the earl of Douglas, and a numerous retinue; ſir Alexander Home, James lord Hamilton, ſir David Home, Thomas de Cranſton, &c. were of the number, *anno* 1451.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XI. p. 284.

He was appointed one of the wardens of the marches, *anno* 1459, and likeways one of the conſervators of the peace upon the borders, *anno* 1464.

Ibid. p. 434.

Border laws, p. 44.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. —, anceſtor of the Cranſtons of Glen.

And dying about the year 1470, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. Sir WILLIAM CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, to William, lord Crichton, is deſigned William Cranſton of Creling, ſon and heir apparent of Thomas de Cranſton, *dominus de eodem*, dated 7th April 1450.

He was in great favour with king James II. who appointed him coroner of the ſhire of Roxburgh, when but a young man; which appears by his commiſſion, under the great ſeal, *officii coronatoris vicecomitatus de Roxburgh*, to him and his heirs, &c. dated *anno* 1451, which office continued long in the family, as will appear hereafter.

Ibidem.

Char. in pub. arch.

He got another charter, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Cranſton de Creling, filio et hæredi apparenti domini Thomæ Cranſton de eodem, militis, terrarum de Kidſton, &c. in vicecomitatu de Peebles*, dated *anno* 1452.

Charta penes, Cavers-Douglas.

He got alſo a charter from ſir James Douglas of Cavers, ſheriff of Roxburgh, to and in favours of ſir William Cranſton of that ilk, knight, of the lands of Denholm, *&c.* of which Cavers was ſuperior, dated 30th October 1512.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Thomas*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Elburn, *alias* Weſtſtead de Langhope, lying in the lordſhip of Etrick, and ſhire of Selkirk, *Thomæ Cranſton filio ſecundo genito Willielmi Cranſton de eodem, militis, &c* dated 7th June 1535.

He lived to a great age, died in the begining of the year 1515, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Saiſine penes Cavers-Douglas.

XII. JOHN CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who was ſerved heir to his father, the penult day of October 1515.

Chart. ibid.

He got a precept of *clare conſtat* of the lands of Denholm, Fowler's-lands, Little-rulewood, *&c. in vicecomitatu de Roxburgh*, from Cavers-Douglas, the ſuperior, to and in favours of John Cranſton, ſon and heir of ſir William Cranſton of that ilk, dated 26th April 1521.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in the end of the year 1552, having married Janet Scot, a daughter of the family of Buccleugh, by a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Cranſton de eodem, et Jonetæ Scot ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de Smelholm, Sprouſton, &c.* dated 15th June 1526.

By her he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

XIII. Sir WILLIAM CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, *terrarum baroniæ de New-Cranſton, &c.* dated 31ſt May 1553,

Chart. penes Cavers-Douglas.

In his father's lifetime, he got a charter from Cavers-Douglas, of the haill lands of Denholm, where-ever they ly, *&c.* to William Cranſton of Smaillhome, ſon and heir apparent of John Cranſton of that ilk, dated in April 1553.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Johnſton of Elphinſton, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *John*, —— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to ſir —— Douglas of Cavers.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Chart. penes Cavers-Douglas.

XIV. Sir JOHN CRANSTON, *dominus de eodem*, who got a charter from ſir William Cranſton of that ilk, knight, *Johanni Cranſton filio ſuo et hæredi, et Margaretæ Ramſay ſuæ ſponſæ, &c.* of all and ſundry the lands of Denholm, *&c.* dated 24th January 1562.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of confirmation of the above, and ſeveral other lands, "to "him and his ſaid ſpouſe in liferent, and to "the heirs procreate, or to be procreate be"twixt them in fee," dated at Jedburgh, 28th November 1576.

Mill's genealogical coll. penes MacFarlane.

By the ſaid Margaret, daughter of Nichol Ramſay of Dalhouſie, he had iſſue a ſon,

John, his appar~~ent~~ heir, —— and ſeven daughters.

1. *Sarah*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. ———, married to Cavers-Douglas.

3. ———, married to Rutherford of Hunthill.

4. ———, married to ——— Hamilton of Redhouſe.

5. ———, married to ——— Rigg of Carberrie.

6. ———, married to ——— Scot of Thirleſtane.

7. ———, married to ——— Elphingſton of Hayſton.

John, only ſon and apparent heir of ſir John Cranſton of that ilk, died before his father leaving a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

JOHN de CRANSTON, who is inſtructed by a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Cranſton de eodem, militi, in vitali redditu, &c. necnon, Johanni Cranſton ſuo nepoti, filio et hæredi apparenti magiſtri Johannis Cranſton, feodatorii de eodem, &c. terrarum de eaſter et weſter Kirkhops, &c. &c.* dated 15th July, 1591.

This John dying alſo before his grandfather without iſſue, and ſir John having no proſpect of any male ſucceſſion, diſponed and ſettled his whole eſtate upon his ſaid daughter Sarah, to whom we now return.

Ibidem.

XV. SARAH CRANSTON, daughter of ſir John Cranſton of that ilk, with the conſent and approbation of her father, married ſir William, ſon of ſir John Cranſton of Moriſton, a cadet of his own family, who, in conſequence of this marriage, and in virtue of the above diſpoſition and ſettlement, ſucceeded to the whole eſtate.

Ibidem.

Immediately after the marriage, there paſſed a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Cranſton de eodem, militi, in vitali redditu, et Wilielmo Cranſton, filio legitimo Johannis Cranſton de Moriſton, et Saræ Cranſton ſuæ ſponſæ, filiæ legitimæ dicti domini Johannis de eodem, terrarum de eaſt et weſt Kirkhops,* *cum turre*, *fortalicio*, *&c. &c. &c.* dated 15th March, 1593.

This ſir William, being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James VI. was long captain of his majeſty's guards, and was created a knight, by two charters under the great ſeal, *domino Willielmo Cranſton de eodem, equiti aurato, terrarum baroniæ de Langholm, &c. &c.* dated in January, 1610.

Chart. in pub archiv.

He did great ſervice to his country in quelling inſurrections, and pacifying the borderers; in conſideration whereof, and on account of his other faithful ſervices, he was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Cranſton, *anno* 1611.

Chart. penes dominum Cranſton.

And got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Cranſton, et Saræ Cranſton, dominæ Cranſton, ejus conjugi, et hæredibus inter ipſos legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis, terrarum de Lyleſton, infra balivatum de Lauderdale, &c. &c. &c.* dated 4th January 1612.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Dame Sarah, lady Cranſton, he left four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, anceſtor of the preſent lord Cranſton, of whom afterwards.
3. *Henry*.
4. *Thomas*.

Theſe two laſt are both mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

His daughter *Margaret*, was married to —— Edgar of Wedderlie.

He died *anno* 1627, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. JOHN, ſecond lord Cranſton, who, upon the reſignation of William lord Cranſton, and dame Sarah, lady Cranſton, his father and mother, got a charter of the lands of Denholm, Fowlers-land, Little-rulewood, manor, place, *&c.* "To, and in favours of ſir "John Cranſton, ſon and heir apparent of "William, lord Cranſton, and Sarah, lady "Cranſton, and Elizabeth Scot, his ſpouſe, "*&c.*" dated the laſt day of June, 1619.

Chart. penes Cavers-Douglas.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni magiſtro de Cranſton, et Helenæ, filiæ quondam Jacobi domini Lindſay ejus conjugi, terrarum da Smal-holme, &c.* dated 3d April, 1623.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter, *Johanni domino Cranſton, terrarum de Auldinſton, Dodes, &c. in vicecomitatu de Berwick*, dated 26th January 1633.

Ibidem.

And likewiſe a charter of the whole barony of Cranſton, *&c.* dated 9th February, 1635.

Ibidem.

He married, Firſt, Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Walter lord Buccleugh; and,

Secondly, Helen, daughter of James lord Lindſay.

But dying without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew, William, ſon of his brother James before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. JAMES, ſecond ſon of William, firſt lord Cranſton, who, in his elder brother's lifetime, was deſigned maſter of Cranſton, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Cranſton, (filio legitimo ſecundo genito Willielmi domini Cranſton, et Saræ dominæ Cranſton, ſuæ ſponſæ) et Margaretæ MacGill ejus conjugi, terrarum dominicalium de Creling, &c.* dated in December 1614.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter to ſir James MacGill of Cranſton-Riddel, by whom he had one daughter.

Margaret, married to —— Craig of Riccartoun.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Francis Earl of Bothwell, by lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David Earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon, and three daughters.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family. p. 105.

William, deſigned maſter of Cranſton, who ſucceeded to his uncle John, ſecond lord Cranſton, as before noticed.

1. Daughter, —— married to —— Cockburn of Clerkington.
2. ——, married to —— Elliot of Stobs.
3. ——, married to — Dobie of Stonyhill.

XVII. WILLIAM, third lord Cranſton, ſon of the above James, was put in fee of the whole eſtate of Cranſton, in his uncle's lifetime, which appears from a charter under the great ſeal, containing an entail, *terrarum baroniæ de Cranſton, &c. &c. &c. viz.* "To, "and in favours of John lord Cranſton, in "liferent, and to William, maſter of Cran"ſton (only lawful ſon of the deceaſt James "maſter of Cranſton, brother german to "the ſaid John) in fee and heritage, and the "heirs-male of his body; which failing, to "Henry Cranſton, brother german to the "ſaid lord, and the heirs-male of his body; "which failing, to Thomas Cranſton, alſo "brother german to the ſaid lord, and the "heirs-male of his body; which failing, to "George Cranſton of Glen, deſcended of ſir "Thomas Cranſton of that ilk, and the heirs"male of his body; which all failing, to "the ſaid John lord Cranſton his neareſt "heirs-male whatſomever, bearing the name "and arms of Cranſton. Alſo the office of "coroner of the ſhire of Roxburgh, *&c.*" dated 17th January, 1638.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war.

He attended king Charles II. to the battle of Worceſter, where he had the miſfortune to be taken priſoner, was carried to the tower of London, where he was long confined, his eſtate ſequeſtrated, and he was particulary excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno*, 1654. Printed act of Indemnity.

He married lady Mary Leſly, daughter of Alexander, earl of Leven, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVIII. James fourth lord Cranſton, who married Anne, daughter of ſir Alexander Don of Newton, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William* his heir.
2. *Alexander Cranſton*, Eſq; who died at Darien, without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. William, 5th lord Cranſton, who married lady Jean Ker, daughter of William, marquis of Lothian, by whom he had ſeven ſons, and five daughters.

1. *James*, now lord Cranſton.
2. *William*, who died young.
3. *Archibald.*
4. *Alexander.*
5. *William Henry*, a Captain in the army.
6. *Charles.*
7. *George.*

1. Daughter, *Jane*, died young.
2. *Anne*, married to —— Selby, Eſq;
3. *Elizabeth.*
4. *Jane.*
5. *Mary.*

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. James, ſixth lord Cranſton, who married Miſs Brown, an Engliſh lady, by whom he hath four ſons.

1. *William*, maſter of Cranſton.
2. *Brown.*
3. *James.*
4. *Charles.*

ARMS.

Gules, three cranes, *argent*.

Creſt; a crane ſleeping, with the head under its wing, holding up a ſtone with its right foot.

Supporters; on the *dexter* ſide, a lady richly attired, holding out a bunch of ſtrawberries to a ſtag, proper, the ſupporter on the *ſiniſter* ſide.

Motto; *Thou ſhalt want ere I want.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Creling, in the county of Roxburgh.

CRAWFURD Lord CRAWFURD.

THE ſirname of Crawfurd is of great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland, is certainly local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crawfurd in Clydſdale, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be uſed in this country.

The immediate anceſtor of this family was

I. Galfridus de Crawfurd, a man of rank and diſtinction in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon, who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's coll. and Chartul. of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane, This Galfride, was witneſs to a charter of Roger biſhop of St. Andrews, concerning the freedom and independency of the monaſtery of Kelſo, *anno* 1189.

Chartul. of Coldinghame penes eundem. p. 107. He was witneſs alſo to another charter of the ſame biſhop, to the monaſtery of Coldingham, *inter* 1189, and 1202, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

There flouriſhed about this time Gualterus de Crawfurd, who is likewiſe mentioned in a charter of Roger biſhop of St. Andrews, *ante* 1202. Whether he was brother to Galfride, or of another family, we cannot determine, but he appears to have been anceſtor of the Crawfurds of Lowden, Kilbirnie, *&c.* Ibid. p. 103.

Galfridus was father of

II. Sir Reginald de Crawfurd, who was witneſs to a charter of Richard le Bard, to the monaſtery of Kelſo, together with his three ſons, *viz.*

1. *William.*
2. *John*, and
3. *Adam* Crawfurds, *anno* 1228. Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 160.

What became of William and Adam, ſir Reginald's eldeſt and third ſons, we can give no account, but he was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon,

III. Sir John de Crawfurd, deſigned *dominus de eodem, miles*, in ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Newbottle and Kelſo. Chartul. of Kelſo and Newbottle.

He left iſſue only two daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to Archibald lord Douglas, who got with her part of the lordſhip of Crawfurd, with ſeveral other lands, of whom the earls of Douglas, Angus, *&c.* are deſcended.

His ſecond daughter, married to ſir David Lindſay knight (anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd) who got with her the barony of Crawfurd, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Sir John dying without male iſſue, *anno* 1248, in him ended the male line of the firſt branch of the noble and ancient family of Crawfurd.

Chron. of Melroſs.

They carried for arms,

Gules; a feſs, *ermine*.

LINDSAY Earl of CRAWFURD.

THE noble and illuſtrious name of Lindſay is of very great antiquity in Scotland; but there are many different accounts of their origin.

Some ſay, that a man of conſiderable rank and courage, who gave great aſſiſtance to king Kenneth II. in his wars againſt the Picts, about the year 838, was the firſt of the ſirname of Lindſay in this country.

Sir William Dugdale, in his baronage, mentions ſeveral conſiderable families of the name of Lindſay in England, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; that their ſirname was local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and manor of Lindſai, in the county of Eſſex.

L[illegible] Boe- t[illegible] Aber- c[illegible], &c.

Our beſt antiquaries therefore are of opinion, that one of theſe Lindſays, having contracted a friendſhip with king Malcolm Canmore, when in England, came with him to Scotland, where he ſettled, and had ſeveral lands beſtowed upon him by that generous prince, particularly the lands of Wachopdale, *&c.* and that he was progenitor of the Lindſays in Scotland. Certain it is they began to make a figure in this country, in the reign of king Alexander I. who was ſon of king Malcolm Canmore, ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1107, and died, *anno* 1124: and in the reigns of king William the Lion, and king Alexander II. there were a number of patriots and great men of that ſirname in Scotland, which is atteſted by all Scotch hiſtorians.

Ib. & Fordun.

There flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. two brothers, Willielmus and Walterus de Lindſay, but which of them was the eldeſt, we ſhall not pretend to determine.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hiſtorical col. p. 351, 2, &c.

I. WILLIELMUS de LINDSAY, was the undoubted progenitor of this noble family, and is documented by many authentic writs. He appears to have been much about the court of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

He was witneſs to moſt of the charters and donations made by that good prince to the religious; and alſo to thoſe of his ſon Henry, Prince of Scotland.

In a donation of Prince Henry to the monaſtery of Kelſo, Willielmus de Lindſay, together with John biſhop of Glaſgow, Willielmus *nepos regis*, Duncanus *comes*, Hugo de Morville, Herbertus *camerarius*, David Olifard, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1147, in which year John biſhop of Glaſgow died.

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes Macfarlane, p. 268.

In a charter of king David I. of a donation to the ſame monaſtery, Willielmus de Lindeſai, prince Henry the king's ſon, Hugo de Morville, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

Ibid. p. 320.

In another charter of king David, of a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, the witneſſes are Willielmus de Lindeſai, Willielmus de Somerville, and Henricus comes, the king's ſon, *&c.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 1.

This William de Lindſay was alſo witneſs to a donation of king David, of the church of Forgund, to the priory of St Andrews, together with his brother Walterus de Lindſay, Walterus de Riddel, *&c. ante annum* 1153.

Chartul. of St Andrews, penes eund. p. [illegible]

He made a donation to the monks of Newbottle, of the peat-moſs of Locharret, called Ulniſhtrochar, *ante annum* 1160; a true proof of his being poſſeſſed of lands in Mid-Lothian.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. [illegible]

He is mentioned in many other charters and donations of king David, but 'tis needleſs to inſert them here.

He left iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *William* his heir.

2. *Robert* de *Lindſay*, who got from his father the lands of Locherwood, or Locharret, which appears from a donation made by this Robert to the monks of Newbottle, of the peat-moſs of Locharret, called Ulniſhtrochar, *quam pater ſuus illis dedit, &c.* This is alſo confirmed by king William; Matthew, biſhop of Aberdeen, Duncan, earl of Fife, and Robert de Quinci being witneſſes, *inter annum* 1172, and 1195. *David filius Roberti dominus de Locharret*, confirms the liberty of the ſame moſs to the monaſtery of Newbottle: Joceline, biſhop of Glaſgow, who died *anno* 1199, being witneſs to the confirmation. Robert *dominus de* Locharret, ſon of David, renewed and confirmed the ſame donation; and his daughter and heireſs, Margaret Lindſay, was married to ſir John Hay, anceſtor of the mar-

Ibid. p. 2[illegible]8.

Ibidem.

tereſt of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war.

He attended king Charles II. to the battle of Worceſter, where he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner, was carried to the tower of London, where he was long confined, his eſtate ſequeſtrated, and he was particulary excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno*, 1654.

Printed act of Indemnity.

He married lady Mary Leſly, daughter of Alexander, earl of Leven, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVIII. James fourth lord Cranſton, who married Anne, daughter of ſir Alexander Don of Newton, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William* his heir.
2. *Alexander Cranſton*, Eſq; who died at Darien, without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. William, 5th lord Cranſton, who married lady Jean Ker, daughter of William, marquis of Lothian, by whom he had ſeven ſons, and five daughters.

1. *James*, now lord Cranſton.
2. *William*, who died young.
3. *Archibald*.
4. *Alexander*.
5. *William Henry*, a Captain in the army.
6. *Charles*.
7. *George*.

1. Daughter, *Jane*, died young.
2. *Anne*, married to —— Selby, Eſq;
3. *Elizabeth*.
4. *Jane*.
5. *Mary*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. James, ſixth lord Cranſton, who married Miſs Brown, an Engliſh lady, by whom he hath four ſons.

1. *William*, maſter of Cranſton.
2. *Brown*.
3. *James*.
4. *Charles*.

ARMS.

Gules, three cranes, *argent*.

Creſt; a crane ſleeping, with the head under its wing, holding up a ſtone with its right foot.

Supporters; on the *dexter* ſide, a lady richly attired, holding out a bunch of ſtrawberries to a ſtag, proper, the ſupporter on the *ſiniſter* ſide.

Motto; *Thou ſhalt want ere I want*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At Creling, in the county of Roxburgh.

CRAWFURD Lord CRAWFURD.

THE ſirname of Crawfurd is of great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland, is certainly local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crawfurd in Clydſdale, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be uſed in this country.

The immediate anceſtor of this family was

I. Galfridus de Crawfurd, a man of rank and diſtinction in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon, who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's coll. and Chartul. of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane,

This Galfride, was witneſs to a charter of Roger biſhop of St. Andrews, concerning the freedom and independency of the monaſtery of Kelſo, *anno* 1189.

Chartul. of Coldinghame penes eundem. p. 107.

He was witneſs alſo to another charter of the ſame biſhop, to the monaſtery of Coldingham, *inter* 1189, and 1202, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

Ibid. p. 103.

There flouriſhed about this time Gualterus de Crawfurd, who is likewiſe mentioned in a charter of Roger biſhop of St. Andrews, *ante* 1202. Whether he was brother to Galfride, or of another family, we cannot determine, but he appears to have been anceſtor of the Crawfurds of Lowden, Kilbirnie, *&c.*

Galfridus was father of

II. Sir Reginald de Crawfurd, who was witneſs to a charter of Richard le Bard, to the monaſtery of Kelſo, together with his three ſons, *viz.*

1. *William*.
2. *John*, and
3. *Adam* Crawfurds, *anno* 1228.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 160.

What became of William and Adam, ſir Reginald's eldeſt and third ſons, we can give no account, but he was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon,

III. Sir John de Crawfurd, deſigned *dominus de eodem*, *miles*, in ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Newbottle and Kelſo.

Chartul. of Kelſo and Newbottle.

He left iſſue only two daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to Archibald lord Douglas, who got with her part of the lordſhip of Crawfurd, with ſeveral other lands, of whom the earls of Douglas, Angus, *&c.* are deſcended.

His ſecond daughter, married to ſir David Lindſay knight (anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd) who got with her the barony of Crawfurd, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Sir John dying without male iſſue, *anno* 1248, in him ended the male line of the firſt branch of the noble and ancient family of Crawfurd.

Chron. of Melroſs.

They carried for arms,

Gules; a feſs, *ermine*.

LINDSAY Earl of CRAWFURD.

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Leſly, Boethius, Abercromby, &c.

Our beſt antiquaries therefore are of opinion, that one of theſe Lindſays, having contracted a friendſhip with king Malcolm Canmore, when in England, came with him to Scotland, where he ſettled, and had ſeveral lands beſtowed upon him by that generous prince, particularly the lands of Wachopdale, *&c.* and that he was progenitor of the Lindſays in Scotland. Certain it is they began to make a figure in this country, in the reign of king Alexander I. who was ſon of king Malcolm Canmore, ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1107, and died, *anno* 1124: and in the reigns of king William the Lion, and king Alexander II. there were a number of patriots and great men of that ſirname in Scotland, which is atteſted by all Scotch hiſtorians.

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There flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. two brothers, Willielmus and Walterus de Lindſay, but which of them was the eldeſt, we ſhall not pretend to determine.

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He was witneſs to moſt of the charters and donations made by that good prince to the religious; and alſo to thoſe of his ſon Henry, Prince of Scotland.

In a donation of Prince Henry to the monaſtery of Kelſo, Willielmus de Lindſay, together with John biſhop of Glaſgow, Willielmus *nepos regis*, Duncanus *comes*, Hugo de Morville, Herbertus *camerarius*, David Olifard, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1147, in which year John biſhop of Glaſgow died.

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes Macfarlane, p. 208.

In a charter of king David I. of a donation to the ſame monaſtery, Willielmus de Lindeſai, prince Henry the king's ſon, Hugo de Morville, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

Ibid. p. 320.

In another charter of king David, of a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, the witneſſes are Willielmus de Lindeſai, Willielmus de Somerville, and Henricus *comes*, the king's ſon, *&c.*

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This William de Lindſay was alſo witneſs to a donation of king David, of the church of Forgund, to the priory of St. Andrews, together with his brother Walterus de Lindſay, Walterus de Riddel, *&c. ante annum* 1153.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 365.

He made a donation to the monks of Newbottle, of the peat-moſs of Locharret, called Ulniſhtrochar, *ante annum* 1160; a ſure proof of his being poſſeſſed of lands in Mid-Lothian.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 5.

He is mentioned in many other charters and donations of king David, but 'tis needleſs to inſert them here.

He left iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *William* his heir.

2. *Robert* de *Lindſay*, who got from his father the lands of Locherwood, or Locharret, which appears from a donation made by this Robert to the monks of Newbottle, of the peat-moſs of Locharret, called Ulniſhtrochar, *quam pater ſuus illis dedit*, *&c.* This is alſo confirmed by king William; Matthew, biſhop of Aberdeen, Duncan, earl of Fife, and Robert de Quinci being witneſſes, *inter annum* 1172, and 1195. *David filius Roberti dominus de Locharret*, confirms the liberty of the ſame moſs to the monaſtery of Newbottle; Joceline, biſhop of Glaſgow, who died *anno* 1199, being witneſs to the confirmation. Robert *dominus de* Locharret, ſon of David, renewed and confirmed the ſame donation; and his daughter and heireſs, Margaret Lindſay, was married to ſir John Hay, anceſtor of the marquis

Ibid. p. 7 & 8.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 9.

quis of Tweeddale, who with her got the lands of Locharret. This is documented by a charter of William, ſon of ſir John de Haya, *dominus de Locharret*, confirming to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *peteram de Locharret, quæ vocatur Ulniſhtrochar, quam Robertus de Lindſay, filius David, quondam dominus de Locharret, et ipſius pater illis dedit, &c.* the witneſſes are William biſhop of St. Andrews, ſir Hugh Berkelay, juſticiar of Lothian, William de Sinclair, *vicecom. de* Edinburgh, *&c. inter annum* 1279, and 1298, in which laſt year the biſhop died. (*Vide* Title *Marquis of Tweeddale.*)

We now return to the firſt William, who died before 1160, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartul. of Kelſo, p. 334.

II. Sir **WILLIAM de LINDSAY**, who is witneſs in a charter of king Malcolm IV. of a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *ante annum* 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

He was one of the hoſtages for king William, at a convention with the king of England, *anno* 1174.

Ibid. p. 325.

He is witneſs alſo to a charter of the ſame prince, to the ſaid monaſtery of Kelſo, together with Hugh the chancellor, William de Somerville, Herbert de Maxwell, *&c.* and is then deſigned *Willielmus de Lindſay, juſticiarius, &c. inter* 1189, and 1199, in which laſt year the chancellor died.

This ſir William appears to have had conſiderable poſſeſſions in lands, both in the counties of Clidſdale and Mid-Lothian, by his donations to the religious.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 19.

Willielmus de Lindſay dedit, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, monaſterio de Newbottle, quandam partem terræ ſuæ de Crawfurd, &c. to which earl David the king's brother, and David de Lindſay his ſon and heir, are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1195.

He died betwixt 1195, and 1200, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Book of orig. charters pen. Macfarlane. Vol. I, p. 20.

III. Sir **DAVID de LINDSAY**, who is witneſs to a charter of confirmation of king William, together with Alexander the king's ſon, Bricius biſhop of Murray, David the king's brother, Hugo Normanville, Thomas Fraſer, *&c. anno* 1200.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 296.

He was alſo witneſs to a charter of David earl of Huntington, to the priory of St. Andrews, together with Duncan earl of Fife, Malcolm his ſon, &c. *anno* 1202.

Chartul. of Dunfermline, p. 216.

He was likewiſe witneſs to a charter of confirmation of king Alexander II. of all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the abbacy of Dunfermline, together with *Matthæus cancellarius, Henricus de Baliol camerarius, Petrus de Ramſay, Robertus de Haya, &c. anno* 1227.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 17 & 18.

He confirmed his father's donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, of a certain part of the lands of Crawfurd, which was alſo confirmed by the king; *donationem illam quam pater ſuus Willielmus de Lindſay dedit, et quam ipſe Willielmus tenuit de Swano filio Thoræ, &c.* the witneſſes are David *frater regis*, Walter de Lindſay, David de Quincy, Robert de Quincy, Alanus de Somerville, *&c.* By which donation it appears, that the Lindſays were proprietors of part of the barony of Crawfurd, before ſir David married the heireſs thereof.

This ſir David was a brave and gallant man, and made a great figure in the reigns of king William, and king Alexander II.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and memoirs of Mr. Thomas Crawfurd, M. S.

He married the daughter and co-heireſs of ſir John de Crawfurd, by whom he got the barony of Crawfurd, which afterwards became the chief title of the family.

By her he had iſſue three ſons,

1. Sir *David*.

Chartul. of Dunfermline Melroſe, Kelſo, &c.

2. Sir *William*, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. and was witneſs to many of his charters, particularly one with Patrick earl of March, and David Olifard, *anno* 1234. He was *Cancellarius regis, juſticiarius Loudoniæ, &c.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 23.

3. *Gerard de Lindſay*, who confirms the donations to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *quas Willielmus de Lindſay avus ſuus, et David de Lindſay frater ſuus primogenitus fecerunt, &c. teſtibus domino David de Lindſay, juſticiario Loudoniæ, Gilberto Fraſer, &c.*

Sir David died *anno* 1230, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir **DAVID de LINDSAY**, who was the firſt we find deſigned *dominus de Crawfurd*, tho' his grandfather was certainly in poſſeſſion of part of that barony, as before obſerved.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

This ſir David made a great figure, and was in high favour with king Alexander II. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace betwixt Scotland and England, *anno* 1244.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 22.

He made ſeveral donations to the religious, and confirmed to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *totam terram illam in territorio de Crawfurd, quam Willielmus de Lindſay avus ſuus dedit in perpetuam eleemoſinam, et quam David de Lindſay pater ſuus confirmavit dicto monaſterio, &c.*

Ibid. p. 18 and 19.

He made another donation to the ſame monaſtery, *pro anima fratris ſui Willielmi, quandam partem terræ, in territorio ſuo de Crawfurd*, to which *Reginaldus de Crawfurd vicecomes* *de Ayr*, Archibald *de* Douglas, and John *de* Crawfurd, are witneſſes. Alſo a donation to the monaſtery of Balmerinoch, of an annuity out of his miln of Kirkhuet, *anno* 1233. All which are confirmed by two charters of king Alexander II. *viz. donationes illas quas David de Lindſay filius David fecit monaſterio de Newbottle, Balmerinoch, &c.* dated in 1238 and 1240, before theſe witneſſes, Patrick earl of Dumbar, Walter Comyn earl of Menteith, Walter Olifard juſticiar of Lothian, and John Maxwell chamberlain to the king, *&c.*

Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 259

Ibid. p. 20. and 21.

He made many other donations to the religious, with which we ſhall not trouble our readers; but he appears to have been poſſeſſed of ſeveral other eſtates, beſides his barony of Crawfurd, *viz.* the lands of Byres, Barnwyvel, Garmiltoun, *&c. &c.*

Ibid. Lives of the officers of ſtate, Chartul. of Dunfermline. Sir James Dalrymple, &c.

In the year 1255, he was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, and is then deſigned *David de Lindſay dominus de Crawfurd, &c.* He was alſo that ſame year appointed one of the king's privy council, *&c.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 90. Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 262.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

The Lindſays, before this æra, were become very numerous, and there were many great men, and ſome conſiderable families of that ſirname, which, at this diſtance of time, cannot eaſily be connected with their chief, *viz. Willielmus de Lindeſay camerarius Scotiæ, ante annum* 1188. *Walterus de Lindſay, vicecom. de Berwick, temp. Alexandri regis II. Idem in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, anno* 1275. John biſhop of Glaſgow, *et camerarius Scotiæ, anno* 1279. *Patricius filius domini Hugonis de Lindſay, anno* 1280. The Lindſays of Ormiſton, Kirkmichael, Wachop, *&c.* John Lindſay, governor of Perth.

Original writs penes Macfarlane. Chartul. of Newbottle, Levenax, Dunfermline. Lives of the officers of ſtate, &c.

Johannes de Lindſay was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that obliged themſelves to ſupport and ſtand by Margaret, grandchild and heir of king Alexander III. to be queen of Scotland, *&c. anno* 1284, *&c. &c. &c.*

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

We now return to ſir David, who left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. Sir *William Lindſay* of Craigie, which lands he obtained by marrying the daughter and heireſs of ſir John Hoſe, knight, *&c.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, and Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 262.

He died before 1280, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir ALEXANDER de LINDSAY *dominus de Crawfurd*, who was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of Margaret queen of Scotland with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

He was a great patriot, and ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of Scotland. He joined the brave ſir William Wallace, and became one of the ſureties for the good behaviour of Robert, (afterwards king Robert Bruce) *anno* 1298, and was particularly excepted out of an act of indemnity granted by king Edward I. of England to the Scots, *anno* 1304.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 517 and 565.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *David*, his ſucceſſor.
2. Sir *James de Lindſay*, who was with king Robert Bruce at the ſlaughter of John Comyn in February 1305-6, and is deſigned *propinquus*, or, near kinſman to king Robert.
3. Mr. *William Lindſay*, who was bred to the church, and was made great chamberlain of Scotland by king Robert Bruce, *anno* 1317.

Buchanan, & Fordun, vol. II. p. 228.

Chartul. of Dunfermline, p. 499. Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 268.

VI. Sir DAVID LINDSAY, *dominus de Crawfurd*, was one of the great barons of Scotland who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of our country, *anno* 1320, and was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1323.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Rymer. tom. III. p. 1025.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle of ſome lands in Crawfurd, and is deſigned *David de Lindſay, dominus de Crawfurd, filius et hæres quondam domini Alexandri, &c.* dated *anno* 1328.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 10. & 26.

He married Helen, daughter and co-heireſs of Alexander lord Abernethy, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, *viz.* the lands of Downie in Angus, Cairny, Dunboig and Countryhills in Fife, and Chamberlain-Newton in Roxburghſhire; and, in conſequence of this marriage, the family quartered the arms of Abernethy with their own.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Memoirs of the family. Niſbet, &c.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *David*, his apparent heir.
2. Sir *Alexander Lindſay*, who married Catharine, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir John Stirling knight, by whom he got the lands and barony of Gleneſk; but he being killed in the ſervice of his country at the battle of Halidon-hill, without iſſue, *anno* 1333, the barony of Gleneſk went to his brother David.

Haddington's collections.

Sir David died in an advanced age, *anno* 1348.

VII. DAVID, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir David Lindſay, lord of Crawfurd, ſucceeded his brother in the barony of Gleneſk, as before obſerved.

He was a youth of great ſpirit and courage, and highly eſteemed by king David II. whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and there loſt his life, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, leaving a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

VIII. Sir DAVID LINDSAY, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1348, and was deſigned *dominus de* Crawfurd *et* Gleneſk.

He was a man of great parts, and was often employed by the eſtates of the kingdom in negotiations of importance, which he always managed with dexterity and honour.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 657 & 711.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about king David's liberty, in the years 1349 and 1351, which was not finally accompliſhed till the year 1357.

He married——, daughter of———, by whom he had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *James*.
2. Sir *Alexander Lindſay* of Gleneſk, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. Sir *William Lindſay* of Byres, of whom the preſent earl of Crawfurd is deſcended.

He died *anno* 1356, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. tom. V. p. 724.

IX. Sir **James Lindsay**, who, being likewiſe a man of parts, was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about the king's liberty, and is then deſigned *filius et hæres apparens domini David*, &c. *anno* 1351.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 46.

He was afterwards one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who were inveſted with full powers to negotiate the king's redemption, which they happily accompliſhed *anno* 1357; and he is then deſigned *Jacobus de Lindſay, dominus de Crawfurd*, &c.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 57.

He married Ægidia, daughter of Walter, lord high ſteward of Scotland, by Marjory, daughter of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

Sir *James*,——and two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Maxwell of Pollock.
2. *Marjory*, married to ſir Henry Douglas of Lochlevin.

He died *anno* 1370, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Chart. in rotul. Roberti II.

X. Sir **James Lindsay**, *dominus de Crawfurd*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, from king Robert II. *Jacobo de Lindſay, nepoti noſtro, militi*, of the lands of New-Foreſt in Galloway, all erected into one free barony, to him, and his heirs, &c. Dated at Perth 10th Auguſt 1374.

Ibid. inter annos 1375 & 1384.

He got alſo another charter from the ſame prince, (*dilecto nepoti ſuo*) of the whole barony and caſtle of Crawfurd, &c. to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, (*dilecto filio ſuo*) David de Lindſay, knight, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander, brother to the ſaid David, &c. &c. &c. He got alſo charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

The original in the public regiſter.

This ſir James, with his uncle ſir Alexander, were in the parliament that recognized king Robert III's title to the crown, *anno* 1371.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 50 & 338.

He was twice appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh in the years 1374 and 1381, and is then deſigned *Jacobus dominus de Lindſay*.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 395.

He had the misfortune to kill in a duel ſir John Lyon, chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1381, whereby he greatly incurred the king's diſpleaſure, tho' he was afterwards reconciled to him, and pardoned.

He had a conſiderable command at the battle of Otterburn under the earl of Douglas, where the Scots obtained a victory over the Engliſh, *anno* 1388.

He died without iſſue, *anno* 1397, and was ſucceeded by his firſt couſin and heir-male, ſir David, ſon of his uncle ſir Alexander of Gleneſk, to whom we now return.

Char. in arch. regis David.

IX. Sir **Alexander Lindsay** of Gleneſk, before-mentioned, (ſecond ſon of ſir David, grandfather of the laſt ſir James,) got from his father the lands and barony of Gleneſk, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, from king David Bruce, *anno* 1364.

Ibidem.

He got alſo, from the ſame prince, charters of the lands and baronies of Newdeſk, Innercarity, &c. &c. in the ſhire of Kincardin, *inter* 1365 and 1368.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 584.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat about a peace with the Engliſh, and ſettling the marches on the borders, *anno* 1368.

Ibid. p. 633.

He was afterwards one of the guarentees of a truce with the Engliſh, to ſubſiſt for fourteen years, *anno* 1369.

He died before 1378, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *William*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir **David Lindsay**, (afterwards earl of Crawfurd,) a man of a noble ſpirit, and fine accompliſhments.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 57.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti II. inter 1378 & 1384.

He married lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. and got a charter, under the great ſeal, from that prince, *dilecto filio ſuo, David de Lindſay, militi*, &c. of the ſuperiority of the lands of Cambow in Fife. Alſo charters of the lands of Strathnairn, in Inverneſs-ſhire, with the lands of Gleneſk, and others in the ſhires of Aberdeen and Forfar.—All granted to his beloved ſon, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander de Lindſay, his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother William, *&c. &c. &c.*

Chart. in rotulis Roberti III. 1391.

He got likeways charters from king Robert III. of the lands of Gleneſk, and ſeveral others: alſo 40 l. ſterling *per annum*, out of the great cuſtoms of Aberdeen, *&c.* all granted *Davidi Lindſay de Gleneſk, militi, dilecto fratri regis, &c. &c.*

He ſucceeded to his couſin ſir James, as before noticed, *anno* 1397, was afterwards deſigned *Dominus de Crawfurd et Gleneſk*.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Fordun, v. II. p. 422.

And being in great favour with king Robert III. was, by that prince, created earl of Crawfurd, *anno* 1398.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 381.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about a peace, and obtained a ſafe conduct from the king of England, *Davidi de Lindſay comiti de Crawfurd, cum centum equitibus in comitiva ſua, &c. anno* 1404.

Ibid. p. 461,

He was alſo named one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1406.

By the ſaid lady Catharine Stewart, he left iſſue five ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *David de Lindſay.*
3. *William* of Cairny.
4. *Ingram*, who was biſhop of Aberdeen, *anno* 1442.
5. *Bernard*, who was killed at the battle of Vernoil in France, *anno* 1424.

1. Daughter, *Mathilda*, married to Archibald, earl of Douglas, duke of Turenne, and mariſhal of France.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Douglas of Lochlevin.

The earl died before 1412, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer's fœd. tom. VIII. p. 429.

XI. **Alexander**, ſecond earl of Crawfurd, who got a ſafe conduct to travel thro' England, *anno* 1406, and is then deſigned *primogenitus comitis de Crawfurd*.

Ibid. tom IX. p. 418.

He got afterwards a ſafe conduct to go up to England, to negotiate ſome affairs of ſtate, *anno* 1416, and is then deſigned *comes de Crawfurd*.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 125, and 307.

In 1421, he was one of the Scotch commiſſioners ſent to treat with the Engliſh, about the king's liberty. He became one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424; and, being a man of good parts, was afterwards in great favour with his majeſty.

Char. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1425.

He married Mariota, daughter and heireſs of David Dunbar of Cockburn, ſon of George, earl of March, by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons.

1. *David*, who died before his father without iſſue.
2. *Alexander*, deſigned maſter of Crawfurd, who became his father's heir.
3. *Walter Lindſay* of Edzel, of whom the earl of Balcarras is the lineal repreſentative.
4. *William* of Lekoquhy, anceſtor of the Lindſays of Evelick.
5. *John Lindſay* of Pitcairly, who was killed at the battle of Brechin.
6. *James Lindſay*, who was keeper of the privy ſeal, *anno* 1453, and accompanied Eleanora, daughter of king James I. when ſhe went to be married to Sigiſmund, archduke of Auſtria.——He married a lady of conſiderable rank and quality, near Augsburg, with whom he got a good eſtate, and whoſe poſterity ſtill ſubſiſt, and have large poſſeſſions in that country.

This earl was killed at the battle of Arbroath, *anno* 1445, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Hauthornden Glaſg. edit. p. 69.

XII. **Alexander**, third earl of Crawfurd, nicknamed earl Beardy.

He gained the battle of Arbroath, where his father was unhappily killed, *anno* 1445, as before obſerved.

He was made heretable ſheriff of Aberdeen, and bailie of the abbay of Scoon, *anno* 1446.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace concluded with the Engliſh, and one of the wardens of the marches, *anno* 1451; and that ſame year was appointed one of the ambaſſadors to the court of England.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 254, & 286.

But afterwards, having engaged in an aſſociation with his couſin, the earl of Douglas, and others, who were in arms againſt the king, he raiſed a conſiderable body of men in the north, was encountered by the king's troops near Brechin, under the command of the earl of Huntly, and was defeated on 18th May 1452; after which he ſubmitted to the king, and was again received into favour.

Hauthornden p. 86, and Buchanan.

He married Marjory, daughter of ſir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, earl of Crawfurd.
2. Sir *Alexander Lindſay* of Auchtermonzie, who ſucceeded to the earldom, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir James Maule of Panmure.

He died *anno* 1458, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. **David**, fourth earl of Crawfurd, a man of great parts, ſteady honour, loyalty and integrity; was often employed in foreign negotiations, which he managed with prudence and dexterity, and was dignified with the higheſt titles that could be conferred upon a ſubject.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 549, 575, & 774.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors to the court of England, *anno* 1465; and again in 1466; alſo in 1473, when a truce was concluded.

He had the chief management of ſeveral other negotiations in 1474, 1483, 1484, and 1485, and always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed juſticiar benorth the Forth, lord high admiral and great chamberlain of Scotland, and was created duke of Montroſe, May 10th 1488.

Hathornden, p. 156.

In June thereafter, he was one of the chief commanders, on the king's ſide, at the field of Bannockburn, where his royal maſter was ſlain.

Haddington's collections,

He was then forfeited, by the ruling faction at the time, for his loyalty and adhering to the intereſt of his lawful prince; but king James IV. was pleaſed to reſtore him to the eſtate and honours of Crawfurd, "to him "and his heirs, *&c.*" but to the title of duke of Montroſe only for life, September 19th 1489.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of James, lord Hamilton, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Crawfurd, who married lady Janet Gordon, daughter of George, earl of Huntly, but died before his father, without iſſue, *anno* 1492.

2. *John*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of —— Carmichael of Meadowflat, by whom he had two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Blair, Eſq; to whom ſhe had a ſon, Alexander, who obtained from David, ſeventh earl of Crawfurd (ſon and heir of Alexander, ſixth earl, uncle, heir-male, and ſucceſſor of John, the fifth earl) the lands of Balmyle and Potento, in Perth-ſhire, in extinction of his and his mother's right to the earldom of Crawfurd, as heir of line to the fourth earl, by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1527.

His 2d daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to David Lyon of Brakie, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1494, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 92.

XIV. **JOHN**, fifth earl of Crawfurd, who ſat in the parliament of Scotland when the queen's jointure was ſettled, *anno* 1504.

Hathornden, Abercrombie &c.

He was a man of great honour, courage, and reſolution, and highly eſteemed by king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, *anno* 1513, having married Mariota, daughter of Alexander, lord Home, by whom he had no iſſue, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

XIII. Sir **ALEXANDER LINDSAY** of Auchtermonzie, before mentioned, who was ſixth earl. He was ſecond ſon of the third earl of Crawfurd, and brother of the duke of Montroſe.

Memoirs of the family of Crawfurd, penes comitem de Balcarras.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Campbell of Ardkinlas, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Lindſay*, Eſq;

His daughter, lady ——, married to ſir Archibald Douglas of Kilſpindie, treaſurer of Scotland.

He died *anno* 1517, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

XIV. **DAVID**, ſeventh earl of Crawfurd, who married, 1ſt, lady Mariana Hay, daughter of William, third earl of Errol, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Crawfurd.

2. *John Lindſay*, Eſq;

He married, 2dly, Iſabel, daughter of —— Lundie of that ilk, by whom he had a daughter,

Iſabel, married to John, lord Borthwick.

Crawfurd's peerage.

XV. **ALEXANDER**, maſter of Crawfurd, firſt ſon and apparent heir of David, ſeventh earl, married Jean, daughter of William lord Sinclair, by whom he had a ſon,

David, who ſucceeded to the earldom, of whom afterwards, —— and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to James lord Ogilvie, anceſtor of the earl of Airly.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to John Erſkine of Dun, ſuperintendent.

This Alexander, maſter of Crawfurd, and his brother John, were extremely cruel and unnatural to their father. They ſeized his perſon, impriſoned and fettered him, took poſſeſſion of his houſes and revenues; for which they were tried, and found guilty, at a juſtice-court, held in Dundee.

M, S. hiſt. of the family, & Crawfurd's peerage

The old earl, being moſt juſtly provoked, thought fit to diſinherit them; and therefore aſſigned and diſponed his eſtate and honours (with the approbation of the crown) in favours of his couſin, David Lindſay of Edzel, who, failing heirs of his own body, was the next heir-male of the family. The original diſpoſition, which is ſtill extant, is dated 20th December 1541; about which time Alexander, the maſter, was killed in Dundee; and his brother died without iſſue.

The earl died in 1542, and was ſucceeded by the ſaid David Lindſay of Edzel, in virtue of the above diſpoſition; but he generouſly conveyed back the eſtate and honours of Crawfurd to David, ſon of the ſaid maſter, above mentioned, the lineal heir of the family; but with this expreſs proviſion, that, failing heirs-male of this David's body, the eſtate and honours of Crawfurd ſhould go to the heirs-male of Edzel, *&c.*

He likewiſe reſerved to himſelf the title of earl for life, with a ſufficient proviſion to ſupport him according to his quality.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, & Crawfurd's Peerage,

He died in the year 1570, and was ſucceeded in the eſtate and honours by

XVI. **David**, eighth earl of Crawfurd, ſon of the maſter, and grandſon of David, th ſeventh earl.

Ibid. Mac-Kenzie, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of cardinal Bethune (the old earl, and the cardinal being the parties contracters) by whom he had four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. Sir *Henry Lindſay*, who ſucceeded to the earldom, of whom hereafter.

3. Sir *Alexander Lindſay*, gentleman of the bedchamber to king James VI. and created lord Spainzie. *Vide*, Title *Spainzie*.

4. Sir *John Lindſay* of Benſho and Woodhead.

His daughter, lady *Helen*, was married to ſir David Lindſay of Edzel.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 53.

XVII. **David**, ninth earl of Crawfurd, who got a ſafe conduct from queen Elizabeth to paſs through England, in his way to France, *anno* 1590.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by whom he had no iſſue.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Crawfurd, & Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 173.

He married, 2dly, lady Grizel Stewart, daughter of John, earl of Athole, by whom he had a ſon,

XVIII. **David**, tenth earl of Crawfurd, who ſucceeded him, and married Jean Ker, daughter of Mark, lord Newbottle; but dying in 1621, without male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his uncle,

XVII. Sir **Henry Lindsay** (ſecond ſon of the eighth earl) who was eleventh earl of Crawfurd, and married, 1ſt, Beatrix, daughter and heireſs of George Charteris of Kinfauns, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *John Lindſay* of Kinfauns, knight of the bath, who died before his father without iſſue.

2. *George*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Shaw of Sauchie, by whom he had alſo two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, who died without iſſue.

2. *Lewis*, or *Ludovick*, who ſucceeded his brother George.

Ibidem.

Earl Henry died in 1623, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. **George**, twelfth earl of Crawford, who married lady Anne Sinclair, daughter of George earl of Caithneſs; and dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

XVIII. **Ludovick**, thirteenth earl of Crawford, a man of ſtanch honour and integrity, who, in his early years, betook himſelf to a emilitary life, went into the ſervice of the king of Spain, and ſoon roſe to the degree of a general officer. But his love to his country, and his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family, made him return to Scotland at the breaking out of the civil war, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in his majeſty's ſervice, that he was impriſoned by the parliament, but, by the intereſt of his friends, was enlarged, *anno* 1641.

Reſcinded acts of parl. ad annum, 1641.

In 1643, he had the command of a regiment of horſe in the royal army at the battle of Lanſdown, where he performed the part of a gallant officer.

Clarendon, folio edition, v. II. p. 218, 220.

He was afterwards taken priſoner at Newcaſtle by the Scotch army, and ſent to Edinburgh, where he was confined by the parliament, his eſtate ſequeſtrated, himſelf condemned to ſuffer death, and excepted from pardon, *anno* 1644; but his life was ſaved by his couſin the earl of Lindſay, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, then a man of great power and intereſt; upon which he made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours (failing heirs-male of his own body) in favours of this John earl of Lindſay, the oldeſt cadet of his family, the laird of Edzel, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Balcarras, his then undoubted heir-male. *Vide*, Title *Balcarras*, page 59.

Reſcinded acts of parl. ad annum, 1644.

This deed was made while the earl was in priſon, and ratified by the parliament on 16th July 1644.

Ibidem.

It was alſo confirmed by king Charles II. *anno* 1650, and again ratified by parliament after the reſtoration, *anno* 1661.

Bp. Guthrie's memoirs.

The old earl ſtill perſiſted in his loyalty, was with Montroſe at the battle of Philiphaugh, *anno* 1645, was excepted from pardon by the parliament, *anno* 1647, and was again excepted in the commiſſion to the committee of eſtates for pardoning rebels, *&c.* *anno* 1648.

Reſcinded acts of parl. &c.

After the murder of the king, he went abroad, and died in Spain, without iſſue; and, according to the above mentioned reſignation and ſettlement, his eſtate and honours devolved upon John, earl of Lindſay, who thereby became the fourteenth earl of Crawfurd.

LINDSAY Earl of CRAWFURD and LINDSAY.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

VIII. Sir **DAVID LINDSAY**, *dominus de Crawfurd et Glenesk*, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David Bruce, was the eighth generation of the illuſtrious houſe of Crawfurd, in a direct male line, and left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *James*, his ſucceſſor, whoſe only ſon died without iſſue.

2. Sir *Alexander*, who carried on the line of the family of Crawfurd.

Char. in arch. regis David.

Creations of the nobility, M. S. in bibliotheca juridica, Edr.

I. 3. Sir **WILLIAM**, progenitor of this noble family, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, from king David II. of the lands and barony of Byres, in Eaſt-Lothian, to him and the heirs-male of his body, *&c.* dated 17th January 1366, and was created lord Lindſay of Byres by king Robert II. *circa ann.* 1376.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 35.

He was a man of a diſtinguiſhed character, and was appointed one of the hoſtages for keeping a truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1398.

Chart. confirm. Euphemiæ, comitiſſæ palatinæ de Strathearn.

He founded a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, within the cathedral church of St. Andrews, to which he mortified eight pound Scotch *per annum*, payable out of the barony of Aldie, in Strathearn, *anno* 1413.

He married Chriſtian, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir William More of Abercorn, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, whereupon he aſſumed three mollets into his atchievement; and exchanged the lands of Dunnotter with ſir William Keith, great marſhall of Scotland, for the lands of Struthers, in the county of Fife, which afterwards became the chief ſeat of the family.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. *John*, maſter of Lindſay.

2. *William Lindſay* of Garmilton, *in vicecomitatu de Haddington*, whoſe ſon David was deſigned by the title of Mount in Fife.

3. *Alexander Lindſay*.

He died before the year 1424, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **JOHN**, ſecond lord Lindſay of Byres, who was one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of king James I. *anno* 1424.

Rymer's fœd. tom. X. p. 308.

Sir Rob. Sibbald's hiſt. of Fife.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 286.

He was of the privy council to king James II. juſticiar of Scotland benorth the river Forth, and one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary appointed to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1451.

Records of parliament.

He ſat as a lord baron in the parliaments called by king James II. on 6th March 1457, and 1469.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 169.

He married a daughter of Robert Stewart lord of Lorn, by whom he had nine ſons, and four daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *George*, deſigned of Erbottle and Barns, who married a daughter of ——— Inglis of Tarvit, by whom he had an only child, Marjory, married to Mr. Andrew Stewart of Beath, a ſon of the family of Roſyth.

4. *Patrick*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

5. *Walter*, who was, firſt, præceptor of Torphichen; then lord St. John from 1532 till he died in 1557.

6. *James*.

7. *Alexander*.

8. *William*, who married Margaret Chriſtieſon, but died without iſſue.

9. *Archibald Lindſay*, who was chantor of Aberdeen. He mortified ten pounds Scotch *per annum*, payable out of the Barns of Ceres to the chapel of the Holy Trinity of St. Andrews, founded by his grand-father.

His 1ſt Daughter, *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to John, ſon and heir of John lord Seton; and, 2dly, to Robert lord Kilmawers.

2. *Margaret*, married to Henry Wardlaw of Tory, Eſq;.

3. *Chriſtian*, married to Alexander Seton of Parbroath, Eſq;.

4. *Mary*, married to John Hay, lord of Yeſter.

He lived to a great age, died *anno* 1479, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Records of parliament.

III. **DAVID**, third lord Lindſay of Byres, a great patriot, and a man of ſingular worth and merit. He ſat in the parliaments called by king James III. in February and June 1483, and October 1487. He adhered firmly to the intereſt of his royal maſter, never deſerted him in his greateſt difficulties, and was with him when he loſt his life at the field of Stirling or Bannockburn, in June 1488.

He was afterwards arraigned by the parliament, before whom he made a bold and undaunted defence, which is fully recorded in Pitſcottie's hiſtory, and ſufficiently ſhows the integrity of his heart, and his firm and ſteady attachment to the intereſt of his king and country.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Janet, daughter and heireſs of Walter Ramſay of Carnock and Pitcruvie; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1490, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

III. **John**, fourth lord Lindſay of Byres, who got charters under the great ſeal from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Byres and others, *inter* 1492 and 1498.

Ibid. ad annum 1495.

He married Mariota, daughter of ſir William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had only two daughters.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *Margaret*, married, firſt, to Richard lord Innermeath; and, ſecondly, to ſir James Stuart of Beath, paternal anceſtor of the earl of Murray; and heired both their eſtates.

Nisbet's append. p. 138.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to her couſin, ſir William Baillie of Lamington, and had iſſue.

He dying without male iſſue, *anno* 1498, was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother,

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 64 and 92.

III. **Patrick**, fifth lord Lindſay of Byres, fourth ſon of John the ſecond lord beforementioned, who was witneſs to the ſettlement of the queen's jointure *anno* 1504.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Haddington's collections, p. 539.

He got a charter of confirmation from king James IV. of the lordſhip of Byres, Abercorn, Philpſton, Duddingſton, Craigforth, in Stirling-ſhire, Glendovan in Perth-ſhire, Pitedie and Mount in Fife, Sanquhar-Lindſay in Air, *&c.* 1ſt December 1508.

He was conſtituted ſheriff of Fife, *anno* 1519.

Martin's genealog p. 237, and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Iſabella, daughter of ——— Pitcairn, of that ilk, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *John Lindſay* of Pitcruvie, his apparent heir.

2. *Patrick*, laird of Kirkforthar, anceſtor of the Lindſays of Kirkforthar, and others.

3. *William Lindſay* of Pyotſtoun, of whom are deſcended Robert Lindſay of Pitſcottie, the hiſtorian; alſo the Lindſays of Wilmerſton, and others.

He died *anno* 1526.

Ibidem, and lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 368.

IV. Sir **John Lindsay** of Pitcruvie, maſter of Lindſay, firſt ſon and apparent heir of Patrick the fifth lord, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Lundy of Balgony, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*.

2. *David Lindſay* of Scotſtoun.

His daughter, *Janet*, was married to ſir David *Murray* of Balvaird.

He died before his father, *anno* 1525, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **John**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1526, and was the ſixth lord Lindſay of Byres.

Chart. in pub archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Newton, Duddingſton, Duntarvy, Corſtoun, and a great many others, *inter* 1530 and 1550.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family, and Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1526.

He married lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three ſons, and ſix daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. Mr. *John Lindſay*, who died in France.

3. *Norman* of Kilwhiſs, of whom the Lindſays of Newton of Nydie were deſcended, but are now extinct.

1ſt Daughter, *Iſabel*, married to Norman Leſlie, maſter of Rothes.

2. *Catharine*, married to Thomas Myreton of Cambo.

3. *Margaret*, married to David Beaton of Melgum, ſon of the cardinal.

4. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to Henry, maſter of Sinclair; and, 2dly, to ſir George, ſon of ſir Robert Douglas of Lochlevin.

5. *Helen*, married to Thomas Fotheringhame of Pourie.

6. *Elizabeth*, married to David Kinnier of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1563, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. **Patrick**, 7th lord Lindſay, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Byres, and many others, *inter* 1570 and 1585.

The original is in the college of Glaſgow.

He was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and was one of the nobles that ſigned the aſſociation in defence of the young king, *anno* 1567.

He married Eupham, daughter of ſir Robert Douglas of Lochlevin by Margaret Erſkine, ſiſter of John earl of Mar, by whom he had a ſon,

Martin's genealogies, and Crawfurd's Peerage.

James his heir,———and two daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to James maſter of Rothes.

2. *Maulſlie*, married to William Ballingall of that ilk.

He died on the 11th January, 1589, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VII. James, eighth lord Lindſay of Byres, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo magiſtro de Byres, filio et hæredi apparenti Patricii domini Lindſay de Byres, &c.* of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1580 and 1590.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Eupham Leſlie, daughter of Andrew Earl of Rothes by Iſabel Hamilton, daughter of James lord Evandale, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

Crawfurd's Peerage, and Martin's genealog. p. 288.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.
1. Daughter, *Jean*, married to Robert Lundie of Balgonie.
2. *Catharine*, married to John Lundin of that ilk.
3. *Helen*, married to John lord Cranſton.

After his father's death, he got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Lindſay de Byres*, of ſeveral baronies, *inter* 1590 and 1600.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1601, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Robert, ninth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Lindſay*, of the lands and barony of Finhaven, the lands and foreſt of Clova, Innerarity, *&c*, *anno* 1608.

Ibid. ad annum 1608.

He married Anne, daughter of Laurence lord Oliphant by Chriſtian daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Anne, married to Alexander Falconer, firſt lord Halkerton.

And dying, November 9th, 1609, without male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

VIII. John, tenth lord Lindſay, who married lady Chriſtian Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage, Scots compend. &c.

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Helen, married to ſir William Scot of Ardroſs.

He died at Bath, 9th July, 1616, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. John, eleventh lord, who, being a man of parts and great intereſt, was created earl of Lindſay by king Charles I. *anno* 1633.

In the beginning of the civil war he joined the parliament, and was appointed one of their committee, *anno* 1640; a privy counſellor for life, *anno* 1641; and that ſame year was conſtituted lord high treaſurer of Scotland by the king, in the room of the earl of Traquair, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion by parliament.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

Ibidem.

In 1643, he was appointed, by parliament, one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, and on the 26th July 1644, he got the earl of Crawfurd's reſignation ratified in parliament.

Ibidem.

In 1645, he, upon the death of John earl of Lauderdale, was appointed preſident to the parliament, and one of the committee of eſtates for bringing in public money.

Ibidem, and lives of the officers of ſtate.

But being truly loyal in his heart, and deteſting the methods that were uſed by the parliament of England, to bring the king into ſuch diſtreſs, in 1648 he made ſuch a vigorous appearance, in raiſing forces for the relief of his Majeſty, then a priſoner in the iſle of Wight, that in 1649, he was entirely laid aſide by the Scotch parliament, and the office of treaſurer was taken from him.

Ibidem.

After the murder of his royal maſter, he adhered firmly to the intereſt of his ſon king Charles II. and carried the ſceptre at his coronation at Scoon, *anno* 1650; but having got a commmiſſion from his majeſty to raiſe forces for his ſervice, he, with ſeveral other lords, was ſurpriſed at Elliot in Angus by the Engliſh, and ſent priſoner to the tower of London, where he continued till the happy reſtoration, *anno* 1660.

King Charles, in conſideration of his great loſſes and ſufferings, was pleaſed to reſtore him to the treaſurer's office, 19th January 1661, which he reſigned, in favours of his ſon-in-law the earl of Rothes, *anno* 1664.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 419.

He likewiſe got the title of earl of Crawfurd confirmed to him by parliament, in conſequence of the reſignation and entail made by Ludovick the laſt earl, as mentioned under the title of earl of Crawfurd, whereby he became the 14th earl.

He married lady Margaret, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton by lady Anne Cunninghame daughter of James earl of Glencairn, by whom he had iſſue, two ſons, and four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Patrick*, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Crawfurd, of whom afterwards.
1. Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to John Duke of Rothes.
2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to Thomas earl of Haddington.
3. Lady *Helen*, married to ſir Robert Sinclair of Stevenſon.
4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to David earl of Northesk.——And all had iſſue.

The earl died in 1676, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. William, fifteenth earl of Crawfurd, and ſecond of Lindſay, who was a great promoter of the revolution in 1688.

Chart. in pub. archiv. He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies in his lifetime, *Wilielmo domino Lindſay, &c, inter* 1664 and 1672.

In 1689, he was made preſident of the privy council, and one of the lords of the treaſury.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Johnſton, daughter of James earl of Annandale by lady Henriet daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Colonel *James*, who was killed at the battle of Almanza, *anno* 1708.
3. Mr. *Patrick Lindſay*.

His daughter, lady *Henriet*, was married to William Baillie of Lamington, Eſq;

He married, 2dly, lady Henriet Seton, daughter of Charles earl of Dunfermline by lady Mary Douglas daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem. *Thomas Lindſay*, Eſq;—and ſix daughters,

1. Lady *Anne*.
2. Lady *Chriſtian*.
3. Lady *Margaret*.
4. Lady *Helen*.
5. Lady *Suſan*.
6. Lady *Catharine*, married to Patrick Lindſay, Eſq; deſcended of the family of Kirkforthar, who was governor of the Iſle of Man, and provoſt of Edinburgh.

He died, *anno* 1698, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. John, ſixteenth earl of Crawfurd and third of Lindſay, who being bred to the army had ſeveral conſiderable commands, and was one of the privy council to queen Anne, anno 1702.

In 1707, he was made a brigadier general, and was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, in the firſt Britiſh parliament.

In 1708, he was made a major-general; and, in 1710, a lieutenant-general.

In 1713, he was appointed colonel of the ſecond troop of horſe-grenadier-guards.

He married Emilia, daughter of James lord Down eldeſt ſon of Alexander earl of Murray, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters. Scots comp.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William Lindſay*, Eſq; a captain of the royal navy, who died without iſſue.

1. Daughter, Lady *Catharine*, married to John Wemyſs, Eſq; an officer in the army.
2. Lady *Mary*, married to —— Campbell of Glenſaddel, and hath iſſue.

He died *anno* 1714, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. John, ſeventeenth earl of Crawfurd, and fourth of Lindſay, who betook himſelf early to a military life, and was for ſeveral years colonel of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards.

In 1733, he was gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, and the next year got the command of a regiment of foot.

In 1734, he was a volunteer in the imperial army on the Rhine.

In 1739, he was alſo in the imperial army in a battle againſt the Turks, when he received a dangerous wound in his thigh.

In 1740, he had the command of the ſecond troop of horſe-grenadier-guards, after which, he was colonel of the royal Scotch dragoons.

He was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth Britiſh parliaments.

He married lady Jean Murray, daughter of James duke of Athole; ſhe died ſoon after the marriage, at the baths at Aix in Germany.

The earl, after ſtruggling ſeveral years with the wound in his thigh, languiſhed and died, *anno* 1749; and having no iſſue, the ſeveral dignities of earl of Crawfurd and Lindſay devolved upon his couſin and heir-male, George viſcount Garnock, deſcended of Patrick, ſon of John earl of Crawfurd, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. Patrick, ſecond ſon of John fourteenth earl of Crawfurd, married Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir John Crawfurd of Kilbirnie in the ſhire of Air, upon whom ſir John ſettled his whole eſtate, to them and their heirs whatever, they being obliged to carry the name and arms of Crawfurd, *&c*.

By her, he had iſſue, three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Patrick Crawfurd*, Eſq:
3. Captain *Archibald Crawfurd*.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to David earl of Glaſgow.
2. *Anne*, married to Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly, brother and heir of James earl of Panmure.
3. *Magdalene*, married to George Dundaſs of Duddingſton, Eſq;

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **John**, who was created viſcount Garnock by queen Anne, *anno* 1703. *Vide* Title *Garnock*.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute by Agnes eldeſt daughter of ſir George MacKenzie of Roſehaugh, by whom he had five ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *John*.
3. *James*.
4. *David*.
5. *Charles*.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*.
2. *Anne*.
3. *Magdalene*.

He died *anno* 1709, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **Patrick**, ſecond viſcount Garnock, who married Miſs Home daughter of George Home of Kelly, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, a youth of great hopes, who died before his father, without iſſue.
2. *George*, his heir.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, died an infant.
2. *Janet*, died unmarried.
3. *Chriſtian-Graham*, married to Patrick Bogle, Eſq;

He died *anno* 1737, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. **George**, third viſcount Garnock, who, upon the death of John ſeventeenth earl of Crawfurd, *anno* 1749, ſucceeded to the honours of that noble family, as before noticed, and is the eighteenth earl of Crawfurd and fifth of Lindſay, by the name of George Lindſay Crawfurd, earl of Crawfurd, *&c.*

He married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtree-hill, Eſq; in the ſhire of Ayr, by whom he hath three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, lord Lindſay.
2. *Robert*.
3. *Bute*.

1. Daughter, lady *Jean*.
2. Lady *Mary*.

ARMS.

Quarterly 1ſt, and 4th, *Gules*, a feſs cheque, *argent* and *azure*: 2d and 3d, *or*, a lyon rampant, *gules*, ſuppreſſed with a ribbon, *ſable*.

Creſt; on a wreath, an oſtrich, proper, holding in its beak a key, *or*.

Supporters; two lions ſejant, *gules*.

Motto: *Endure furth*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Struthers, in the county of Fiſe, *&c.*

CRICHTON Lord CRICHTON, Viſcount FRENDRAUGHT.

The noble and ancient ſirname of Crichton is mentioned by our hiſtorians, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and ſome antiquaries trace their origin even higher; but it is probable their ſirname is local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crichton in the ſhire of Edinburgh, which has been long in the poſſeſſion of this family.

The firſt of them we find upon record is Thurſtanus de Crichton, who is witneſs to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe, *anno* 1128; tho' it appears from our hiſtories, that there were ſeveral great men of this ſirname, betwixt the time that this Thurſtanus lived and the reign of king Alexander II. yet as we cannot exactly connect them, we ſhall deduce their deſcent, by authentic documents, from

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. **Willielmus de Crichton**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. and in a charter of Maldwin earl of Lenox, to Stephen de Blantyre, is deſigned *Willielmus dominus de Crichton, &c.* the charter is without date, but by the witneſſes muſt have been before 1240.

Chartul. of Levenax, pen. MacFarlane, p. 44.

He lived after the year 1260, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **Thomas de Crichton**, who was one of thoſe great barons or freeholders that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in Mid-Lothian, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 659.

By Eda, his wife, he left iſſue three ſons,

1. *Nicholaus de Crichton*.
2. *William*, anceſtor of the Crichtons of Sanquhar and Dumfries. *Vide* Title *Dumfries*.
3. *Thomas Crichton*, burgeſs of Berwick, whoſe ſon William makes a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, for the ſafety of the ſouls

Chartul. of Newbottle penes MacFarlane, p. 1.

of

his father, Eda his mother, Nicholas, ſir John de Crichton, *&c.* The charter is dated 27th May 1388.

Chartulary of Newbottle,

Thomas died about 1300, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. NICHOLAUS de CRICHTON, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

IV. Sir JOHN, deſigned *dominus de* CRICHTON, who is mentioned in the above donation of his couſin Thomas, and is witneſs in ſeveral charters of king David Bruce, wherein he is deſigned *Joannes de Crichton, miles, &c.*

Ibid. & Nisbet, vol. I. p. 284.

In a charter of Radulphus *dominus de* Cranyſton, Johannes *dominus de* Crichton is a witneſs, *circa* 1340.

Chartul. of Soltray, chart. 54.

And dying before the year 1358, left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William de Crichton.*

2. *John Crichton*, who obtained the baronies of Hounam and Crailing, *in vicecomitatu de Roxburgh*, upon the reſignation of William Landales, biſhop of St. Andrews, *anno* 1367.

Chart. penes MacFarlane.

Sir John was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir WILLIAM de CRICHTON, who is deſigned *dominus ejuſdem*, in a charter of Alexander Lindſay of Ormiſton, confirmed by king David II. *anno* 1368.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king Robert II. a charter of the lands of Breadwood, *anno* 1375.

Ibidem.

And is witneſs in a charter of Alexander de Ramſay, together with William earl of Douglas, *anno* 1382.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 54.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *John.*

2. *Stephen Crichton* of Cairns, father of George earl of Caithneſs, and James Crichton, firſt of the family of Ruthven.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir JOHN CRICHTON of that ilk, who married Chriſtian (but of what family we know not) by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 26.

VII. Sir WILLIAM CRICHTON of Crichton, who was a conſummate ſtateſman, and made a great figure in the reigns of king James I. and II.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, *inter* 1430 and 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The firſt public appearance he made was in 1423, when he went to England, with ſome others of the young nobility, to congratulate king James I. upon his marriage, where he got much into that prince's favour, and received the honour of knighthood before the ſolemnity of his coronation, *anno* 1424, and was ſoon thereafter appointed one of his majeſty's privy council, and gentleman of his bedchamber.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308.

Upon king James II's acceſſion to the crown, he was conſtituted chancellor of Scotland, by the eſtates of the kingdom, and had the tuition of the young king during his non-age. He was made governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and created lord Crichton, *anno* 1445, *&c.*

He founded and endowed the collegiate church of Crichton, with conſent of ſir James Crichton of Frendraught, his ſon and heir, *anno* 1449.

Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 285.

As the life and actions of chancellor Crichton, are fully ſet forth in the lives of the officers of ſtate, to that we refer our readers.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 26, &c.

By Agnes, his wife, he left iſſue a ſon,

James, — and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander earl of Huntly.

2. *Agnes*, married to Alexander lord Glammis.

And, dying in 1455, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. JAMES, ſecond lord Crichton, who was knighted by king James I. at the chriſtening of his ſon, king James II. *anno* 1430.

Fordun, vol. II.

He married Janet, daughter and co-heir of James Dunbar earl of Murray, by whom he got the lands and barony of Frendraught, and was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, under the deſignation of *dominus de Frendraught*, *anno* 1440.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 113. & Chart. in pub. archiv.

And, dying in 1469, left iſſue three ſons.

1. *William*, lord Crichton, his heir.

2. *Gavin*, who married Margaret ——, by whom he got a great many lands in the barony of Kirkmichael, in Dumfries-ſhire.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *George Crichton.*

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. WILLIAM, third lord Crichton, who married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king James II. but having joined his brother-in-law, Alexander, duke of Albany, in his unnatural rebellion againſt his own brother, king James III. he was tried by parliament, found guilty of treaſon, and forfeited, *anno* 1483.

Stuart's hiſt. of the royal family.

Records of parliament.

By the ſaid lady Margaret Stewart he left iſſue a ſon,

James, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to George earl of Rothes.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. Sir James, only ſon of William, third lord Crichton, got the eſtate of Frendraught, upon the reſignation of Janet Dunbar, heireſs thereof, his grand-mother, which being veſted in her perſon, could not fall under the forfeiture of William, lord Crichton, her ſon, *anno* 1483, before-mentioned.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In this deed, which is dated *anno* 1492, he is deſigned James, ſon and heir of the deceaſt William lord Crichton, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He got afterwards a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught, militi*, of the lands of Hilton, Malar, Kirktoun-Malar, *&c.* dated 13th December 1511.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Conzie, and others, in Aberdeen-ſhire, dated 15th May 1531.

Ibidem.

And another charter, *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught, militi, et hæredibus ſuis maſculis, taliæ, &c.* of the lands and barony of Frendraught, of the lands and barony of Inverkeithing, and ſeveral others in the ſhires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Perth, dated 19th November 1535.

He married Catharine, daughter of William lord Borthwick, and died betwixt 1535 and 1539, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. William, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Crichton de Frendraught*, of the lands of Inverkeithing (*alias* Convith) in the ſhire of Banff, to him and Agnes Abernethy his ſpouſe, *&c.* dated the 15th day of Auguſt 1539.

By the ſaid Agnes Abernethy, daughter of Alexander lord Salton, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

XII. Sir James, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught militi*, of the lands of Bognie, and others in the ſhires of Aberdeen and Banff, *inter* 1547 and 1569.

He married lady Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Marſhal, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*.
2. *George*, who got from his father part of the lands and barony of Frendraught, which he afterwards reſigned in favours of his nephew ſir James.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

His daughter *Agnes*, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned daughter of ſir James Crichton of Frendraught, future ſpouſe of John Leſly, ſon and apparent heir of William Leſly of Tullieferry, dated 8th September 1572.

Sir James lived to a great age, and died *inter* 1592 and 1594.

XIII. James, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir James Crichton of Frendraught, was deſigned by the title of Auchingowl, and married Janet, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Leſmore, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Sir *James*, — and a daughter,
——, married to the laird of Meldrum.

He died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. Sir James, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught militi, villæ et terrarum de Darbey, &c.* in the ſhire of Aberdeen, 4th January 1594.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He got likeways another charter, under the great ſeal, of the whole lands and barony of Frendraught in Aberdeen-ſhire, the lands and barony of Convith in Banff-ſhire; alſo all and ſundry the lands of Auchingowl, Martoun, Badneyn, Bognie, *&c. &c.* to him, his heirs-male, and aſſigneys whatſomever, dated 10th of Auguſt 1599.

He left iſſue a ſon,
Sir *James*, his heir, — and a daughter,
Mary, married to Patrick lord Oliphant.
He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. Sir James Crichton of Frendraught, who got a charter from king Charles I. *Jacobo Crichton de Frendraught militi, villæ et terrarum de Monkſhill pro principali, et terrarum de Lachintully et Tullieben in ſpeciali, warrantum, &c.* dated in 1633.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyaliſt, and firm friend of king Charles I. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord viſcount Frendraught, to him and his heirs-male. The patent is dated 20th Auguſt 1642, *hæredibus maſculis et ſucceſſoribus quibuſcunque*.

Hiſt. of the family of Sutherland, pen. comitem de Sutherland.

He married lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of John earl of Sutherland (in January 1619) by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*.
3. *George*.
4. *Francis*.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*.
2. *Iſabel*.
3. *Margaret*.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVI. James, ſecond viſcount Frendraught, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the lands and barony of Frendraught, to and in favours of James Crichton younger of Frendraught, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William Crichton, his ſecond brother-german, and the heirs-male of his

his body; which failing, to George Crichton, his third brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Francis Crichton, his fourth brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his father's neareſt heir-male whatſomever, *&c.* The charter is dated in the month of Auguſt 1441.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Leſly, daughter of Alexander earl of Leven, by whom he had a daughter,

———, married to ſir James MacGill of Rankeillor.

He married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of ſir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Lewis*, afterwards viſcount Frendraught.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. James, third viſcount Frendraught, who married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon, and ſucceſſor,

XVIII. William, fourth viſcount Frendraught, who dying without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

XVII. Lewis, fifth viſcount Frendraught, ſecond ſon of the ſecond viſcount, who followed the fortune of king James VII. with whom he went to France, and was attainted by parliament, with lord viſcount Dundee, in July 1690.

Records of parliament.

James Crichton of Auchingowl, is now the heir-male of this family, and would have been ſixth viſcount Frendraught, had it not been for the laſt lord's attainder.

MACKENZIE Earl of CROMARTIE.

As the riſe and deſcent of the ancient and illuſtrious name of MacKenzie, is to be found under the title of Seaforth, we ſhall deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

Sir Colin MacKenzie of Kintail, progenitor of the family of Seaforth, married Barbara, daughter of James Grant of Grant, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Kenneth*, who carried on the line of the family of Seaforth.
2. Sir *Roderick*, the firſt of this family.
3. *Colin*, anceſtor of the MacKenzies of Kinnock, *&c.*

I. Sir Roderick MacKenzie, ſecond ſon of ſir Colin of Kintail, was a man of ſingular prudence, great courage and reſolution, and was very inſtrumental in civilizing the northern parts of this kingdom, which was of great ſervice to the nation, and extremely agreeable to his majeſty king James VI. who was pleaſed not only to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, but likeways to give him a grant of ſeveral lands in the north country, then in the crown by forfeiture.

Crawfurd's peerage,

He married Margaret, daughter of Torquill MacLeod of Lewes, upon which he added to his armorial bearing, a mountain in a flame, proper. By her he had iſſue four ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Kenneth MacKenzie*, firſt of the family of Scatwell, whoſe eldeſt daughter Iſabel married to John MacLeod of Contelich, and was mother of John MacLeod of Muiravenſide, Eſq; *&c.*
3. *Colin MacKenzie*, Eſq;
4. *Alexander MacKenzie* of Baloon.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir James MacDonald of MacDonald, Bart.

He died in 1625, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir John MacKenzie, who was created a baronet by king Charles I. *anno* 1628.

He married Margaret daughter and coheireſs of ſir George Erskine of Innerteil, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and brother of Thomas earl of Kellie, by whom he had two ſons, and five daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *Roderick MacKenzie* of Preſtonhall, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Burnet archbiſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had a ſon, Alexander MacKenzie of Fraſerdale, who changed his name to Fraſer, on account of his marrying Æmilia baroneſs of Lovat, by whom he had a numerous iſſue.

Sir John's 1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Roderick MacLeod of that ilk.

2. *Anne*, married to Hugh lord Lovat.
3. *Iſabel*, married to Kenneth earl of Seaforth.
4. *Barbara*, married to Alexander MacKenzie of Garloch.

5. *Catharine*, married to ſir Colin Campbell of Aberuchil.

He died in 1654, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir **George MacKenzie**, a man of ſingular endowments, great learning, well verſed in the laws and antiquities of our country, and an able ſtateſman.

In 1654, he was joined in commiſſion with general Middleton, by king Charles II. to raiſe forces for his majeſty's ſervice, which they did, and maintained a war againſt the Engliſh for above twelve months; but at laſt, being defeated by general Morgan, he was forced to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms.

His majeſty, being perfectly ſenſible of his loyalty and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed, ſoon after his reſtoration, to make him one of the ſenators of college of juſtice, and one of his privy council, *anno* 1661.

In 1678, he was conſtituted juſtice-general, and in 1681 he was made lord regiſter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being in no leſs favour with king James VII. his majeſty, immediately upon his acceſſion to the throne, was pleaſed to create him a peer, with the titles of viſcount Tarbot, lord MacLeod and Caſtle-haven, by letters patent, dated 15th April 1685; and renewed his commiſſion for being lord regiſter, which office he loſt at the revolution; but king William, being no ſtranger to his great abilities, was pleaſed to reſtore him to the lord regiſter's office, *anno* 1692.

About this time he publiſhed, from authentic documents and records, his learned vindication of king Robert III. from the imputation of baſtardy; and rectified an error, which many of our hiſtorians had moſt unaccountably fallen into.

Ibid. Hæred. maſculis, taliæ, &c.

In the beginning of queen Anne's reign, he was conſtituted ſecretary of ſtate, *anno* 1702; and on the 1ſt of January 1703, her majeſty advanced him to the dignity of earl of Cromartie, viſcount and earl Tarbot, lord MacLeod and Caſtle-haven, by patent to his heirs-male, and of tailzie, *&c.*

He was afterwards made juſtice-general, which office he reſigned in favours of Archibald, earl of Iſla, *anno* 1710.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of ſir James Sinclair of May, by whom he had three ſons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, lord MacLeod.

2. Sir *Kenneth MacKenzie* of Cromarty, created a baronet with his father's precedency.

3. Sir *James MacKenzie* of Royſtoun, created alſo a baronet, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

1. Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to David Bruce of Clackmannan.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir George Brown of Coalſtoun.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to Mr. John Sinclair, brother to the earl of Caithneſs, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, counteſs dowager of Wemyſs, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died in 1714, in the 84th year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **John**, ſecond earl of Cromartie, who, *anno* 1685, married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Charles earl of Aboyne, by whom he had no iſſue; he married, 2dly, Mary Murray, daughter of Alexander lord Elibank, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. Captain *Roderick*, who, being intended for the navy, was in the fleet in the bay of Gibraltar *anno* 1726, and obtained leave of his captain to join the land forces that were thrown into that gariſon, where he remained during the ſiege: he ſoon got a pair of colours, and ſometime thereafter a lieutenancy in the royal dragoons, *anno* 1740: he was appointed a captain of foot, and in 1745, was ſent, with a detatchment from Ireland, to join the Britiſh army, then in Flanders, and always behaved well; but the regiment in which he was eldeſt captain was reduced at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. He married ——, and hath iſſue.

3. *William*, who likeways betook himſelf to a military life, and was firſt in the ſervice of the ſtates of Holland, in the Scotch brigade, and afterwards accepted of a commiſſion in the Eaſt-India company's military, *anno* 1737, and went with a naval armament againſt Angria, where he and the whole expedition periſhed in a violent hurricane.

4. *Patrick*, who, being bred to the ſea, has acquired a conſiderable fortune, in the mercantile way.

1. Daughter, lady *Mary*, died young.

2. Lady *Anne*.

He married, 3dly, Anne, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, who died young.

2. *Norman*, who was an officer in the Scotch Dutch, and periſhed at ſea, going from Scotland to Holland with recruits.

3. *Hugh*, alſo an officer in the Scotch Dutch. *Anno* 1757, he raiſed a company in Montgomery's battalion of highlanders, and is now eldeſt captain in that regiment in America.

Lady Æmilia, married to Archibald Lawmont of that ilk, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

He died in 1731, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. GEORGE, third earl of Cromartie, who, having been engaged in the late rebellion 1745, raiſed about four hundred of his clan, who were with him at the battle of Falkirk; and after their retreat to the north, he, with his ſon, lord MacLeod, were ſurpriſed and taken by a party of lord Sutherland's militia, at Dunrobin-caſtle, on the 15th April 1746.

They were ſent priſoners to Inverneſs, and from thence to London, where the earl was confined in the tower, tried by his peers, found guilty of high treaſon, received ſentence of death, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown; but he afterwards got a remiſſion for his life.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Gordon of Invergordon, Bart. by whom he has two ſons, and ſeven daughters.

1. *John*, lord MacLeod, who was convicted of high treaſon, but was pardoned, and is now major to a battalion of foot in the ſervice of Sweden, and aid du camp to his Swediſh majeſty.

2. *George MacKenzie*, Eſq; who is an officer in the Britiſh army.

1. Daughter, lady *Iſabel*, married to admiral George Murray, brother of lord Elibank, and hath iſſue a daughter.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to —— Drayton, Eſq;

3. Lady *Anne*, married to —— Atkins, Eſq;

4. Lady *Carolina*, married to —— Drake, Eſq;

5. Lady *Jean*.

6. Lady *Margaret*.

7. Lady *Auguſta*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, *or*, a mountain in a flame, proper, for MacLeod; 2d, *azure*, a ſtag's head caboſſed, *or*; 3d, *gules*, three legs of a man armed, proper, conjoined in the center at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, and the ſpurs, *or*; 4th, *argent* on a pale, *ſable*, an imperial crown within a double treſſure, counter-floree, with flowers de lis, *gules*.

Creſt; on a wreath, the ſun in its ſplendor.

Supporters; two ſavages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, proper.

MOTTO; *Luceo non uro*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Caſtle-Leod, and New-Tarbat, in Roſs-ſhire.

RAMSAY Earl of DALHOTSIE,

ANTIQUARIES do not exactly agree about the origin of the illuſtrious name of Ramſay.

Some are of opinion, that it came originally from Germany, the armorial bearing being an eagle diſplayed.

Others, with more probability, ſay, from England; that it is local, and was firſt aſſumed from the lands and abbacy of Ramſay, in Nottinghame-ſhire, *&c.*

Certain it is, the Ramſays were ſettled in this country as early as the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124.—And it appears, from Rymer's fœdæra Angliæ, and Prynne's collections, that there were many conſiderable families in Scotland of that ſirname, long before the reign of king Robert Bruce.

It is evident alſo from our hiſtories and records, that (beſides the Ramſays in Mid-Lothian) there were many eminent families of that ſirname in Fife, Angus, and Perth-ſhire, in very early times, *viz.* the Ramſays of Coluthie, Carnock, Corſton, Forthar, Parbroath, Auchterhouſe, Balmain, Banff, and many others, ſome whereof have been hereditary ſheriffs of Angus, ſheriffs of Fife, Edinburgh, *&c.* and have enjoyed the higheſt offices in the ſtate; but whether they are all deſcended from the Ramſays of Dalhouſie, who are certainly the head or chief of the Ramſays in Midlothian, we ſhall not pretend to determine, but ſhall proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family by authentic documents, from

I. SIMON de RAMSAY, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. and Malcom IV. and is witneſs in a grant of the church of Li- **Char. in pub. arch.**

vingſton, in Weſt-Lothian, by *Thurſtanus filius Livingi*, to the monaſtery of Holyrood-houſe, *anno* 1140.

He is alſo witneſs to a charter, in the reign of king Malcolm, wherein William de Morville, conſtable of Scotland, grants the lands of Gilmorſtoun in Mid-Lothian, *Eudulpho filio Uthredi, &c. ante* 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.

Chart. of the Epiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow.

He lived after the year 1170, and left iſſue a ſon,

II. William de Ramsay, who ſucceeded him. In a charter *de libertate eccleſiæ de Coldinghame*, confirmed by king William the Lyon, this William de Ramſay, Duncan earl of Fife, William de Lindſay, Robert de London, Henry de Graham, Hugo chancellor of Scotland, Archibald abbot of Dunſermline, *&c.* are witneſſes, before the year 1198, in which year Archibald abbot of Dunfermline died.

Chartul. of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 22.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Patrick de Ramſay*, who is witneſs in a confirmation charter of king Alexander II. to the abbacy of Dunſermline, *anno* 1227.

Chartul. of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 216.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. William de Ramsay, who was in great favour, both with king Alexander II. and III. which laſt prince conſtituted him one of his council, 1ſt September 1255.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 555.

He was alſo one of the *magnates* that adviſed the king to change his miniſters, which was accordingly done that ſame year.

Ibid. p. 566.

In a charter of Duncan de Laſcels, confirmed by Alexander de Moravia, this William de Ramſay, John de la Haya, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1260.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, penes MacFarlane, p. 412.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. *William*.

2. *Malcolm*, who is witneſs in a charter of William de Valoniis, *anno* 1284.

Ibid. p. 502.

3. *John*, who is witneſs in the ſame charter with his brother Malcolm, and alſo in the following charters with his brother William.

He died before 1262, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. William de Ramsay, who is witneſs in a donation by Symon de Kinneir, to the abbacy of Balmerino, 1ſt September, the 13th year of king Alexander III. and is alſo mentioned in a charter of John of Strathearn, *terrarum de Beeth, &c.* ſigned in the royal apartment in the caſtle of Edinburgh, in the preſence of king Alexander III. —— *Coram dominis Willielmo de St. Claro vicecomite de Edinburgh, Johanne de Lindeſai camerario domini regis, domino Ricardo Straiton, Willielmo de Ramſay, Johanne de Ramſay, Alexandro de Meldrum, Alano de Wachope, Willielmo de Moravia, Thoma Logan, Alano de Camera, et aliis.* — Dated in May 1278.

Chartul. of Dunferm-line, & Mill's M. S. pen. MacFarlane, p. 87.

He died about 1295, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. Sir William, who, in ſeveral authentic writs, is deſigned *Willielmus Ramſay de Dalwolſy, miles, &c.* and is the firſt we find deſigned by that title.

He, with many of his brave countrymen, was forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands lying in Mid-Lothian, *viz.* Dalwolſy, *&c. anno* 1296; and alſo for his lands in the ſhire of Berwick, *viz.* Fowlden, *&c. eodem anno*.

Prynne's coll. vol. III. p. 662.

The Ramſays were now become ſo numerous, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh what family they belonged to, except when they are locally deſigned: there are no leſs than nine of that ſirname that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in different counties, *anno* 1296 and 1297.

Ibidem.

And though this ſir William was afterwards obliged to renew the ſame oath, *anno* 1304, yet being convinced in his own mind, that an oath impoſed by an enemy, who had the power in his own hands, could not bind him againſt the intereſt of his country, he was amongſt the firſt that joined king Robert Bruce, when he begun to aſſert his title to the crown, adhered firmly to his intereſt ever after, and performed many brave and heroic actions in the ſervice of his country, under the conduct of that great prince.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 2015.

His brave friend and couſin ſir Edmund Ramſay was, with others of the chief nobility, carried to London by king Edward I. in 1296, but had the good fortune to get back to Scotland in 1297: he alſo took the firſt opportunity of joining king Robert Bruce, and contributed not a little to the freeing of his country from the oppreſſions of the Engliſh.

Ibidem.

Sir William was one of the worthy patriots, who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolſy, a man of ſingular fortitude and reſolution: a good hiſtorian deſigns him, *nobilis Alexander de Ramſay inter Scotos famoſiſſimus probitate habebatur.*

Ibid. p. 329. & 334.

He performed many glorious actions in the wars againſt the enemies of his country, in the reign of king David II. particularly, he, with remarkable courage and conduct, raiſed the ſiege of Dunbar, then reduced to great ſtraits by the Engliſh, and ſoon after ſurpriſed and took the ſtrong caſtle of Roxburgh, *anno* 1342.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 334.

King David, being perfectly ſenſible of his worth and merit, thought he could never do too much for ſo great a patriot; he therefore made him conſtable of the caſtle of Roxburgh, warden of the middle marches, and ſheriff of the county of Teviotdale.

This was highly reſented by William Douglas, lord of Liddiſdale, who having, by his own valour and conduct, retaken moſt of theſe lands from the Engliſh, and reduced that country to the king's obedience, thought none but himſelf had any title to the chief offices in thoſe parts; he therefore beſet ſir Alexander, when holding a court at Hawick, and ſuſpecting no danger, took him priſoner, and confined him in his caſtle of Hermitage, where, 'tis ſaid, he was ſtarved to death, *anno* 1348.

Ibid. p. 335.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. Sir William Ramsay of Dalwolſy, who, like many of his brave anceſtors, loſt no opportunity of exerting his courage in the wars againſt the Engliſh.

At the battle of Niſbet, he, with ſingular prudence and conduct, drew the Engliſh army into an ambuſcade, whereby the Scots gained a compleat victory, *anno* 1355: Fordun's words are, *miſerunt quendam ſtrenuum, et armis probatum, Willielmum de Ramſay de Dalwolſy, militem, &c.*

Ibid. p. 350.

In a charter of king David II. *de libera foreſta comitatus de Levenax*, William earl of Douglas, Robert de Erſkine, and William de Ramſay, knights, are witneſſes, *anno* 1360.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 16.

Sometime thereafter he put his ſon in poſſeſſion of his eſtate of Dalwolſy, Carington, *&c.* reſerving to himſelf only a liferent thereof.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

He obtained from king David II. for his good and faithful ſervices, an annuity of 20l. Sterling for life, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1362.

Chart. in archiv. regis David.

Alſo a grant of the lands of Nether-Liberton, *Willielmo de Ramſay domino de Dalwolſy militi, et Agnetæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* by a charter, dated the 24th of October 1369.

Ibidem.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Agnes, two ſons.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *David de Ramſay*, who got from his father the lands of Innerleith, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, of king Robert II. dated 2d July 1384.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti II.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir Patrick Ramsay of Dalwolſy, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned of Carington.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, for the ſafety of his own ſoul, and of Margaret his ſpouſe, *&c.* without date; but as William Douglas, lord of Liddiſdale, was a witneſs, it muſt have been granted before 1353, in which year he died.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane p. 53.

In his father's lifetime he made a reſignation of his eſtate of Dalwolſy and Carington, to and in favours of his grandſon Alexander, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to James his ſecond ſon, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to his own heirs whatſomever; upon which reſignation Alexander obtained a charter from king David Bruce, dated 15th June 1367.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

Sir Patrick likeways gave the lands of Mamilcroft, with the cote-yard thereof, lying in the territory of Carington, *in vicecom. de Edinburg, Johanni filio Matthæi, &c.* This charter is afterwards confirmed by king David, *anno regni 40mo.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1369.

He died in 1377, and, by the ſaid Margaret his wife, had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. *James*, mentioned in his father's reſignation.

IX. Sir Alexander, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir Patrick Ramſay of Dalwolſy, was deſigned Alexander of Carnock, in the above reſignation.

He died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

X. Sir Alexander Ramsay, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and, in a charter of king Robert II. to Margaret counteſs of Mar, dated 2d January 1378, he is deſigned *Alexander de Ramſay dominus de Dalwolſy, miles, &c.*

Chart. penes Sinclair de Herdmonſton et Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Catharinæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* to which William earl of Douglas, who died in 1384, is a witneſs.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes Macfarlane, p. 54.

In a charter of confirmation of the donations made by his predeceſſors to the abbacy of Newbottle, he is deſigned *Alexander filius domini Alexandri, &c.* and, by the witneſſes, the confirmation is alſo before 1384.

Ibid. p. 55.

He was inferior to none of his worthy anceſtors, for military ſkill or perſonal reſolution, and ſignalized himſelf particularly in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Homildon, where he unfortunately loſt his life, *anno* 1401.

Hauthornden's hiſt. in vita Jacobi I.

By the ſaid Catharine, his ſpouſe, he left iſſue a ſon,

XI. ROBERT de RAMSAY, who ſucceeded him, and is deſigned *dominus de Dalwolſy*, in a charter of the lands of Barmucks, by Archibald earl of Douglas, to James Dundas of that ilk, *anno* 1416.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XII. Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalwolſy, who, when a young man, obtained letters of ſafe conduct from the king of England, to accompany king James I. into Scotland, *anno* 1423, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at his majeſty's coronation, *anno* 1424.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. X. p. 308.

He was one of the chief commanders with the earl of Angus, at the battle of Piperden, where the Scots obtained a compleat victory over the Engliſh, *anno* 1436.

Hauthornden's hiſt. in vita Jacobi 1mi.

He confirmed a charter of the lands of Crichton to John Borthwick, upon the reſignation of Robert Ramſay of Innerleith, and in this charter, which is dated in 1446, Alexander, his eldeſt ſon and heir, is a witneſs.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made an entail of his eſtate in favours of his grandſon Alexander, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing to his own ſecond ſon Robert, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing to his third ſon George, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his fourth ſon William, and the heirs-male of his body, *&c.* all which is contained in a charter, under the great ſeal of king James II. dated 3d April 1456.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

He got a charter from king James III. *baroniarum de Dalwolſy et Kerington, necnon baroniæ de Foulden in vicecom. de Berwick.* Alſo another charter of the ſame lands, dated 20th March 1473.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This ſir Alexander ſat in the parliament of king James III. wherein Alexander duke of Albany was forfeited, *anno* 1479, and is therein deſigned *dominus de Dalwolſy, &c.*

Extract from the records of parliament, M. S. in the lawiers lib.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had four ſons, according to the above entail.

1. *Alexander.*
2. *Robert.*
3. *George*, who got a charter from king James II. *Georgio Ramſay filio Alexandri Ramſay de Dalwolſy, militis, terrarum de Dalhouſie*, to him and Chriſtian Valance his ſpouſe, *&c.* dated 10th January 1459.
4. *William de Ramſay.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1488.

XIII. ALEXANDER RAMSAY, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir Alexander of Dalwolſy, mentioned in the charter of the lands of Crichton to John Borthwick before noticed, died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XIV. Sir ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalwolſy, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his grandfather, *anno* 1489.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

He was a man of a prodigious ſtature, vaſt ſtrength of body, and great reſolution, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his courage againſt the enemies of his country.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

Nichol de Ramſay.

He married, 2dly, Nicholas Ker, relict of Alexander lord Home, by whom he had a daughter,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1508.

Margaret.

He was in great favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, on 9th September 1513, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. NICHOL de RAMSAY, who was ſerved heir to his father in the lands of Dalwolſy and Carington, on 8th November 1513; and in the lands of Carnock in 1532.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject to king James V. and always ſteady to the intereſt of queen Mary, in the beginning of whoſe reign he got a commiſſion of juſticiary on his lands of Dalwolſy and Carington, *in vicecom. de Edinburgh*, and his lands of Fowlden, *in vicecom. de Berwick*, dated 2d May 1542.

Ibidem.

He married Iſabel, daughter of William lord Livingſton, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *William.*

His daughter, *Janet*, married ———

He died *anno* 1554, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. GEORGE, *dominus de Dalwolſy*, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James V. *Georgio Ramſay filio et hæredi apparenti Nicholai Ramſay de Dalwolſy, baroniæ de Dalwolſy, Carington et Fowlden*, dated 20th May 1528.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Another charter, *Georgio Ramſay feodatario de Dalwolſy et Elizabethæ Hepburn, ſuæ ſponſæ terrarum dominicalium de Dalwolſy*, dated 8th May 1536.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter to them two, *duarum terrarum husbandriarum villæ de Fowlden et terrarum de Ediſlaw*, dated the 14th of March 1553.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Another charter, *Georgio Ramſay domino de Dalhouſie, hæredibuſque, &c. terras dominicales, ſylvas, parkas baroniæ de Dalhouſie,* dated 6th October 1564.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend to queen Mary, and was one of thoſe great barons who entered into that memorable aſſociation in her behalf, on 7th May 1568.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Hepburn of Waughton, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. *Alexander*, who got from his father the lands of Edglaw, in the barony of Carington, *anno* 1560.

Chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

4. *William*, who, in a gift of the eſcheat of John of Carketthill, is deſigned *filius domini de Dalhouſie, &c. anno* 1570.

Ibidem.

1ſt Daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Cranſton of that ilk.

2. ———, married to ſir Walter Riddel of that ilk.

He died in December 1579, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. JOHN RAMSAY of Dalhouſie, who was ſerved heir to his father the 15th day of March 1580.

Retour in Chancerie.

He got a charter from king James VI. to him and his heirs whatſomever, *terrarum baroniæ de Dalhouſie, baroniæ de Carington et baroniæ de Fouldane,* dated the 22d day of October 1589.

He married Marian Ballanden, daughter of ſir John Ballanden of Auchinoule; but died *anno* 1592, without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his nephew George, ſon of his brother James, to whom we now return.

XVII. JAMES RAMSAY, ſecond ſon of George of Dalhouſie, got from his father, with conſent of Nichol his grandfather, a grant of the chaplainry of St. Leonards, *anno* 1548.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *George*, who ſucceeded to his uncle John of Dalhouſie, as before noticed.
2. Sir *John de Ramſay*, who was created viſcount Haddington. *Vide* title *Haddington*.

XVIII. Sir GEORGE, afterwards lord Ramſay, was ſerved heir to his uncle John, *anno* 1601. His retour bears, *quondam Alexander Ramſay de Dalhouſie miles, qui obiit nono die Septembris* 1513, *abavus domini Georgii Ramſay de Dalhouſie, &c.* ſon of the great grandſon of Alexander, killed at Floudon.

Ibidem.

He got a charter from king James VI. *Georgio Ramſay de Dalhouſie, hæredibuſque ſuis, villæ et terrarum de Edington unit. in unam integram baroniam de Edington,* dated 2d March 1593.

Ibid. et chart. penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

In a decreet-arbitral betwixt him and ſir George Douglas, he is deſigned George Ramſay of Dalhouſie, *anno* 1599.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of a great many lands, *domino Georgio Ramſay de Dalhouſie militi,* 23d March 1603.

Ibidem.

And in a contract of wadſet betwixt him and John viſcount of Haddington, he is deſigned his brother-german, *anno* 1614.

Ibidem.

He got a charter, *domino Georgio de Dalhouſie, militi, et dominæ Margaretæ Douglas, ſponſæ ſuæ, terrarum de Balledmouth, Innnerdevot et Samford,* dated 12th September 1615.

Ibidem.

He was a man of fine parts, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who firſt conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and then created him a peer, by the title of lord Ramſay of Melroſs, *anno* 1618. Upon which he got a charter, *Georgio domino Ramſay de Melroſs, militi, terrarum baroniæ de Dalhouſie et Melroſs, &c.* dated the 25th day of Auguſt 1618.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He afterwards, with conſent of the crown, changed the title of Melroſs for that of Dalhouſie, as being the ancient title of the family; upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Ramſay de Dalhouſie,* dated 5th January 1619.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir George Douglas of Ellinhill, brother of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

William, —— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to William Livingſton of Kilſyth.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Ker, daughter of ———, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, who married Giles Baillie.
2. *James*.

And, dying in 1629, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. WILLIAM lord Ramſay, who, in his father's lifetime, was put in poſſeſſion of moſt part of his eſtate, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo filio et hæredi apparenti domini Georgii de Dalhouſie militis, terrarum baroniæ de Dalhouſie, terrarum baroniæ de Kerington, &c. &c.* dated 21ſt July 1612.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyaliſt, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who created him earl of Dalhouſie, lord Ramſay and Carington,

Ibid. Hæredibus maſculis.

on 29th June 1633, by patent to his heirs-male, &c.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

He was appointed high ſheriff of Edinburgh, 24th October 1646, and colonel of the ſhire of Edinburgh's horſe for duke Hamilton's engagement, 4th May 1648.

Bp. Guthrie's memoirs.

And afterwards, for his ſteady attachment to the intereſt of the royal family, he was fined by Oliver Cromwel in the ſum of 1500 l. Sterling, 12th April 1654.

He married lady Margaret Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southeſk, by Margaret daughter of ſir David Lindſay of Edzell, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. Captain *John*, anceſtor of the preſent earl, of whom afterwards.

3. Mr. *James Ramſay*.

4. Captain *William Ramſay*:

1ſt Daughter lady *Marjory*, married to James earl of Buchan.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John Scrimzeour earl of Dundee; and, 2dly, to ſir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan.

3. Lady *Magdalene*, died unmarried.

He died in 1674, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart penes comitem de Dalhouſie.

XX. **George** ſecond earl of Dalhouſie, who was made bailie of the regality of Dalkeith, 20th January 1682, and married lady Anne Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by lady Margaret Livingſton, daughter of Alexander earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *William*.

2. *George*, whoſe genius leading him to a military life, by his courage and conduct he aroſe gradually from an enſign to the higheſt commands in the army. In 1690, after the battle of Valeour, he was made a brigadier and colonel of the Scotch regiment of guards. In 1693, after the battle of Landin, he was made a major-general. In 1702, he was made a lieutenant-general, and commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland, in which office he died, *anno* 1705.

3. *Robert Ramſay*, Eſq;

1ſt Daughter, lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to George lord Roſs; 2dly, to Robert viſcount Oxenford.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Home.

3. Lady *Eupheme*, married to Mr. John Hay.

He died *anno* 1675, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. **William**, third earl of Dalhouſie, a man of great honour and probity, who was by king Charles II. appointed captain of the militia of the ſhire of Edinburgh, *anno* 1678, and lord high ſheriff of the ſame county, *anno* 1682.

Ibidem.

He married lady Mary, daughter of Henry Moor, earl of Drogheda in the kingdom of Ireland, by Alice his wife, daughter of William lord Spencer of Wormlington, in Warwickſhire, anceſtor of the earls of Sunderland, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to lord Haley, in the kingdom of Ireland.

XXII. **George**, fourth earl of Dalhouſie, ſucceeded his father; but had the misfortune to be killed in Holland, by one Mr. Hamilton, *anno* 1696, without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

XXII. **William**, fifth earl of Dalhouſie, who was appointed high ſheriff of Edinburgh, 24th February 1703. He afterwards betook himſelf to a military life, and, by his merit, ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the army.

He was colonel in the Scotch regiment of guards in Spain, where he died, *anno* 1710, alſo without iſſue, which ended the male line of George, eldeſt ſon of William, firſt earl of Dalhouſie, whereby the eſtate and honours devolved upon the next heir male, colonel William Ramſay, ſon of captain John, to whom we now return.

Ibidem.

XX. Captain **John Ramsay**, ſecond ſon of William, firſt earl of Dalhouſie, married —— Sinclair, daughter of ——, by whom he had a ſon,

XXI. Colonel **William Ramsay**, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Dalhouſie, as before noticed, and was the ſixth earl.

He was ſerved and retoured heir to William, the fifth earl, on 9th February, 1711.

Saſine in Chancery.

He was a man of diſtinguiſhed honour and integrity, and married Jean, daughter of George lord Roſs, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, lord Ramſay.

2. *Charles*.

3. *Malcolm*.

1ſt Daughter, lady *Anne*.

2. Lady *Jean*.

He died in October, *anno* 1739.

XXII. **George**, lord Ramſay, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William, ſixth earl of

Dalhouſie, married Jean, daughter of the right honourable Henry Maule of Kelly, brother-german and heir of James, late earl of Panmure, by whom he had ſeven ſons, four whereof died young; the three that ſurvived were,

1. *Charles*, now earl of Dalhouſie.
2. *George Ramſay*, Eſq; advocate.
3. *Malcolm*.

He died in March *anno* 1739, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. **Charles**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grand-father earl William, in October 1739, and is the ſeventh earl of Dalhouſie.

ARMS.

Argent, an eagle diſplayed, *ſable*, beaked and membered, *gules*.

Creſt; on a wreath, an unicorn's head, couped, *argent*, horned and maned, *or*.

Supporters; two griffons, proper.

Motto; *Ora et labora*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At the caſtle of Dalhouſie, four miles ſouth of Edinburgh, &c.

SCOT Earl of DELORAIN.

THE firſt of this noble family was,

I. Lord **Henry Scot**, third ſon of James duke of Monmouth, by Anne dutcheſs of Buccleugh, who, in the 5th year of queen Anne, was created earl of Delorain, viſcount Hermitage, and lord Scot of Golduland, in the ſhire of Roxburgh, by letter patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 29th March 1706.

He was one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the 5th, 6th, and 7th parliaments of Great-Britain; and in 1715 was appointed colonel of the 2d troop of granadier guards.

In 1723, he was made knight of the moſt noble order of the bath, and ſoon thereafter colonel of a regiment of foot, a major-general, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to his majeſty, which offices he enjoyed till his death.

He married Anne, daughter and heireſs of William Duncomb of Battleſden, in Bedfordſhire, one of the lords juſtices of Ireland in 1693, and comptroller of the army-accompts to queen Anne. By her he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Francis*, his heir.
2. *Henry*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, died young.

The earl died *anno* 1730, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **Francis**, ſecond earl of Delorain, who married twice; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1739, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

II. **Henry**, third earl of Delorain, who, from his youth, was diſpoſed to a maritime life, and was ſoon promoted to be a captain in the royal navy.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fenwick, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Henry*, now earl of Delorain.
2. *John Scot*, Eſq;

He died in January 1740, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Henry**, fourth earl of Delorain, viſcount Hermitage, &c.

ARMS.

Or, a bend *azure*, a ſtar between two creſcents of the field, a creſcent for difference.

Creſt; on a wreath, a ſtag trippant, proper.

Supporters; two maidens richly attired in antique habits; their under robe *vert;* the the middle one, *azure;* and the uppermoſt, *gules;* and each plumed on her head with feathers.

Motto; *Amo*.

DENNISTON Lord DENNISTON.

THE ſirname of Denniſton is of very great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland, and is ſaid to have been firſt aſſumed by one Daniel, who, when ſirnames began to be uſed in this country, called his lands and poſſeſſions Daniel's-town, after his own chriſtian name, which, Niſbet and Crawfurd.

which, in proceſs of time, came to be corrupted into Denniſton; and it is certain, that they were for a conſiderable time promiſcuouſly called Danielſttoun and Denniſton.

Dalrymple's appendix, p. 337.

In a charter of the barony of Houſton, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. he is ſaid to be bounded by the lands of Daniel, &c. which, by the ſituation, clearly appears to be the lands afterwards called Denniſton.

Chartul. of Paiſly p. 127.

But the ſirname of Denniſton was certainly uſed before the reign of Malcolm IV. for in the inquiſition, made by David prince of Cumberland, into the poſſeſſions of the church of Glaſgow, Ronaldus Denniſton is a witneſs, *anno* 1116.

The Denniſtons of that ilk, ſaid to be deſcended of this Ronald, came to have vaſt poſſeſſions in lands in the ſhires of Dumbarton, Renfrew, Air, Lanark, Dumfries, &c.

Char. in arch. regis David. an. 1369 and 1370.

Sir John Denniſton, *dominus ejuſd.* is witneſs, in a charter of a donation by Robert lord high ſteward of Scotland, earl of Strathearn, to the monaſtery of Paiſly, *anno* 1360.

He married a daughter of Malcolm Fleimng, earl of Wigton, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in rotul. Roberti II.

Sir *Robert Denniſton*, or *Danielſton*, of that ilk, who, upon his own reſignation, got two charters, under the great ſeal, from king David Bruce, of the lands of Tropwood in Lanark-ſhire, Glencairn in Dumfries-ſhire, &c. *quæ fuerunt domini Johannis de Danielſton, militis, ſui patris, &c.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart in archiv. famil. de Houſton.

Sir *John Danielſton, dominus ejuſd.* who, upon his own reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. of the lands and barony of Mauldeſly, de Law, de Kylcadyow, with many others, *anno* 1375.

He had a ſon,

Ibid. Roberti III.

Sir *Robert Denniſton* or *Danielſton, dominus ejuſd. miles*, who got a grant of the lands of Glencairn from king Robert II. and, upon his own reſignation, got a charter, under the great ſeal, from king Robert III. of the lands and baronies of Danielſtoun, Finlayſtoun, &c. in the barony of Renfrew, to him and his heirs whatſoever, dated at the caſtle of Rothſay, 25th January 1394.

He left iſſue two daughters.

Charta penes comitem de Glencairn.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmawers, anceſtor of the earl of Glencairn, who got with her the lands and baronies of Danielſtoun, Finlayſtoun, Kilmarnock in Dumbarton-ſhire, and Glencairn in Dumfries-ſhire.

Chart. penes dominum Willielmum Maxwell de Calderwood.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, who got with her the lands of Mauldeſly, Kilcadyow, Stainly, &c.

This ſir Robert dying without male-iſſue, in him ended the firſt and principal branch of this ancient family.

There are ſtill ſeveral families of this ſirname ſubſiſting in the weſt of Scotland, of whom Denniſton of Cowgreen, in Dumbarton-ſhire, is ſaid to be lineally deſcended of the Denniſtons of that ilk, &c. Denniſton of Duntraith, Denniſton of Mount-john, &c.

KEITH lord DINGWALL.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

Robert lord Keith, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William, third earl Mariſhall, the ſixteenth generation of that illuſtrious houſe, in a direct male-line, who was killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, his father being then alive.

By lady Elizabeth Douglas, his wiſe, daughter of John earl of Morton, he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William*, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was fourth earl Mariſhall.

2. *Robert de Keith*, who was appointed abbot of Deer in the end of the reign of king James V. and died before the year 1560, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Act of parl. in favour of Andrew Ld. Dingwall, anno 1584.

Andrew de Keith, who being a man of extraordinary parts, and great accompliſhments, was much taken notice of at the court of king James VI. and ſoon became a favourite of his majeſty, who firſt conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and then created him a peer, by the title of lord Keith of Dingwall, *anno* 1584, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

When his couſin, George earl of Mariſhall, was ſent ambaſſador to the court of Denmark, to eſpouſe princeſs Anne a daughter of that crown, as proxy for king James VI. Andrew lord Dingwall accompanied him, and being a man of a graceful and fine appearance, added much to the luſtre of his ſplendid retinue.

The negotiation was happily accompliſhed, to the ſatisfaction of king and court, *anno* 1589; but lord Dingwall dying ſoon thereafter, without iſſue, the honours became extinct.

PRESTON Lord DINGWALL.

THE ſirname of Preſton is certainly local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Preſton, in Mid-Lothian, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be frequently uſed in Scotland.

I. Leolphus de Preston flouriſhed in the reign of king William the Lyon, who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1165, and died *anno* 1214. —— He was father of

II. Leolphus de Preston, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, is deſigned *Leolphus de Preſton filius Leolphi, &c. tempore Alexandri regis II.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 57.

He died before the year 1260, leaving iſſue a ſon,

III. Sir William de Preston (deſigned *miles*) who ſucceeded him, and made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king Alexander III.

After the death of that great prince, he was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that were ſummoned to Berwick by king Edward I. in the competition for the crown betwixt Bruce and Baliol, *anno* 1291.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He was witneſs alſo in a charter with Henry de Preſton, *domino Willielmo de Sto. Claro vicecom. de Edinburg, &c. anno* 1292.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 184.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Nichol de Preston, who was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne vol. III. p. 656.

We find other three of this ſirname, *viz.* William, Henry, and Thomas de Preſtons, ſwearing allegiance to king Edward that ſame year; but we cannot pretend to connect them with this family.

Ibid. p. 661, & 662.

Nichol died in the beginning of the reign of king David II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir John de Preston, a man of ſingular courage and reſolution, and in great favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346; was ſeveral years confined in the tower of London; but was afterwards releaſed for a ranſom, and returned to Scotland.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He is witneſs in a charter of donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, by Patrick de Ramſay, *anno* 1353, in which he is deſigned *Johannes de Preſton, miles, &c.*

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 53.

He was witneſs alſo in a charter of confirmation to John Campbell earl of Athole, dated the laſt day of January, the 30th year of king David's reign, *anno* 1359.

Writs in the charter-cheſt of Craigmiller, and Mr. Mill's collections.

He was appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners, to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1360, and was again nominated an ambaſſador extraordinary, *anno* 1361.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 207, & 305.

There flouriſhed in the minority of king David II. a great patriot, ſaid to be of this family, though we cannot connect him with it, *viz.* ſir Laurence Preſton, who ſignalized himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions, againſt the enemies of his country, *inter* 1330 and 1340; particularly he, with William de Keith, and Robert de Gordon, defeated the Engliſh under the command of general Talbot, whom they took priſoner, *&c. &c.*

Ibid. tom. IV. p. 823, and Fordun, vol. II. p. 317. 325, 326, &c.

Sir John was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir Simon de Preston, who, in his father's lifetime, is witneſs to a charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, in which he is deſigned *filius et hæres apparens domini Johannis, &c. anno* 1360.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 359.

He acquired the lands of Craigmiller from John de Capella, *anno* 1374, which afterwards became the chief ſeat, and one of the titles of the family.

Charta inrotul Roberti Regis II.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Simon*, his heir.
2. Sir *Henry*, a man of great parts, and highly eſteemed by king Robert II. He got a ſhare of 40,000 franks, that were ſent by the king of France, to be divided amongſt his faithful allies the Scots, *anno* 1385. He was joined in commiſſion with ſir Henry Swinton, ſir Henry Douglas, and ſir John Dalziell, to treat of a peace with England, *anno* 1391; and was again named one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the ſame court, *anno* 1392; but whether he had any ſucceſſion or not, we cannot now determine.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 485, 735, &c.

Sir Simon was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir Simon Preston, the firſt we have found deſigned by the title of Craigmiller.

He is witneſs in a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, wherein he is deſigned *filius Simonis, &c. tempore Roberti regis III.*

Chartul. of Dunfermline p. 337.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.
2. *Andrew de Preſton*, anceſtor of the Preſtons of Whitehill, *&c.* of whom afterwards.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Nisbet, vol I. p. 31

Retour in Craigmiller's charter-cheſt and Mr. Mill's collections, &c.

VIII. Sir GEORGE PRESTON ſucceeded his father, and he and his ſucceſſors were promiſcuouſly deſigned by the titles of Preſton, Craigmiller, and Gourton, and were poſſeſſed of ſeveral other lands and baronies.

He died on 2d Auguſt 1424, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor.

Ibid. & chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. JOHN PRESTON of Craigmiller and Gourton, who was ſerved heir to his father *anno* 1424, and married Chriſtian Cockburn, a daughter of the family of Langton, by whom he had a ſon,

Retour in Craigmiller's charter-cheſt, &c.

X. WILLIAM PRESTON of Craigmiller, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Gourton, *anno* 1442.

Chartul. of Dunfermline p. 337.

He is witneſs in a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, in which he is deſigned *Willielmus dominus de Gourton, &c.* *anno* 1452; and, dying the ſame year, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Retour in the charter-cheſt of Craigmiller.

XI. WILLIAM PRESTON of Craigmiller, who was retoured heir to his father *anno* 1453.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, *Willielmo Preſton de Craigmiller, et ſuis aſſignatis, de terris quæ fuerunt Chriſtianæ Cockburn, ſponſæ quondam Johannis Preſton de Craigmiller*, dated at Perth 12th July 1459.

Ibidem.

He got other two charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies, *anno* 1463 and 1471; and dying *anno* 1474, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

Retour in the charter-cheſt of Craigmiller.

XII. Sir SIMON, who got a charter of the lands of Craigmiller, *Simoni de Preſton, militi, &c.* *anno* 1475; and was ſerved heir in general to his father, *anno* 1478.

He had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *William*, who got a charter from his father of ſome lands, to him and Elizabeth Hepburn his ſpouſe, *anno* 1510; but he died without iſſue, *anno* 1512.

2. Sir *George*, his heir.

His daughter, ———, married to ſir William Sinclair of Herdmandſton.

He died *anno* 1519, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Retour in the charter-cheſt of Craigmiller.

XIII. Sir GEORGE PRESTON of Craigmiller, who was retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1520.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter from king James V. *Georgio Preſton de eodem, militi et Iſabellæ Hope-Pringle, ſponſæ ſuæ*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *anno* 1538.

By the ſaid Iſabel, a daughter of the family of Galaſhiels, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. Sir SIMON of Craigmiller, who got a charter, to Simon Preſton (ſon to George of that ilk) and Janet Beaton his ſpouſe, of the barony of Craigmiller in Edinburgh-ſhire, Balgay in Forfar-ſhire, *&c. &c.* upon his father's reſignation, *anno* 1542:

Ibidem.

And a charter of ſeveral other lands, wherein he is deſigned ſon and heir of ſir George Preſton of that ilk, dated 5th June 1543:

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter, to ſir Simon Preſton of that ilk, and Elizabeth Menteith his ſpouſe, of the barony of Preſton, *&c.* *anno* 1549.

By Janet Beaton, his firſt wife, he had no iſſue; but by Elizabeth, daughter of William Menteith of Carſe, he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. DAVID of Preſton and Craigmiller who ſucceeded him, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies in 1576 and 1577.

He left iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. Sir *Richard*, created lord Dingwall, of whom more hereafter.

1ſt. Daughter, ——, married, 1ſt, to James Cunninghame of Drumwhaſſell; 2dly, to Walter MacFarlane of Gartarton.

2. *Magdalene*, married to James Nicholſon of Laſwade.

Retour in Chancery.

He died in February 1593, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir GEORGE of Preſton and Craigmiller, who married a daughter of ——— Hay of Fingaſk, by whom he had a ſon,

James, who died before himſelf, without iſſue; —— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to ſir George Buchanan of that ilk; and dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1609, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

XVI. ROBERT of Preſton and Craigmiller, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, who died laſt infeſt and ſeaſed in the lands of Craigmiller, *&c.* 18th May 1625.

This Robert died without iſſue in December 1639; and his brother lord Dingwall dying alſo without male-ſucceſſion, the male-line of ſir George, eldeſt ſon of ſir Simon, the ſeventh generation of this genealogical account thus ended; and the male-repreſentative of this ancient family is,

Ibidem.

David Preſton of Whitehill, lineally deſcended of Andrew, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir Simon, who was ſerved heir to the laſt mentioned Robert (*ejus pronepos, trinepos, &c.*) 8th April 1640.

We now return to lord Dingwall.

XVI. Sir RICHARD PRESTON, third ſon of David of Preſton and Craigmiller, having been educated at court, and a man of fine parts, became a great favourite of king James VI. who firſt conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, then appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.

He attended his majeſty into England, and was made one of the knights of the bath on 30th July 1603.

Crawfurd's peerage.

In 1607, he had the conſtabulary of Dingwall beſtowed upon him, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Dingwall, by patent to the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, whatſoever.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 26

He married lady Elizabeth Butler, only daughter of Thomas earl of Ormond, widow of Theobald viſcount of Theophelim in Ireland; and he was created earl of Deſmond in that kingdom, on 6th June 1614, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

By her he had only one daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*, his ſole heireſs; and having no male-iſſue, the title of Deſmond became extinct.

Ibidem.

He was drowned in his paſſage from Dublin to England, 28th June 1628, and ſucceeded in the honours of Dingwall by his only child,

Ibid. p. 30 & 37.

XVII. Lady ELIZABETH PRESTON, baroneſs of Dingwall, married to James duke of Ormond, to whom ſhe had iſſue eight ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Thomas*, who died an infant.
2. *Thomas*, earl of Oſſory.
3. *James*, died in infancy.
4. *James*, died in childhood.
5. *Richard*, who was created baron Buttler of Cloughgrenan, viſcount Tulloch, and earl of Arran, on 13th May 1662, with limitation of the honours to the iſſue-male of his brother John.
6. *Walter*, who died young.
7. *John*, created baron of Aghrim, viſcount Clonmore, and earl of Gowran, 13th April 1676, and died without iſſue.
8. *James*, who alſo died in infancy.

Ibid. p. 38.

Ibid. p. 41.

1ſt Daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Philip Stanhope, earl of Cheſterfield, whoſe only daughter, lady Elizabeth, was married to John earl of Strathmore.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to William Cavendiſh, duke of Devonſhire.

Ibid. p. 41.

XVIII. THOMAS earl of Oſſory, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, was a man of fine parts, and made a great figure in his time; but died before his father, *anno* 1680, having married lady Amelia Naſſau, eldeſt daughter of Lewis lord of Beverwert, La Locke, Odyke, &c. &c. by whom he had ſix ſons, four whereof died young, and ſix daughters, three whereof died infants;

1. Surviving ſon, *James*, afterwards duke of Ormond.

2. *Charles*, earl of Arran.

1. Surviving daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to William Richard George, ninth earl of Derby.

2. Lady *Amelia*.

3. Lady *Henrietta*, married to Henry D'Auverquerque, earl of Grantham.

XIX. JAMES, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Thomas earl of Oſſory, ſucceeded his grandfather James, firſt duke of Ormond, *anno* 1688, and was the ſecond duke.

Ibid. p. 41 et infra.

As a ſuccinct account of the life and heroic actions of this truly great man, is to be found in Mr. Lodge's peerage of Ireland, to that we refer our readers; and ſhall only add, that in 1710 he claimed the honour of Dingwall, as being lineally deſcended of Richard the firſt lord. His claim was ſuſtained, and he voted by proxy for the ſixteen Scotch peers elected to ſit in the Britiſh parliament, called to meet on the 25th of November the ſame year.

Ibid. p. 43.

His grace was impeached by the houſe of Commons, 21ſt June 1715, whereupon, being adviſed to avoid the impending ſtorm of a parliamentary proſecution, he retired to France on 8th Auguſt, and was the 20th of that month attainted, his eſtate forfeited, and honours extinguiſhed, &c.

But the Britiſh parliament paſſed an act, 24th June 1721, to enable his brother the earl of Arran, to purchaſe his eſtate, which accordingly he did.

The duke married, 1ſt, lady Anne, eldeſt daughter to Laurence earl of Rocheſter, by whom he had no iſſue. He married, 2dly, lady Mary, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Henry duke of Beaufort, by whom he had a ſon,

Thomas, earl of Oſſory, who died *anno* 1689, in the 9th year of his age.

Alſo five daughters, whereof ladies *Mary*, *Amelia*, and *Henrietta*, died in their infancy; and lady *Elizabeth* died unmarried, *anno* 1750.

Lady *Mary*, married to John lord Aſhburnham; but died without iſſue.

XIX. CHARLES, a younger ſon of Thomas earl of Oſſory, and brother-german of James, ſecond duke of Ormond, was created a peer of Ireland by the titles of baron

Cloughgrenan, viſcount of Tulloch, and earl of Arran, by king William, *anno* 1693; and alſo, that ſame year, a baron of England, by the title of lord Butler of Weſton, *&c.*

MAXWELL Earl of DIRLETON.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

JOHN MAXWELL of Kirkhouſe, a branch of the antient and illuſtrious family of Nithſdale, who married Jean, daughter of ſir Charles Murray of Cockpool, and ſiſter of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James Maxwell* of Innerwick, who was introduced to court by his uncle, the earl of Annandale; and being a man of good parts, and fine addreſs, ſoon became a favourite of king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.

And being no leſs eſteemed by his ſon king Charles I. was, by that prince, not only continued in the bed-chamber, but had ſeveral other favours beſtowed upon him.

Minutes of parliament.

In 1633, he got a ratification of the barony of Innerwick, to him and Elizabeth Bouſſoyne, his ſpouſe, wherein he is called the king's truſty ſervant, *&c.*

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

In 1636, he, and John Cunninghame of Barns, had a penſion ſettled on them for keeping a light on the iſland of May.

Crawfurd's peerage.

And as a further reward of his loyalty and conſtant fidelity, the king was pleaſed to create him earl of Dirleton, *anno* 1646, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

He married Elizabeth de Bouſſoyne, a foreign lady, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William ſecond duke of Hamilton.
2. Lady *Jean*, married to Charles lord Cranburn, ſon and heir of William earl of Saliſbury, and both had children.

But the earl dying without male-iſſue, the honours became extinct.

DOUGLAS Duke of DOUGLAS.

IF a long train of illuſtrious anceſtors, diſtinguiſhed by the higheſt titles, and connected with the moſt auguſt and noble families in Europe, can make any name remarkable and great, there is no ſubject can plead a higher claim than the Douglas; but it is the leaſt part of the glory of this family, that it has been honoured with alliances by marriage into the firſt rank of nobility in Scotland, England, and France, even with crowned heads, having matched eleven times with the royal houſe of Scotland, and once with that of England.

That, beſides the honours conferred on them by their own ſovereigns, they have been dukes of Turenne, counts of Longueville, and mariſhals of France; they were more diſtinguiſhed by their virtue and merit, than by their titles and opulency, and the luſtre of their actions outſhone the ſplendour of their birth.

Hence we ſee them leading the van of our armies in Scotland; ſupporting, by their valour, the kingdom and crown of France, tottering on the head of Charles VII. when reduced to the laſt extremity by the bravery of the Engliſh; raiſing the ſiege of Dantzick, for which they had the higheſt honours conferred upon them; conquering the Saracens in Spain; with many other acts of military glory that have made this family renowned through all the corners of Europe, for which we muſt refer to our hiſtorians, as our buſineſs is more properly genealogy than biography.

The traditional account of the origin of this noble family, tranſmitted to us by hiſtorians, is,

About the year of God 770, in the reign of Solvathius king of the Scots, one Donald Bane, of the weſtern iſles, having invaded the Scotch territories, and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure came ſeaſonably with his friends and followers to the king's aſſiſtance; he renewed the battle, and obtained a compleat victory over the invader. The king being deſirous to ſee the man, who had done him ſo ſignal a piece of ſervice, he was pointed out to him by his colour or complexion, in theſe words of the old Galic or Celtic language, SHOLTO DU-GLASH; in Engliſh, *Behold that black or ſwarthy coloured man*, from which he was named Sholto the Douglas.

The king royally rewarded his great ſervices, and gave him a grant of ſeveral lands and large poſſeſſions in the county of Lanark, which were called Douglas, and from hence came the ſirname of the family.

This Sholto is ſaid to have left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Hugh*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes in Scotland.

2. *William*, progenitor of the Scoti Duglaſſii in Italy.

Umbertus Locatus, Franc. Sanſovinus, &c.

As the illuſtrious and numerous family of the Scoti in Italy, are acknowledged by Italian hiſtorians, as well as our own, to be deſcended of the Douglaſes, we ſhall therefore take the liberty here to give a ſhort account of them from the beſt authorities.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 111 Lib. Fordun, ib. II. cap. 15.

Achaius, king of the Scots, entered into a league with Charlemagne, king of France, about the year 800, which ſubſiſted inviolate betwixt the two crowns above 800 years. In conſequence of this league, Achaius ſent his brother William with 4000 auxiliaries to the emperor, who was marching an army into Italy to the pope's aſſiſtance againſt Deſiderius, king of the Lombards, who had invaded the eccleſiaſtical territories.

William Douglas, ſecond ſon of the ſaid Sholto, accompanied him in this expedition; and, being one of his chief commanders, had a large ſhare of the glory acquired by the Scots in that enterprize.

After the war was ended, William de Douglas, being indiſpoſed, was left behind at Placentia, when the auxliaries went home; and being recovered, he married the daughter of Antonio Spetino, one of the moſt honourable families in that country. He ſettled there, and from him all that great and numerous family of the Scoti Duglaſſii are deſcended, who have always carried the ſame armorial bearings with the Douglaſes in Scotland, *viz. argent*, on a chief, *azure*, two or three ſtars of the field.

Sir George MacKenzie. Nisbet's heraldry, &c.

An Italian hiſtorian ſays, *Quando Carolo Magno fece l' impreſa in Italia contra Deſiderio Re de Longobardi, hebbe per ſuo condutiere di huomini di armi un Guillielmo Scozzeſe della familia de conti de Duglaſi, &c.* which ſufficiently ſhows, that the Scoti in Italy acknowledge their deſcent from the Douglaſes.

Franciſcus Sanſovinus de prima origine delle caſe illuſtri d' Italia lib. I.

And as there was a full account of theſe Scoti tranſmitted by Marc Antonio Scoto, count de Aguſano, to William marquis of Douglas, with their deſcent from the above period, an exact copy whereof, together with the large genealogical tree of the Douglaſes in Scotland, finely done and beautifully illuminate, is in poſſeſſion of ſir William Douglas of Glenbervy, to that we refer, and return to the Douglaſes in Scotland.

And as we cannot, from certain documents, connect their deſcent, till about three hundred years after Sholto, we ſhall paſs over the traditional account, and deduce their genealogy where we have vouchers from hiſtory or records.

I. WILLIAM de DOUGLAS, ſaid to be lineally deſcended from the above Sholto, was created lord or *dominus de* Douglas, by king Malcolm Canmore, at a *conventus procerum* held in Forfar, according to John Major and Buchanan, in 1057; but, according to Boethius, *anno* 1061.

He lived after the year 1100, and left iſſue two ſons.

Hume's hiſt. of Douglas. Simſon's eſſay on the family, and M. S. in archivis familiæ de Douglas.

1. Sir *John de Douglas*.

2. Sir *William* of Glendoning, of whom the Douglaſes of Strabrock, Pompherſton, Pittendreich, &c. are deſcended.

II. Sir JOHN, ſecond lord of Douglas, ſucceeded, and, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned of Douglas-burn; which lands ly in the ſhire of Selkirk, and were long in the poſſeſſion of the family of Douglas.

Ibidem.

He flouriſhed and made a figure in the reign of king David I. and dying about the year 1145, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

III. Sir WILLIAM, third lord of Douglas, who, in a charter granted by king David I. to the town of Air, in the twenty ſeventh year of his reign, is deſigned *Willielmus de Douglas dominus de eodem, miles, anno* 1151.

Ibidem.

He is alſo witneſs in another charter with Joceline, biſhop of Glaſgow, which muſt have been betwixt 1174 and 1199, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

Chartul. of Kelſo penes MacFarlane, p. 319.

He married Margaret, daughter of Friſkinus de Kerdal, upon the river Spey, by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons, and one daughter.

Chartul. of Murray, ibid. p. 97.

1. *Archibald*, lord of Douglas.

2. *Ericius Douglas*, who was bred to the church, a man of great piety, learning, and benevolence. He was, firſt, prior of Liſmahago, then dean of Murray, before the year 1200, made biſhop of that ſee in 1203, and beſtowed many donations on the religious. There is extant a charter of his for repairing the church of Spey, *ad inſtantiam et petitionem Friskini de Kerdale avunculi ſui, &c.*

Ibid. and Mr. Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 81.

He died in 1222.

Chartul. of Murray, p. 82.

3. *Alexander Douglas*, who is mentioned in ſeveral charters of his brother's, was *vicecomes de Elgin ante* 1220; and in a compoſition betwixt A. biſhop of Murray, and Walter de Moravia, Alexander de Douglas *vicecomes de Elgin, frater quondam Bricii epiſcopi*, is a witneſs, 9th October 1226.

4. *Henry de Douglas.*

5. *Hugo de Douglas.*

Ibidem.

The above Henry and Hugo were both deſigned brothers of biſhop Bricius in many charters; particularly in *carta collationis Willielmi filii Friskini, &c. ante* 1222: and of theſe brothers ſeveral families of the name of Douglas in the north are deſcended.

Chartul. of Kelſo, p. 319.

6. *Friſkinus de Douglas*, who, in a charter *ſuper eccleſiam de Birny*, is deſigned brother of biſhop Bricius, *ante annum* 1222.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 3.

His daughter *Margaret* was married to ſir Harvey Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland.

Sir William died before the year 1200, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartul. of Murray, p. 82, 97, 125. &c.

Chartul. of Newbottle, p. 18.

Chartul of Lennox, p. 15.

IV. Archibald, fourth lord of Douglas, who appears to have been poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate; and, being a man of great parts, was much in favour with king Alexander II. and was witneſs to many of his public deeds;—particularly to a confirmation of a charter of David de Lindſay, of a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1220; and in another charter of confirmation of the earldom of Lennox, by the ſame prince, to earl Maldwin, *anno* 1238.

Crawfurd's notes on Buchanan, Home, Simſon, &c.

He married Margaret, daughter and coheireſs of ſir John Crawfurd, *dominus de eodem*, by which marriage he got a conſiderable addition to his eſtate in lands, *&c.*

And, dying about 1240, left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. Sir *Andrew de Douglas*, anceſtor of the earl of Morton. *Vide* Title *Morton*.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 158 & 171.

V. Sir William, fifth lord of Douglas, ſucceeded his father, and is ſaid, by Home and other hiſtorians, to have married Martha, ſiſter of the earl of Carrick. He is mentioned in ſeveral charters betwixt 1240 and 1250.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

He was appointed one of the counſellors to the king, *anno* 1255.

Chart. in archiv fam. de Douglas.

He entered into an indenture or contract with ſir Hugh, lord of Abernethy, whereby Hugh de Douglas, his eldeſt ſon and heir, was to marry Margaret, ſiſter of the ſaid ſir Hugh, *&c.* The indenture is dated in 1259, to which his brother Andrew de Douglas is a witneſs.

Chartul. of Kelſo, ad ann. 1273.

In a donation by ſir Simon Lockhart of Symontoun, to the convent of Kelſo, ſir William de Douglas, *dominus de eodem*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1273.

He died in 1276, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

VI. Hugh, ſixth lord of Douglas, ſucceeded his father, and was a man of ſingular valour and courage: he, when a young man, eminently ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Largis in Cunningham, where king Alexander III. commanded in perſon, and obtained a compleat victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army, *anno* 1263.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Douglas ad ann. 1259.

He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick, and ſiſter of Hugh lord of Abernethy, as before noticed; but, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Hiſt. of the royal family of Stewart.

VI. William, ſeventh lord of Douglas, who, on account of his ſingular boldneſs and intrepidity, was called William the hardy. He was amongſt the firſt men of rank that joined Sir William Wallace, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his valour and courage againſt the enemies of his country.

Fordun, lib. II. cap. 2.

He confined William de Abernethy, *&c.* in his caſtle of Douglas, for the ſlaughter of Duncan earl of Fife, *anno* 1288.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 472.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that ſigned a letter to the king of England about the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland to his eldeſt ſon, *anno* 1290.

In 1295 he was governor of Berwick, then in the hands of the Scots, which he gallantly defended for a long time againſt king Edward I. and the Engliſh army, but was at laſt overpowered, and forced to ſurrender.

Rapin's hiſt. of England, vol. I. p. 375.

And though almoſt the whole country was ſoon after over-run by the Engliſh, yet William lord Douglas was the only man of rank in Scotland that could never be prevailed upon to ſubmit, or ſwear fealty to a prince who had no title or right to the kingdom, but what force gave him.

He was thereafter carried priſoner to England, where he remained confined for ſeven years.

Hiſt. of the royal family, p. 519.

Abercombie's hiſt. vol. I. p. 450.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Alexander ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, great grand-father of king Robert II. by whom he had iſſue three ſons.

1. *James*, lord Douglas.
2. *Hugh de Douglas.*
3. *Archibald*, nicknamed Tyneman, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He married, 2dly, ——— daughter of ſir William Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland.

Nisbet's append. p. 3. Home, Crawfurd, &c.

He married, 3dly, ——— daughter of Ferrairs earl of Derby; and, dying priſoner in England *anno* 1303, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Abercromb. vol. II. p. 497. Nisbet's append. p. 3.

VII. **James**, eighth lord of Douglas, well known by the name of good ſir James, who, by all our hiſtorians, is allowed to have been one of the greateſt heroes of his time.

He joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown. He aſſiſted at his coronation at Scoon, *anno* 1306, and never deſerted him when reduced to the laſt extremity, but was always aſſiſting to him in his greateſt diſtreſs. According to a celebrated author, *in omnibus guerris ſuis atbleta fidiſſimus*.

Fordun lib. 43. cap. 20.

In 1313 he aſſaulted and took the caſtle of Roxburgh, then in the hands of the Engliſh.

Ibidem. lib 12. cap. 19.

In June 1314, he commanded the left wing of the Scotch army at the battle of Bannockburn, and had no ſmall ſhare of the glory gained by the Scots againſt the Engliſh on that memorable day; where, on account of his gallant behaviour, he received from king Robert the honour of knighthood, under the banner in the field, which, in theſe days, was in higher eſteem than the peerage.

He was conſtituted warden of the marches towards England. He often invaded that country, and always returned with ſucceſs. According to Fordun, he killed three chief commanders, in three different engagements, with his own hands.

Ibidem. cap. 25.

He got a grant from king Robert, to him and his heirs, of the town, caſtle, and foreſt of Jedworth, *&c.* The charter contains many noble and honourable clauſes: and that it might remain for ever, he was inveſted with the king's emerald ring at Berwick the 8th of November, and 19th year of his reign, *anno* 1324. There was then added to his armorial bearing, a noble compartment, *viz.* a wreath of ſtakes, in commemoration of his having wreathed in the Engliſh in the ſaid foreſt, ſo that they could not eſcape, and then defeated them.

Chart. in archiv. famil. de Douglas.

Sir George M'Kenzie, Nisbet, &c.

He afterwards obtained a new charter from king Robert the Bruce, of all the lands and town of Douglas, tenement of Kirkmichael, *&c.* in which he is deſigned *Jacobus dominus de Douglas, filius et hæres quondam Willielmi de Douglas, militis*, dated at Berwick 11th day of April 1329.

Chart. in rotulis Roberti I. & chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He obtained alſo, from king Edward of England, a right of all the lands and caſtles that belonged to his father William lord Douglas, in Northumberland, *&c.* in May 1329.

Rymer's fœd. tom. IV. p. 384, 400.

King Robert finding him near his end, and unable to undertake a journey to the Holy Land, to perform a certain vow he had made, requeſted his faithful friend ſir James Douglas, that he would carry his heart to Jeruſalem, and bury it near our Saviour's ſepulchre. Sir James chearfully undertook the arduous taſk, and had the good fortune to execute it, though it coſt him his life. For which the family got added to their armorial bearing, *argent*, a man's heart, *gules*, enſigned with an imperial crown, *proper*.

Fordun. lib. 13. cap. 20.

M'Kenzie, Nisbet, &c.

Sir James, in his expedition to the holy land, took with him three valiant knights, ſir William Sinclair of Roſline, ſir William Keith, and ſir Robert Logan, with about two hundred gentlemen of approven courage, (ſome hiſtorians ſay a great many more,) but having interred king Robert's heart at the holy ſepulchre, he joined the king of Arragon againſt the Infidels, and was killed in Spain on 31ſt of Auguſt 1331, after having been thirteen times victorious againſt the Turks and Saracens; and, according to the ſame author, fifty ſeven times againſt the Engliſh.

Fordun. lib. 13. cap. 21.

Thus died the brave and valiant ſir James Douglas, who, having never married, left only a natural ſon.

Archibald de Douglas, a brave and gallant officer, who accompanied William firſt earl of Douglas to the battle of Poictiers in France, *anno* 1356.

Ibidem. lib. 14. cap. 16.

According to the M. S. hiſtory of the family, he ſettled near Bourdeaux, married there, and was progenitor of ſome conſiderable families of the name of Douglas, which are ſubſiſting in France to this day.

M. S. in arch. famil. de Douglas.

James lord Douglas was ſucceeded by his brother,

VII. **Hugh**, ninth lord of Douglas, ſecond ſon of William the hardy, who never married, but reſigned his lands in favours of his nephew William, afterwards earl of Douglas, *anno* 1342; in which reſignation he is deſigned brother and heir of James lord Douglas, *&c.*

Chart. in archiv. famil. de Douglas.

He was ſucceeded by his nephew William, ſon of his brother Archibald, to whom we now return.

VIII. **Archibald**, tenth lord of Douglas, commonly called Tyneman, third ſon of William the hardy, obtained from king Robert Bruce, a charter, "*Dilecto ac fideli noſtro Archibaldo de Douglas, pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo*," of the lands of Rattray, Ormond, Cairnglaſs,

Chart. penes dom. Erskine 1324.

Cairnglaſs, *&c.* in Buchan, in the ſhire of Aberdeen, the 80th year of his reign.

Mr. Crawfurd ſays, that king Robert Bruce, who had conferred the title of Galloway upon his brother Edward earl of Carrick, after his death beſtowed it upon this Archibald; and that he was afterwards deſigned lord of Galloway, is atteſted by many hiſtorians, both Scotch and Engliſh.

Knight's hiſt. of England, Tyr. hiſt. vol. III. Boethius, Peerage, p. 156. Home, Simſon, and Maitland's hiſt. of Scotland, vol. I. p. 509.

He was a man of great bravery and courage, of which he gave many proofs in ſeveral rencounters againſt the Engliſh; and tho' he was not always ſucceſsful, yet he ſtill came off with honour even when diſcomfited.

He was a faithful and ſteady friend to king David Bruce, aud had the chief command of the Scotch forces againſt Baliol, whom he totally routed at Annand, *anno* 1332, according to Fordun, who deſigns him *Archibaldu de Douglas, frater inclyti Jacobi, a paganis, ut præmittitur, occiſi, &c.*

Fordun. lib. 13. cap. 25.

He was appointed governor of Scotland in king David's abſence, and at laſt loſt his life, in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333, leaving iſſue, by ———, daughter of John Cummin, a ſon,

Ibidem.

William, afterwards earl of Douglas,——— and a daughter,

Abercrombie and Crawf. peerage, title Galloway.

Eleanora, married, 1ſt, to Alexander earl of Carrick, ſlain at Halidonhill; 2dly, to ſir James Sandielands of Calder, who obtained a charter of the lands of Calder from William earl of Douglas, to him and dam Eleanor, his ſiſter, *in liberum maritagium, &c.* and, laſtly, to ſir Duncan Wallace, knight.

Chart. in archiv fam. de Douglas. Chart. penes dom. de Torphichen, ad ann. 1346. Chart. in archiv. Roberti II. ad annum 1373.

VIII. William, only ſon of Archibald lord of Galloway, ſucceeded his father, *anno* 1333, and to the eſtate and lordſhip of Douglas, upon the death of his uncle Hugh, *anno* 1343.

Fordun deſigns him, *filius Archibaldi Tynman fratris herois Jacobi, qui a paganis occiſus eſt, &c. vir valde bellicoſus, &c.*

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 6.

When he was very young, he was at the battle of Halidonhill, where he was taken priſoner, *anno* 1333.

Rymer's fœd. tom. IV. p. 552.

He got from king David II. a charter, *de omnibus terris et poſſeſſionibus per totum regnum Scotiæ, de quibus quondam Jacobus dominus de Douglas, avunculus, et Archibaldus pater ſuus obierunt veſtiti, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. & in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

This William was in every reſpect a great man, a loyal ſubject, and true patriot, and was concerned in all the public tranſactions of his time, both in peace and war.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh at Newcaſtle, for which he got a ſafe conduct for himſelf and forty horſemen in his retinue, *anno* 1335; and again in 1342.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 677. and tom. V. p. 303.

He accompanied the king in his expedition into England in 1346, and was then created earl of Douglas.

Home, Simſon, and Maitland's hiſt of Scotland, p. 537.

He was taken priſoner with his royal maſter at the battle of Durham, and was not relieved till the year 1352; for we find him confined priſoner in the tower of London *anno* 1347.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534. and p. 554 and 583.

Yet we find him one of the *nuncii de Scotia* that met the Engliſh commiſſioners at Norham, *anno* 1351, and *in indentura ſuper liberatione Willhelmi de Douglas* the year thereafter, 1352.

Ibid. p. 711 and 738.

In 1355, he reduced all Galloway, and the ſouth parts of Scotland to the king's obedience.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 15.

In 1356, he was ſent to France, by the eſtates of the kingdom, with three thouſand auxiliaries; was at the battle of Poictiers, where he behaved with remarkable bravery and conduct, was wounded, and narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner with John king of France, by the black prince; after which he immediately returned to Scotland.

Ibid. cap. 16.

In 1357, *Willhelmus comes de Douglas*, was ſent to England, as one of the hoſtages for king David's ranſom. This is the firſt time we find him deſigned earl in any public record.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 108.

In 1361, there was a ſafe conduct obtained from the king of England to William earl of Douglas, to paſs through that country with a retinue of thirty knights; he being one of the *nuncii* extraordinary.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 305.

In 1363, he obtained another of the ſame contents; and in 1366 he obtained one with only twenty four knights of his retinue; alſo another in 1367.

Ibid. p. 554, 570, 6.4, 633, &c.

It is alledged, by Fordun's continuator, and other hiſtorians after him, that upon the death of king David Bruce, William earl of Douglas claimed the crown: but this ſeems to be a miſtake; for it is evident, from our hiſtories of theſe times, that he was in great favour with king Robert II. from his very acceſſion to the crown, obtained his daughter in marriage to his ſon, and performed many brave actions in the ſervice of his country in that king's reign.

Notes upon the new edition of Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 16.

Ford. vol. II. c. 43, 46, 47.

He was appointed *cuſtos marchiarum* by the ſame prince, with power to ſettle all debates betwixt the Douglaſes and Percies of Northumberland, 3d February 1373.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 2.

His commiſſion was again renewed, *anno* 1374, and 1377 *de concordatis, ſuper querela inter nobiles viros Willielmum comitem de Douglas et de Mar, Archibaldum de Douglas, dominum de Galloway, cancellarium Scotiæ, et Henricum*

Ibid. p. 46 & 467.

Henricum de Percy, comitem Northumbriæ, &c.

At laſt all differences upon the borders were adjuſted, and a truce betwixt Scotland and England concluded, of which Walter biſhop of Glaſgow, John biſhop of Dunkeld, William earl of Douglas, George earl of March, and Archibald lord of Galloway, were guarantees, *anno* 1380.

Ibid. p. 276.

He married, 1ſt, (*ante* 1343) lady Margaret, daughter of Donald, ſiſter, and at laſt ſole heireſs of Thomas earl of Mar, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in archivis fam. de Douglas; and hiſtory of the royal family.

James, earl of Douglas,—and a daughter,

Lady *Iſabel Douglas*, who, after her brother's death, became counteſs of Mar, as heireſs to her mother. She married, 1ſt, Malcolm Drummond of Cargill, who, in her right, was earl of Mar; but by him ſhe had no iſſue. She married, 2dly, ſir Alexander Stewart, ſon of Alexander earl of Buchan, ſon of king Robert II. in whoſe favours ſhe conveyed the earldom of Mar, *anno* 1404.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti III. Rymer's fœd. angl.

The earl having divorced his firſt lady, married, 2dly, lady Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, and ſiſter of George earl of March, by whom he had a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 96 and 308.

Archibald, who obtained from king David II. a grant of the lands and lordſhip of Galloway, in the 40th year of his reign; after which he was deſigned *dominus Galovidiæ*, till he ſucceeded to the earldom of Douglas in 1388.

Chart. in arch. regis David. ad an. 1369.

He married, 3dly, lady Margaret Stewart, counteſs of Angus, and dowager of Mar, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Thomas earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. arch. and hiſt. of the royal fam. of Stewart.

George Douglas, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Angus, upon his mother's reſignation, and was anceſtor of the earls of Angus, the marquiſſes, and duke of Douglas, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Earl William died in 1384, was buried in the church of Melroſe, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. James, ſecond earl of Douglas, who, according to Fordun, was *miles acerrimus, et Anglis ſemper infeſtiſſimus*; was alſo earl of Mar, in right of his mother. He was a man of ſingular magnanimity, bravery and reſolution, and obtained many ſignal victories againſt the enemies of his country.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 49.

At laſt he invaded England, and was met near Newcaſtle by the Engliſh army, commanded by the earl of Northumberland's valiant ſons, lord Henry and Ralph Percies, where the memorable battle of Otterburn was fought with incredible courage and obſtinacy on both ſides, on 31ſt July 1388.

The Scots obtained the victory, though far inferior in numbers to the Engliſh, which was chiefly attributed to the remarkable bravery and conduct of their general the earl of Douglas, who there loſt his life. I ſhall here add Dr. Abercrombie's words: “The young hero died in the field of battle much regreted, but had been much more ſo, had he not been ſucceeded by his brother Archibald the grim, like unto himſelf and the illuſtrious houſe from which he deſcended, &c.”

Ibidem. cap. 53.

Abercromb. vol. II. p. 192.

Earl James married lady Iſabel Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. but by her had only one ſon, who died an infant, and was ſucceeded in the earldom of Douglas by his brother Archibald, and in the earldom of Mar by his ſiſter Iſabel, as before noticed.

Hiſt. of the royal family.

IX. Archibald, third earl of Douglas, and lord of Galloway, ſucceeded his brother earl James in 1388, who, on account of his black and ſwarthy complexion, was commonly called Archibald the grim.

He was inferior to none of his brave anceſtors for magnanimity, reſolution and courage.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 53. cui ſucceſſit Arch. de Douglas, dominus Galovidiæ ad comitatum de Douglas, &c.

He was ſent ambaſſador to France in his father's lifetime, and managed his negotiation with honour, fidelity, and ſucceſs.

Ibid. cap. 44.

He married Jean, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Murray, lord of Bothwell, with whom he got the lordſhip of Bothwell, ſuperiority of Drumſargard, &c. and added to his armorial bearing, *azure*, three ſtars, within a double treſſure, *or*.—By her he had a ſon,

Chartul. of Glaſgow, and chart. penes ducem de Hamilton.

Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas,——and a daughter,

Lady *Marjory*, married to David, prince of Scotland.

Fordun. lib. 15. cap. 10.

He had alſo another ſon *William*, lord of Nithſdale, prince of Danskin, and duke of Spruce, who, in many charters of king Robert II. is deſigned *Willielmus de Douglas miles, filius Archibaldi de Douglas domini Galovidiæ conſanguinei noſtri*. He was a man of eminent parts, great ſtrength of body, and undaunted courage: he was often engaged in battles and rencounters againſt the Engliſh, and with ſmall handfuls of men defeated great multitudes of the enemies.

Charta in rot. Roberti II. roll 7th.

Fordun. lib. 14. cap. 51.

He performed likeways many glorious actions in foreign countries, for which he had theſe high titles of prince, duke, &c. conferred upon him.

King Robert II. on account of his ſingular probity and merit, beſtowed his beautiful daughter Egidia upon him in marriage, and gave him a grant of the lordſhip of Nithſdale. The charter bears, *Dilecto et fideli noſtro Willielmo de Douglas, militi, filio Archbaldi de Douglas*,

Hiſt. of the royal family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Douglas domini Galovidiæ, et Egidiæ filiæ noſtræ cariſſimæ, in matrimonium inter ipſos Willielmum et Egidiam legitime faciendum, &c.

This great man was treacherouſly aſſaſſinated, 'tis ſaid, by the contrivance of lord Clifford, leaving only one daughter ———, married to Henry Sinclair earl of Orkney.

Fordun. lib. 15. cap. 11.

The earl dying in 1400, Fordun ſums up his character thus: "*Obiit dominus Archibaldus comes de Douglas, dictus grim, ſive terribilis, qui in terrena prudentia, fortitudine, et audacia, conqueſtu et divitiis cæteros ſuo tempore Scotos anteceſſit, &c.*"

Carta in mag. cartul. Glaſ. ad an. 1401.

The counteſs ſurvived him, and made a donation, *in pura viduitate, pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, necnon animæ recolendæ memoriæ quondam Archibaldi comitis de Douglas, domini Galovidiæ, &c. &c.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. ARCHIBALD, fourth earl of Douglas, lord of Bothwel, Galloway and Annandale, who obtained from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, a charter of confirmation of the lordſhip of Annandale, &c. upon the reſignation of George earl of March, (who was his grand-uncle's ſon,) to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the earl of March, his heirs, &c. The charter is granted *Cariſſimo conſanguineo noſtro Archibaldo comiti de Douglas, domino Galovidiæ, &c.* dated at Haddington 2d October 1409.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He, like many of his brave anceſtors, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the military art. Fordun calls him *inſigniſſimus belliger, &c.*

Fordun, lib. 15. cap. 14 et 16.

He was wounded, loſt an eye, and taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, but was relieved in 1403.

He defended the caſtle of Edinburgh againſt king Henry and the Engliſh army, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege, *anno* 1409.

Ibid. cap. 32.

In 1420, he invaded England, laid waſte the country, burnt Alnwick, and returned to Scotland with great booty.

Being highly eſteemed for his valour and conduct, he was ſent to France with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, according to Fordun, *anno* 1423, where he had the chief command, and did ſuch ſignal ſervice to the crown of France, that king Charles VII. gave the dutchy of Turenne to him, and his heirs for ever, and made him a mariſhal of France.

Ibid. cap. 25. Abercromby, &c.

Fordun. lib. 15. cap. 35.

He remarkably ſignalized his valour and courage at the battle of Vernoil, againſt John duke of Bedford, where he loſt his life, with his heroic ſon-in-law the earl of Buchan: they were both buried with great ſolemnity in St. Gratian's church at Tourney, *anno* 1424.

Hiſt. of the royal family.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Douglas.

2, *James* earl of Abercorn and lord Balvenie, afterwards earl of Douglas, who, Fordun's continuator ſays, was killed, with his father, at Vernoil; but that muſt be a miſtake, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Fordun. lib: 15. cap. 35:

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William earl of Orkney.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John Stewart, earl of Buchan, conſtable of France, and chamberlain of Scotland.

3. Lady *Helen*, married to Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir John Glendoning of that ilk.

XI. ARCHIBALD, fifth earl of Douglas, lord of Bothwel, Galloway, and Annandale, ſecond duke of Turenne, count de Longueville, and mariſhal of France, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned earl of Wigton, and ſucceeded him *anno* 1424.

Fordun, lib. XV. cap. 31.

He went to France in 1419, when a young man, along with the brave earl of Buchan, his brother-in-law, wiah 7000 auxiliaries: where, having performed many great and heroic actions, he got the lordſhip of Longueville beſtowed upon him, and was made a mariſhal of France.

Ibidem.

In 1422, he returned to Scotland for more recruits; but being indiſpoſed, was not in a condition to go to France with them in 1423, when his father got the chief command, as before mentioned.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

In 1424, he was ſent ambaſſador to England, together with Henry biſhop of Aberdeen, and ſir William Hay of Errol, to treat about king James's ranſom, which they happily accompliſhed, and returned to Scotland with their royal maſter that ſame year.

Abercromb. &c. Two original charters penes dominum Gray.

He was lord lieutenant, and governour of the kingdom in the beginning of the reign of king James II.

He married, 1ſt, lady Matilda Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Eupheme Graham, daughter of Patrick earl of Stratheru, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter.

1. *William*.

2. *David Douglas*.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, called the fair maid of Galloway, got the eſtates of Galloway, Wigton, and Balvenie, &c. and was married, 1ſt, to her couſin William; 2dly, to James, (both earls of Douglas,) but ſhe had no iſſue to either. She married, 3dly, John earl of Athole, who got with her the lordſhip of Balvenie, to whom ſhe had two daughters; the firſt married to the earl of Errol, and the ſecond to lord Gray.

Hiſt. of the royal family, Dr. Abercrombie, &c.

He died in February 1440, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. William, ſixth earl of Douglas, third duke of Turenne, &c. a youth of a fine genius, a noble and undaunted ſpirit, and of great expectation. Soon after his father's death, he came to a meeting of a parliament at Edinburgh, with a ſplendid and numerous retinue, and behaved with all due obedience and ſubmiſſion; was in great favour with the young king, and gave all the marks of a ſincere, generous, and loyal diſpoſition. However, it ſeems his grandeur made him to be looked upon with a jealous eye by the ruling faction at the time, though he was then only about ſixteen years of age.

He and his young brother were invited to an entertainment in the caſtle of Edinburgh, by chancellor Crichton: they went without the leaſt ſuſpicion or diſtruſt, and were both barbarouſly aſſaſſinated, with their truſty friend ſir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, in the king's preſence, who had the tragical event in the utmoſt abhorrence, and wept bitterly; but had not the power to prevent it. This happened upon the 24th November 1440; and the earl and his brother being both unmarried, the eſtate and honours devolved upon their uncle James earl of Abercorn, to whom we now return.

Fordun, vol. II. page 514. All Scotch hiſtorians relate this fact.

XI. James, ſeventh earl of Douglas, fourth duke of Turenne, &c. ſecond ſon of Archibald fourth, and brother of Archibald fifth earl of Douglas, being a big corpulent man, was called James the Groſs.

He was warden of the marches towards England, in the reign of king James II. and married Beatrix, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governour of Scotland, and is deſigned *dilectus frater meus* by Murdoch duke of Albany, in 1423. By her he had ſix ſons and four daughters.

Hiſt. of the royal family, p. 115. & Chart. in archivis familiæ de Douglas.

1. *William* earl of Douglas.
2. *James Douglas* of Herriotmuir, who ſucceded his brother.
3. *Archibald*, earl of Murray, a man of ſingular courage, conduct, and magnanimity. He had the chief command of the Scotch army at the battle of Sark, where they obtained a compleat victory over the Engliſh. He married lady Mary, daughter and co-heireſs of James Dunbar earl of Murray, with whom he got the earldom.
4. *Hugh*, earl of Ormond, whoſe ſon Hugh was dean of Brechin, and died without iſſue.
5. *John*, lord Balvenie, died without iſſue.
6. *Henry Douglas*, went into holy orders.

1ſt Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Morton.

2. Lady *Beatrix*, married to Robert Stewart lord d' Aubigny.

3. Lady *Janet*, married to Robert lord Fleming, anceſtor of the earl of Wigton.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Wallace of Craigie. The earl lived but three years after the murder of his nephews; and, dying in 1443, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. William, eighth earl of Douglas, fifth duke of Turenne, &c. He had vaſt poſſeſſions, great ſuperiorities, and an incredible number of vaſſals and followers; ſo that he was envied by ſome, and dreaded by others.

However, he was long in great favour with king James II. was one of his privy council in 1444, and lord lieutenant of the kingdom. He had the diſpoſal of all offices and places of truſt till 1449, that the king took the management into his own hands; and in that year he was appointed one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh; but upon ſome changes happening at court, he laid down all his employments, and retired to the country, where, 'tis ſaid, he lived more like a ſovereign prince than a ſubject, which gave great offence to the king and miniſtry. But it ſeems he was conſcious to himſelf of no ill intentions; and, apprehending no danger, he went to Rome, accompanied with a ſplendid retinue of gentlemen of the firſt rank, *anno* 1450, being the year of the Jubilee.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 254.

Fordun, p. 515.

The enemies of his family, who had been accomplices in the murder of his couſins, being jealous of his power, and afraid of his return, endeavoured to inſtil bad notions of him into the mind of the king, and got ſeveral ſuits and proceſſes commenced againſt his friends and family in his abſence, which being fully narrated in Doctor Abercrombie's hiſtory, we ſhall here paſs them over.

Abercr. v. II. p. 149 & 150.

The earl being informed of what was doing againſt him, thought proper to make the beſt of his way home. He diſmiſſed his grand retinue, and, paſſing through England incog. ſent a dutiful meſſage to the king, full of obedience and ſubmiſſion. The king accepted it moſt graciouſly, received him kindly, and he got again greatly into his majeſty's favour.

Ibid. p. 315.

In April 1451, he was one of the ambaſſadors ſent to England, to confer and make

Rymer. tom. II. page 285.

up the differences about the breaches of the late truce.

After which, having been guilty of ſome arbitrary proceedings in his own country, he went to the court of England, where king James was informed he had been engaged in ſome treaſonable practices.

Upon his return he was ordered to attend the king at Stirling; but, knowing he had many enemies at court, refuſed to come without a ſafe conduct, which the king granted him in the ſtrongeſt terms, and moſt ample form.

He went to Stirling accordingly, was introduced to the king, who retired with him into a cloſet, where they had a long conference by themſelves.

Abercrombie vol. II. p. 354.

Doctor Abercrombie acknowledges he anſwered the king dutifully and ſubmiſſively, to all the points inſiſted on, till he deſired him to cancell and give up a treaſonable league or aſſociation entered into by him, the earl of Crawford, and others of the nobility:

All Scotch hiſtorians agree in this fact.

He anſwered, That that bond or contract was not in his poſſeſſion at the time: that it contained no treaſon; and that he could not give it up without the conſent of his aſſociates. The king being incenſed at his refuſal, and not able to bear ſuch diſobedience in a ſubject, drew out a dagger, and ſtabbed the earl to the heart, of which he died inſtantly, 2d February *anno* 1452.

He was ſucceeded by his brother,

XII. James, ninth earl of Douglas, and ſixth duke of Turenne, *&c.* who, in reſentment of his brother's ſlaughter, took up arms againſt his lawful ſovereign, and ſoon got together a far greater army than the king was able to raiſe in ſo ſhort a ſpace; but how they were diſperſed at that time, our authors give no account.

Boethius, Buchanan, Hawthornden, Home, Crawfurd, &c.

It is alledged by moſt of our hiſtorians, that this rebellion ſubſiſted without intermiſſion till it was entirely extinguiſhed *anno* 1455; but as this appears to be a miſtake, we beg leave here to inſert ſome unqueſtionable documents, which we ſubmit to the judgment of our readers.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 324.

Earl James's rebellion certainly broke out in the end of February 1452; yet we find this earl not only reconciled to the king, but employed in public negotiations of ſtate the very year after the rebellion commenced. Follows the king's commiſſion: “Jacobus D. G. *&c.* Sciatis, quod nos de fide legalitate et circumſpectione cariſſimi conſanguinei noſtri Jacobi comitis de Douglas et de Annandale, dom. Galovidiæ, ac Ricardi, abbatis monaſterii de Dumfermling, et Roberti Liddale de Balmure, primi dapiferi noſtri, plurimum confidentes de aviſamento concilii noſtri — Conſtituimus ipſos tres aut duos eorundem conjunctim — noſtros ambaſſiatores et deputatos ſpeciales — Dantes eiſdem plenariam poteſtatem — ad conveniendum tractandum concludendum, *&c.* cum Henerico rege Angliæ, de et ſuper treuga, *&c. &c. &c.* 18vo Aprilis 1453.”

Ibid. p. 327 & 334.

The earl and Mr. Liddale went the embaſſy, and concluded a treaty, *viz.* “Indentura treugarum facta inter Richardum comitem Sarum, *&c.* commiſſarios Angliæ, et Jacobum comitem de Douglas et de Annandale dom. Galovidiæ, et Robertum de Liddale commiſſarios Scotiæ, *&c. &c.*”

Ibid. p. 336.

By theſe two commiſſioners it was concluded, That a truce entered into in 1451, to continue till 1ſt Auguſt 1454, ſhould be further prorogued and continue till 1ſt Auguſt 1457, *&c.* James earl of Douglas was one of the guarantees of the treaty, and took inſtruments concerning the debateable lands on the borders in behalf of his maſter king James. The earl of Saliſbury did the ſame in behalf of king Henry of England, 23d May 1453.

Ibid. p. 339.

The treaty is approved and ratified by the king, 5th July 1453.

Ibid. p. 326.

The earl immediately upon the concluding of the treaty, undertook a pilgrimage to Italy, accompanied with his brothers, and ſome other friends, (*volentes peregre limina Apoſtolorum viſitare,*) and obtained a ſafe conduct from king Henry for himſelf and his retinue, (all particularly named in Mr. Rymer's collections,) to paſs and return through England, *per literas per quatuor annos proxime futuros duraturas, &c.* The ſafe conduct is dated the ſame day on which the treaty was concluded, *viz.* 23d May 1453, at London.

Ibid. p. 349 and 350.

Beatrix counteſs of Douglas, the earl's mother, and Margaret counteſs of Douglas, his brother's widow, obtained a ſafe conduct from king Henry to go up to England, *cum duodecim famulis in comitiva, &c.* 16th June 1454, about which time they expected to meet the earl in his return from Italy.

Abercombie's martial atchievements, vol. II. p. 360.

As to what acts of treaſon the Douglaſes committed in England about this period, our hiſtorians are ſilent; but doubtleſs they were guilty; for a good author ſays, “That while the Douglaſes were in England, at leaſt abſent from court, a parliament met at Edinburgh, to which the earl of Douglas, his mother and brothers were ſummoned, in order to anſwer to ſuch crimes as ſhould be laid to their charge. They refuſed to obey, upon which they were declared rebels, and their lands and goods confiſcated. The king immediately took poſſeſſi-

"on of Galloway, without oppoſition; and "becauſe the people of Douglaſdale preſumed to reſiſt, he abandoned them and their "goods to the diſcretion of the ſoldiers, *&c.*"

It is moſt certain that the earl, immediately upon his return to Scotland, commenced a new rebellion, and began to raiſe forces againſt the king. He ſoon found himſelf again at the head of an army ſuperior in number to his majeſty's. He went in queſt of the royal troops, and overtook them near Abercorn, where the two armies encamped in ſight of one another; but it ſeems the ſeeds of loyalty ſtill took place in the earl's breaſt, or he was unwilling to ſpill the blood of his fellow-ſubjects; for certain it is he declined fighting, at leaſt was not ſo forward to engage the royal army as was expected on ſo favourable an oportunity; on which account lord Hamilton, and ſome of the chiefs of his followers, not only openly upbraided him, but that very night deſerted him; went over to the king's party; were brought before his majeſty, who graciouſly received them, accepted their ſubmiſſion, and pardoned them; whereby the royal army daily encreaſed, and the rebels diminiſhed, which the king perceiving, for ſome time avoided coming to blows.

Ibid. and Godſcraf.

The earl of Angus, a faithful and loyal ſubject, who deteſted his couſin's rebellion, was the king's lieutenant, and commander in chief of the royal army, finding himſelf at laſt able to encounter the rebels, gave them battle at Ancrum-muir, and entirely routed them, *anno* 1455.

The earl of Douglas's brother, the earl of Murray, was killed on the ſpot, his brothers, the earl of Ormond, and lord Balveny, were taken priſoners, and both beheaded.

Abercrombie and Fordun, vol. II. p. 515.

The earl himſelf made his eſcape to England, where he remained long; and as all his eſtates and honours were forfeited to the crown, his majeſty was pleaſed ſoon afterwards to beſtow the whole lands and lordſhip of Douglas upon the earl of Angus, his couſin and next heir-male.

Chart. in archiv. famil. de Douglas. ad ann. 1457.

The earl, while he ſtaid in England, gave his king and country great diſturbance and trouble; at laſt the duke of Albany and he, having got aſſiſtance from king Henry, invaded Scotland, *anno* 1483.

The old earl was taken priſoner, and brought into the king's preſence, who, out of his great goodneſs and lenity, pardoned his rebellion, and gave him his life.

He retired to the abbacy of Lindores, where he became a religious and ſincere penitent, and continued a moſt faithful and loyal ſubject, as long as he lived. When the malcontents took up arms in the end of king James the III's reign, they knowing the old earl's great capacity, either for peace or war, applied to him to join and head them; but he not only abſolutely refuſed to engage with them, but uſed many arguments to make them change their meaſures, and return to their duty; and wrote to all his friends and the cadets of his family, exhorting them to keep ſtedfaſt in their loyalty, and to continue in the king's intereſt, which many of them did, particularly Cavers Douglas, then ſheriff of Teviotdale, a man of great power in the ſouth of Scotland, who, being himſelf a good ſubject, followed the advice of his chief, and joined the king, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips, though he afterwards got two remiſſions, one from king James IV. and another from the ſtates.

Original letters and remiſſions, penes Cavers-Douglas.

The earl quite wore out with age and infirmities, died without iſſue at Lindores, 15th April 1488, was the laſt earl of Douglas, and in him ended the firſt branch of this noble and illuſtrious houſe, whoſe ruin was chiefly owing to their grandeur, riches, and power, being rather too great for ſubjects in a monarchical ſtate.

The male line of the firſt and ſecond ſons of William, firſt earl of Douglas, thus ending, his third ſon George, who was anceſtor of the earls of Angus, and duke of Douglas, and alſo heir-male of the earls of Douglas, was the next great branch of this illuſtrious family, to whom we now return.

IX. George, ſon of William, firſt earl of Douglas, by lady Margaret Stewart, counteſs and heireſs of Angus, and dowager of Mar, was put in poſſeſſion of his mother's eſtate and honours when very young, by her reſignation in parliament of the earldom of Angus, lordſhip of Abernethy, *&c. &c.* "to and in "favours of George of Douglas, her ſon, and "the heirs of his body; whom failing, to "her ſiſter Elizabeth, ſpouſe of ſir Alexander Hamilton, and the heirs of her body, "*&c.*" upon which this George got a charter under the great ſeal, from king Robert II. dated 10. April 1389, to which the king's ſons, John earl of Carrick, his *primogenitus*, and Robert earl of Fife, *&c.* were witneſſes; and he was the firſt earl of Angus of the name of Douglas.

Chart. in archiv fam. de Douglas.

In an original charter of king Robert III. confirming a donation of ſir James Sandilands of Calder, he is deſigned *Georgius Douglas comes de Angus, filius bonæ memoriæ nobiliſſimi domini Willielmi comitis de Douglas, et de Mar, &c.* And in the ſame charter Iſabel counteſs of Mar and Garviauch is deſigned *ſoror præ-*

Ibid. ad annum 1398.

dicti Georgii, &c. dated at Lithgow 9th November *anno regni octavo.*

This earl married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. the king and his mother, the counteſs of Angus, being the parties contracters. The contract bears, "That George of Douglas, lord of Angus, "her ſon and heir, ſhall lead into wife a "daughter of our lord the king's, &c. &c." and is dated at Edinburgh 24th May 1397, the inveſtiture being to the heirs-male of the marriage.

The original contract, ib.

He accompanied his couſin, the earl of Douglas, to the battle of Homildon, where he was taken priſoner, and died ſoon thereafter, *anno* 1402, leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady Mary Stewart two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, earl of Angus,
2. Sir *George Douglas*, who afterwards ſucceeded to the earldom.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir David Hay of Locharret, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale: ſhe married afterwards Alexander lord Forbes.

Chart. penes marchionem de Tweedale. Original contract penes dom. Forbes, ad ann. 1423.

Lady Mary married thrice after the earl's death: 1ſt, to ſir James Kennedy, knight; 2dly, to ſir William Graham of Kincardine; and, 3dly, to ſir William Edmonſton of Duntreath.

X. William, ſecond earl of Angus, ſucceeded his father, and was ſent to England to negotiate his uncle, king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1423, which was happily accompliſhed the following year, when the earl had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, at the ſolemnity of the king's coronation, and was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, that ſat on the trial of Murdoch, duke of Albany, *anno* 1424.

Fordun, lib. XVI. cap. 10.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1430, and was made warden of the middle marches by a ſpecial commiſſion from the king, *anno* 1433, and had the chief command of the army at the battle of Piperdain, where the Scots obtained a compleat victory over the Engliſh, commanded by the brave Percy, *anno* 1436. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Hay of Locharret, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 491.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Fordun. lib. XVI. cap. 25.

Diſpenſation penes marchionem de Tweedale, ad ann. 1425.

XI. James, third earl of Angus, who was one of the conſervators of the peace with England, in the reign of king James II. and married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James I. but, dying without iſſue, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his uncle George, to whom we return.

Rymer's fœd.

X. George, fourth earl of Angus, ſecond ſon of George, the firſt earl, and brother-german of William, the ſecond earl, was a man of eminent loyalty, a true patriot, and of great ability, both in the cabinet and the field.

In 1449, he was one of the Scotch commiſſioners that concluded a treaty with the Engliſh at Berwick, and was made warden of the eaſt and middle marches.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254.

He was again appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1451.

Ibid. p. 286.

He had the chief command of the king's forces during the earl of Douglas's rebellion, which he effectually ſuppreſſed, *anno* 1455; and upon the forfeiture of that great branch of this illuſtrious family, he obtained a grant of the whole lands and lordſhip of Douglas, being next heir-male, as before obſerved, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, 8th April *anno* 1457.

Ibid. et chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

In the year 1459, he was again appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh; a truce was concluded, and he was made one of the wardens of the marches on the borders.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 426, 434, &c.

About the year 1461, king Henry VI. of England, being diſpoſſeſſed of his kingdom by Edward duke of York, retired to Scotland, and was kindly received by the ſtates, in the minority of king James III. and finding the earl of Angus, the greateſt man then in the kingdom, entered into an indenture with him, wherein he binds himſelf to erect into a dukedom or lordſhip, as much land betwixt Humber and Trent, as would yield two thouſand merks Sterling of yearly rent, to the earl and his heirs for ever; and that for his aſſiſtance to reſtore him to his kingdom, &c. The earl immediately begun to perform his part of the contract by a ſingular gallant action, *viz.*

Indenture in archiv. fam. de Douglas. ad ann. 1462.

Mr. Briſac, with the French troops under his command, being then cloſely beſieged in the caſtle of Alnwick, the earl raiſed an army of ten thouſand horſe, marched into England the length of Alnwick, and brought off the French troops in ſight of the whole Engliſh army, and marched with them into Scotland, to the great ſatisfaction of king Henry.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 53.

Upon the death of king James II. he was appointed one of the governours of king James III. which office he diſcharged with honour and reputation.

Simſon's eſſay on the family of Douglas.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, *in vicecom. de Fife*, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Angus.

2. *George*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Bonjedworth.

1ſt Daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William lord Graham, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Robert Graham of Fintry, which appears from the foundation of a chaplainry in the church of Strathdighty.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy.

4. Lady *Iſabel*, married to ſir Alexander Ramſay of Dalhouſie.

And dying in 1463, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. ARCHIBALD, fifth earl of Angus, commonly called the great earl, who was a man of many eminent qualities, and no leſs a great ſtateſman than a brave ſoldier. He was warden of the eaſt and middle marches, and one of the privy council to king James III. He got a grant of the lands and caſtle of Tantallon, all erected into a free barony, *anno* 1479.

Char. in pub. arch. et chart. in archiv: fam. de Douglas.

There is one ſtain upon this great man's character, *viz.* he was one of many more of the nobility that conſented to the execution of two of the king's ſervants upon Lauder bridge, without legal trial, *anno* 1481. It is ſaid they had given the king bad council, and had put him upon many wrong meaſures in the management of public affairs; but we find this earl ſoon in favour with his majeſty, and appointed warden of the marches the very year thereafter in very ample form, and with many ſingular privileges, *anno* 1482. He was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1483.

Ibidem.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XII. p. 172.

In the beginning of king James the IV.'s reign, he was again appointed warden of the eaſt marches by act of parliament; one of the privy council to his majeſty; and in 1493, was conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland; all which offices he diſcharged with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

Lives of the officers of ſtate

1496, he obtained from John earl of Crawfurd a right to the lordſhip of Crawfurd, *in vicecom. de Lanark*, (for which he gave him an equivalent in Angus,) and was infeſt in the ſaid lordſhip, *anno* 1499. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, renewed and confirmed *anno* 1509.

Chart. in archivis familiæ de Douglas.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 268.

The earl being a man of great experience and knowledge in military affairs, the king aſked his advice and opinion the day before the battle of Flowdon, which he gave honeſtly, and with great judgment, and alledged it was highly imprudent to fight the Engliſh at that time, for which he advanced many ſtrong arguments; but this wholeſome council has been moſt unjuſtly cenſured by ſome hiſtorians, as proceeding from cowardice or diſloyalty, he not being in the action himſelf, tho' it appears from good authority, that nothing but his great age and infirmities hindered him from going on with the reſt; for his two ſons, and about two hundred of his name and family, were killed on the ſpot in that fatal field, on 9th September 1513.

At length, oppreſſed with years and ſorrow for the loſs his country had ſuſtained, in the death of their ſovereign, the flower of the nobility, the fate of his two ſons, and ſo many of his family, at that unfortunate battle, he retired to a religious houſe, and died in the beginning of the year thereafter, *viz.* 1514.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, &c.

He married thrice: 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *George*, maſter of Angus.

2. Sir *William Douglas* of Braidwood or Glenbervie, who carried on the line of the family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Gavin Douglas*, biſhop of Dunkeld, a man of exemplary piety and great learning.

1ſt Daughter, lady *Marjory*, married to Cuthbert earl of Glencairn.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Lyle.

3. Lady *Janet*, married to Robert lord Herries of Terreagles.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of ſir William Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir *Archibald*, whoſe ſon, ſir Archibald Douglas of Kilſpindie, was lord high treaſurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James the V.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He married, 3dly, Jean, daughter of John lord Kennedy, by whom he had no iſſue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XII. GEORGE, maſter of Angus, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Archibald, the fifth earl, was in great favour with king James IV. from whom he obtained a charter of the lands, caſtle, and barony of Tantallon, upon his father's reſignation, *anno* 1489.

Ibidem.

Alſo of the lands of Boncle and Preſton. He was likeways infeſt in the lordſhip and barony of Crawfurd, *anno* 1510.

Ibidem.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had three ſons, and ſix daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Angus.

2. Sir *George*, whoſe ſon, David, ſucceeded to the earldom; of whom hereafter.

3. *William*, prior of Coldinghame, and abbot of Holyroodhouſe.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Yeſter, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale.

2. *Janet*, married to John lord Glammis, anceſtor of the earl of Strathmore.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry.

4. *Aliſon*, married to Robert Blackadder of that ilk.

5. *Jean*, married to David Home of Wedderburn.

6. *Iſabel*, married to Robert Crawfurd of Auchinames.

He accompanied the king to the fatal field of Flowdon, and there loſt his life, with his royal maſter, on 9th September 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Archibald, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1514, and was ſixth earl of Angus.

He was a man of many noble accompliſhments; was highly honoured at foreign courts in the courſe of his travels, and was made a knight of St. Michael by king Henry II. of France.

Immediately upon his return home, he applied himſelf to the buſineſs of the ſtate, ſat in the parliament, was one of the Scotch nobles that confirmed a treaty with England, 7th October 1517, and was, by a ſpecial act, made one of the counſellors to king James V. *anno* 1521.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 600.

In 1525, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh; and in the year 1527, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland, guardian, and lieutenant of the eaſt and middle marches, and, by act of parliament, was joined in commiſſion with ſome others to negotiate a peace with England, which they happily concluded, *anno* 1528.

Ibid. tom. XIV. p. 91.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and lives of the officers of ſtate. Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 276.

He afterwards aſſumed the ſole management of all affairs; and, it is ſaid, kept the king little better than a priſoner: However, his majeſty made his eſcape from him, went to Stirling, was joyfully received by the queen-mother, and was immediately attended, and congratulated by the chief of the nobility.

Soon thereafter, the earl of Angus was turned out of all his employments, was accuſed of ſeveral miſdemeanors, outlawed, and attainted of treaſon.

He retired to England, where he was kindly entertained by king Henry, and remained there till 1543, that his attainder was repealed by act of parliament, and he was amply reſtored to all his eſtates and honours.

He then returned to Scotland, where he ſhewed himſelf a true patriot, and afterwards performed many brave actions in the ſervice of his country.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He was a zealous promoter of the match betwixt our young queen and prince Edward of England, as judging it might put an end to the great animoſities that ſtill ſubſiſted betwixt the two crowns; but it was ſo ſtrongly oppoſed by others of the nobility and great men, that his endeavours proved fruitleſs.

When the king of England found that the marriage could not be brought about by fair means, he invaded Scotland with an army, under the command of ſir Ralph Ivers and Brian Layton, in hopes of accompliſhing it by force.

The earl of Angus immediately joined the governor, with a great party of his friends and followers, to oppoſe the enemies of his country, and the victory obtained over the Engliſh at Ancrum muir, was chiefly aſcribed to this earl's conduct and reſolution, for which the king of England, his brother-in-law, taxed him with ingratitude; but nothing could prevent him from doing his duty in defence of his country.

Ibidem.

He commanded the van of the army at the unfortunate battle of Pinky, where his brave and gallant brother, ſir George, loſt his life, and where the earl behaved himſelf with remarkable courage and intrepidity, though the Engliſh obtained the victory, *anno* 1547.

Ibidem.

He was now much in favour at court, and continued to concur with the queen and governor, in every meaſure that was for the good of his country, as long as he lived.

He made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours in the queen's hands; upon which he got a new charter under the great ſeal, in favours of himſelf in liferent, and James Douglas his ſon and apparent heir, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his own heirs-male, or aſſigneys, *&c. &c. anno* 1547.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Douglas.

He married Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. ſiſter of king Henry VIII. of England, and widow of king James IV. of Scotland, by whom he had a ſon,

James, maſter of Angus, who died before himſelf, without iſſue;——alſo a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Douglas*, who, with the conſent and approbation of her uncle, king Henry VIII. of England, married Matthew earl of Lennox, and was mother of Henry lord Darnly and duke of Albany, who was father of king James VI. ſo that of this earl of Angus, not only the royal family of Great Britain,

Rymer tom. XV. p. 29.

Britain, but moſt of the crowned heads in Europe are deſcended.

He died at his caſtle of Tantallon, *anno* 1556, and having no ſurviving male-iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew and heir-male,

David Douglas of Pittendreich, ſon of his brother George, to whom we now return.

XIII. Sir **George Douglas**, ſecond ſon of George the Maſter, and brother of Archibald ſixth earl of Angus, married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of David Douglas of Pittendreich, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad an. 1535.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Angus.

2. *James*, who married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of James third earl of Morton. He ſucceeded to the earldom of Morton by entail, and was regent of Scotland, *&c.* but died without iſſue. *Vide* title Morton in this work, and lives of the officers of ſtate, page 94.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Carmichael of that ilk.

2. *Mary*, married to ſir George Auchinleck of Balmanno.

Sir George was killed at the battle of Pinkie, as before obſerved, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. **David**, who ſucceeded alſo to his uncle Archibald the ſixth earl, as before noticed, and was ſeventh earl of Angus.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Clydſdale, brother-german of James duke of Chattelherault, by whom he had a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

Archibald, earl of Angus, ——— and two daughters.

1ſt, Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh; 2dly, to Francis Stewart earl of Bothwell, and had iſſue to both.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Maxwell, (anceſtor of the earl of Nithſdale) afterwards earl of Morton; and, dying in 1588, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. **Archibald**, eighth earl of Angus, a man of great honour and probity, ſirnamed the good earl.

In 1573, he was conſtituted ſheriff of Berwick, and warden of the marches. He was afterwards appointed lord lieutenant of the borders, which he gallantly defended for many years.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Erſkine, daughter of John earl of Mar; 2dly, lady Margaret Leſly, daughter of George earl of Rothes; 3dly, Jean, daughter of John lord Glammis; and dying without any ſurviving iſſue in 1588, the male line of George maſter of Angus thus ended, and the eſtate and honours devolved upon the next heir-male, *viz.* ſir William Douglas of Glenbervie, lineally deſcended of the firſt ſir William; to whom we now return.

XII. Sir **William Douglas** of Braidwood or Glenbervie, ſecond ſon of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, was killed at the battle of Flowdon, with his brother George the maſter, *anno* 1513, having married Elizabeth Auchinleck, heireſs of Glenbervie, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Crawfurd's peer. of Scotland, Scots compen. Simſon's eſſays, &c.

XIII. Sir **Archibald Douglas** of Glenbervie, who was knighted by king James V. and married, 1ſt, lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William Earl Mariſhal, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart in archivis familiæ de Mariſhal.

William, afterwards earl of Angus.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of ſir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *James*, who was parſon of Glenbervie, and anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Whytrigs, Fuchel, Brigton, *&c.*

2. *John Douglas*.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton, anceſtor of lord Halkerton.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William, who ſucceeded alſo to the earldom of Angus, *anno* 1588, as heir-male to Archibald the eighth earl, as above noticed.

XIV. **William**, ninth earl of Angus, formerly deſigned ſir William of Glenbervie, was at firſt ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of queen Mary. He accompanied her majeſty in her expedition to the north, and behaved gallantly at the fight of Corrichie, where the earl of Huntly was ſlain, *anno* 1562, but afterwards, inclining to the proteſtant religion, he became a great promoter of the reformation.

In the beginning of 1591, he obtained from king James VI. a charter, confirming all the ancient privileges of the family of Douglas, *viz.* the firſt vote in council or parliament; to be the king's hereditary lieutenant; to have the leading of the van of the army in the day of battle; and to carry the crown at coronations, *&c. &c.* all to him and his heirs-male, which was again confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1602.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. arch.

He married Giles, daughter of ſir Robert Graham of Morphy, by whom he had ſix ſons and four daughters.

Crawfurd's peerage, Simſon's collections, &c.

1. *William*, earl of Angus.

2. Sir *Robert Douglas* of Glenbervie, great-grand-father of the late ſir Robert, father of the preſent ſir William Douglas of Glenbervie, who is now the laſt cadet, and neareſt heir to the family in the male line, except the deſcendents of William earl of Selkirk, ſon of the firſt marquis, who married the dutcheſs of Hamilton.

3. *Gavin Douglas* of Bridgeford.

4. *John Douglas* of Barras.

5. *Archibald*.

6. *Duncan*.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Forbes of Monimusk.

2. *Sarah*, married, 1ſt, to ſir John Strachan of Thornton; and, 2dly, to ſir George Auchinleck of Balmanno.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Gordon of Clunie.

4. *Jean*, married to ſir James Wiſhart of Pittarrow.

And, dying in 1591, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **William**, tenth earl of Angus, a man of great learning and knowledge, and particularly well verſed in the antiquities of our country, upon which he wrote ſeveral treatiſes.

He was made the king's lieutenant, to ſuppreſs an inſurrection, which he managed with great conduct and dexterity, to the ſatisfaction of all parties: But as, about that time, he began to make publick profeſſion of the Roman catholick religion, he was never employed in public buſineſs afterwards, but retired to France, died a *religieuſe*, and was buried in the church of St. Germans under a magnificent monument, *anno* 1616, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence lord Oliphant, by Margaret, daughter of George earl of Errol, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

Crawfurd's peerage, Simſon's collections, &c.

1. *William* earl of Angus.

2. *James*, lord Mordington, whoſe male line is now extinct. *Vide* Title Mordington.

3. Sir *Francis Douglas* of Sandilands, who married a ſiſter of the earl of Wigton, without ſucceſſion.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Alexander Campbell of Calder.

XVI. **William**, eleventh earl of Angus, (afterwards marquis) ſucceeded his father in 1616.

In the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. he was appointed commander in chief, and lieutenant of the borders; and being in great favour with his majeſty, was further dignified with the title of marquis of Douglas, by letters patent, to his heirs-male whatever, dated 17th June 1633.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas, hæred. maſc quibuſcunque.

He was a great loyaliſt, though he did not engage in the beginning of the civil war; but he no ſooner diſcovered the meaſures the parliament were taking, and the hardſhips his majeſty was like to be put to, than he took up arms in defence of his king and country, joined the marquis of Montroſe, and remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Philiphaugh, where he was taken priſoner, but ſometime afterwards obtained his liberty.

After the murder of the king, he continued ſteady in his loyalty to king Charles II. for which he ſuffered many hardſhips, and had a heavy fine impoſed upon him by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's act of indemnity, Home, Scotscompen. Simſon's eſſays, &c.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Claud Hamilton lord Paiſley, ſiſter of James earl of Abercorn, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

1. *Archibald*, earl of Angus.

2. Lord *James Douglas*, whoſe genius leading him to a military life, he ſerved in the French wars under Lewis XIV. and ſignalized himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions; particularly at the ſiege of Doway, where he loſt his life the day he was to have been made a mariſhal of France.

1ſt Daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William, lord Alexander, eldeſt ſon and heir of the earl of Stirling.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to John lord Bargeny.

3. Lady *Grizel*, married to William lord Carmichael.

The marquis married, 2dly, lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by lady Henriet Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lennox, by whom he had three ſons, and ſix daughters.

Ibidem.

3d Son, and 1ſt of the ſecond marriage, *William*, earl of Selkirk, afterwards duke of Hamilton. *Vide* Title Hamilton.

4. *George*, earl of Dunbarton, whoſe male-line is extinct. *Vide* Title Dunbarton.

5. Lord *James*, a colonel in the army, and a brave ſoldier, who died without iſſue.

4th Daughter, and 1ſt of the ſecond marriage, lady *Henriet*, married to James earl of Annandale.

5. Lady *Catharine*, married to ſir William Ruthven of Dunglaſs, to whom ſhe had two daughters; the eldeſt married to ſir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, and was mother of the preſent ſir William: the ſecond married

to ſir Hugh Paterſon of Bannockburn, and was mother of the preſent ſir Hugh, &c.

6. Lady *Iſabel*, married to William duke of Queensberry.

7. Lady *Jean*, married to James earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland.

8. Lady *Lucy*, married to Robert earl of Nithſdale.

9. Lady *Mary*, died unmarried.

He died in the beginning of the year 1660.

XVII. **Archibald**, earl of Angus, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William marquis of Douglas, was engaged on the parliament's ſide in the beginning of the civil war; but when he diſcovered the meaſures they were purſuing, he returned to his duty, and continued a faithful and loyal ſubject till his death.

Cart. in arch. fam. de Douglas.

He aſſiſted at the coronation of king Charles II. *anno* 1651, and was appointed lord high chamberlain at that ſolemnity.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lennox, the king and the earl of Angus (afterwards marquis of Douglas) being the parties contractors; and by the marriage-articles, which are dated in November 1629, and May 1630, the whole eſtate is ſettled upon the iſſue-male of that marriage; which failing, to return to the marquis, this Archibald's father, and his heirs-male, &c. &c.

Contract amongſt the charters of he family of Douglas, et in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid lady Anne he had a ſon,

James, afterwards marquis of Douglas, —— and two daughters, who periſhed at ſea in a voyage to France.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean, daughter of David earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald, earl of Forfar, of whom there is now no ſucceſſion,—and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander viſcount of Kingſton.

He died in 1655, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. **James**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1660, and was ſecond marquis of Douglas.

He was appointed one of the lords of the privy-council to his majeſty king Charles II. *anno* 1670, and continued in that office all his reign, and that of his brother king James VII.

He married, 1ſt, lady Barbara Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by whom he had a ſon,

James, earl of Angus, a youth of many excellent qualities, and a rare military genius. He engaged himſelf early in the wars, and ſignalized his bravery and courage upon ſeveral occaſions, but was unfortunately ſlain at the battle of Steinkirk, in the 21ſt year of his age, univerſally lamented, *anno* 1692.

The marquis married, 2dly, lady Mary Ker, daughter of Robert marquis of Lothian, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald, afterwards duke of Douglas, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Jean Douglas*, married to John Stewart, Eſq; now ſir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. by whom ſhe had two ſons. 1. *Archibald*, now heir of line of the family. 2. *Sholto*, who died young.

The marquis died *anno* 1700, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIX. **Archibald**, third marquis, who was created duke of Douglas by queen Anne, 18th April 1703, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body.

He married Margaret, eldeſt daughter of James Douglas of Mains, Eſq; an antient cadet of the houſe of Morton, but died without iſſue on 21ſt July 1761.

Archibald Stewart, Eſq; only ſurviving ſon of his ſiſter lady Jean, was ſerved and retoured heir of line and proviſion to his uncle Archibald duke of Douglas, on the 9th day of September 1761, and is now deſigned *Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Eſq;*.

The late duke dying without iſſue-male, as before obſerved, the title of duke became extinct; but that of marquis of Douglas, &c. devolved upon his grace the preſent duke of Hamilton, his undoubted heir-male; he being lineally deſcended of William earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of William firſt marquis of Douglas.

The duke of Hamilton was accordingly, upon the 1ſt of December 1761, ſerved and retoured heir-male to the ſaid Archibald duke of Douglas, and is now deſigned *George James duke of Hamilton and Brandon, marquis of Douglas, earl of Angus*, &c. &c. &c.

Vide Title duke of Hamilton.

ARMS.

The armorial bearing of the late duke of Douglas was, quarterly, 1ſt, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown *or*, for the earldom of Galloway. 2d, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, ſurmounted of a ribband *ſable*, for lord Abernethy. 3d, *argent*, three piles *gules*, for Wiſhart of Brechin. 4th, *or*, a feſs cheque *azure* and *argent*, ſurmounted of a bend *gules*, charged with three buckles of the firſt, for Stewart of Bonkle: over all, on an eſcutcheon *argent*, a man's heart *gules*, enſigned with an imperial crown proper; and on a chief *azure*, three ſtars of the firſt, the paternal coat of Douglas: above the ſhield a crown, helmet, and vollets, befitting their dignity; and in place of a wreath, a *chapeau* or cap of ſtate *gules*, turned up *ermine*, and upon it for a

CREST; a ſalamander *vert*, in the middle of flames of fire.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide a ſavage proper, holding a baton erected, and wreathed about the middle with laurel *vert*; and on the ſiniſter, a ſtag proper, armed and unguled, *or*; both which ſupporters ſtand within a pale of wood, wreathed and impaled, for a compartment,

MOTTO: *Jamais arriere*.

CHIEF SEATS.

The caſtles of Douglas and Bothwell, both in the ſhire of Lanerk; and Dudhope in Angus-ſhire, an antient noble pile of building, in the middle of a park, within a mile of Dundee.

SUTHERLAND Lord DUFFUS.

THAT the barony of Duffus was firſt the property of the Murrays, then of the Cheynes, is clearly ſet forth, under the titles of Murray duke of Athole. page 51, and Moray lord Bothwell, page 80 of this work.

And as the riſe and deſcent of the ancient and illuſtrious name of Sutherland, is to be found under the title, earl of Sutherland; to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor, *viz.*

Kenneth, ſixth earl of Sutherland, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333. By a daughter of Donald earl of March, he left iſſue two ſons,

Ford. lib. xii. cap. 27.

1. *William*, ſeventh earl of Sutherland, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Nicholas Sutherland*, the firſt of this family.

I. NICHOLAS, ſecond ſon of the ſixth earl of Sutherland, obtained from his brother earl William, a grant of the forty pound land of Therbol, *anno* 1360, which is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, from king David Bruce, (the lands being erected into a free barony) to him, and the lawful heirsmale of his body, holding of the ſaid earl, &c. The confirmation is dated at Edinburgh, 17th day of October, 1364.

Char. in arch. regis David.

He married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Reynald de Cheyne, by whom he got the lands and barony of Duffus, which afterwards became the chief title of his family; and in conſequence of this marriage, he added the arms of Cheyne, to his paternal coat of Sutherland, *viz. gules*, three croſs croſslets *or*, which is ſtill a part of the armorial bearing of Sutherland of Duffus.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 259.

By the ſaid Mary Cheyne, he left iſſue a ſon,

II. HENRY SUTHERLAND, ſecond baron of Duffus, who ſucceeded him. He got a charter, upon his father's reſignation, of the lands and barony of Therbol, from the earl of Sutherland, ſuperior thereof, in the reign of king Robert III.

Chart. penes comitem de Sutherland.

He was father of

III. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, third baron of Duffus, who got a new charter from his chief, John earl of Sutherland, of the lands and barony of Therbol, &c. proceeding upon the reſignation of his grandfather Nicol, in favours of his ſon Henry, father of this Alexander, dated 12th July 1444.

Information for the earl of Sutherland againſt the earl of Crawfurd, &c. and Charta penes comitem de Sutherland.

He married Morella, daughter of ——— Chiſholm of that ilk, with whom he got the barony of Quarrelwood, and ſeveral other lands; whereupon he added to his armorial bearing, a boar's head eraſed, &c. being part of the arms of Chiſholm.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1433.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 260. and vol. II. p. 20.

By her he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander* his heir.

2. *William*, who ſucceeded to the lands of Quarrelwood, in right of his mother, and carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Iſabel*, married to ſir Alexander Dunbar of Weſtfield, who got with her the lands of Clunie, Clava, &c. being part of her mother's eſtate.

Writs of the family of Weſtfield, penes Macfarlane.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, fourth baron of Duffus, who married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had only one daughter, Char. in arch. Jacobi IV. ad ann. 1507.

Chriſtian Sutherland, married to William Oliphant of Berrendale.

He dying without iſſue male, the eſtate of Duffus devolved upon his nephew William, his heir male, being ſon of his brother William, to whom we now return.

IV. William Sutherland of Quarrelwood, ſecond ſon of Alexander, third baron of Duffus, flouriſhed in the reign of king James III. and was father of

V. William, who ſucceeded to his uncle Alexander, as before obſerved, and was fifth baron of Duffus.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, from king James IV. *Willielmo Sutherland de Quarrelwood, terrarum baroniæ de Duffus, &c. anno* 1507.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters from king James V. of ſeveral other lands, *inter* 1516 *et* 1520.

Chartul. of Murray, penes MacFarlane.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir Alexander Innes of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William* his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who being bred to the church, was rector of Duffus, dean of Caithneſs, &c. and was deſigned *frater germanus Willielmi de Duffus*.

Ibid. p. 597.

Hiſt. of the earls of Sutherland, p. 77.

Chartulary of Murray, p. 551.

This William was ſlain at Thurſo, by the clan Gun, in the beginning of the year 1529. His lady ſurvived him, which appears by a ſaſine, *Joneta Innes, relicta nobilis viri, Willielmi de Duffus, &c.* in Auguſt 1529.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. 549.

VI. William, ſixth baron of Duffus, who, in an inſtrument of ſaſine of the lands of Quarrelwood, is deſigned *legitimus hæres Willielmi Sutherland de Duffus, &c.*, 12th June, 1529.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards charters under the great ſeal, from king James V. *Willielmo Sutherland de Duffus*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1535, *et* 1540.

By ——— his wife, he left iſſue a ſon,

William his Heir,——and a daughter,

Ibid. ad annum 1596.

Elizabeth, married to Archibald Douglas of Pittendreich.

He died *inter* 1580 *et* 1585, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. William, ſeventh baron of Duffus, who got charters under the great ſeal, from king James VI. *Willielmo Sutherland de Duffus*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1585, *et* 1592.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters of the lands of Duffus, Brounton, Saltcoats, &c. *inter* 1602, *et* 1606.

He died, *inter* 1635 *et* 1640, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VIII. Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, who got charters under the great ſeal, from king Charles I. *domino Alexandro, &c.* of the lands and barony of Duffus and others, *inter* 1642 *et* 1646.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was appointed one of the committee of eſtates by the parliament, 20th March 1647, and, after the murther of the king, was nominated one of the colonels for arming the kingdom, 15th February 1649.

Crawfurd's peerage, and writs of the fam. of Duffus.

And being a man of great parts and merit, was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by king Charles II. on 8th December 1650, a little before his coronation.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the reſtoration, he got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Duffus, hæredibus et aſſignatis quibuſcunque, terrarum de Kerſgill, &c. &c. anno* 1668.

He married, firſt, lady Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of Colin, firſt earl of Seaforth, widow of John maſter of Berrendale, and mother of George, ſixth earl of Caithneſs; but by her he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of ſir Robert Innes of that ilk, alſo without iſſue.

He married 3dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Murray, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir;——and a daughter,

Henrietta, married to George earl of Linlithgow.

He died *anno* 16 . . and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. James, ſecond lord Duffus, who married lady Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth, third earl of Seaforth, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was created a baronet, *anno* 1706, and married Mary, daughter and heireſs of ſir George Dunbar of Hemprigs, who thereupon changed his name to Dunbar.

3. *William Sutherland* of Roſecommon, Eſq; who married Mary, daughter of William lord Forbes.

He died *anno* 1705, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Kenneth, third lord Duffus, whoſe genius leading him to a ſeafaring life, he ſoon acquired ſuch great ſkill and knowledge in maritime affairs, that her majeſty queen Anne gave him the command of the Advice, a 50 gun ſhip of war, in which ſtation he ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral expeditions, that he did honour to himſelf and his country, by his conduct, undaunted courage and reſolution.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, but got beyond the ſeas, and was attainted by parliament. He was afterwards apprehended at Hamburgh, brought to London, and committed priſoner to the tower, *anno* 1716, but was releaſed the year thereafter by the act of grace. He withdrew into foreign parts, aud ſerved as a flag-officer in the Ruſſian fleet.

He married Charlotte, daughter of Eric de Sioblede, governor and admiral of Gottenburgh in Sweden, by whom he had a ſon,

Eric his ſucceſſor,——and two daughters married in Sweden.

XI. Eric, who, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been fourth lord Duffus.

He married his couſin Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of his uncle ſir James Dunbar of Hemprigs, Bart. before mentioned, by whom he hath two ſons and three daughters.

1. *James* his heir.
2. *Axle Sutherland*, Eſq;

1ſt daughter *Elizabeth*.

2. *Charlotte*.
3. *Anne*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, *gules*, three ſtars *or*: 2d, *azure*, three croſs croſslets fitchy *argent*: 3d, *azure*, a boar's head eraſed, *argent*: 4th, as the firſt.

Crest; on a wreath, a cat ſejant, proper.

Supporters; two ſavages proper, each wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and armed with a batton.

Motto; *Without fear*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Skelbo in the county of Sutherland, and Elgin-houſe in the county of Elgin.

CRICHTON Earl of DUMFRIES and STAIR.

THE traditional accounts of the origin of this ancient and illuſtrious ſirname are various. Some deduce them from a noble Hungarian, that came to Scotland with queen Margaret, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

Others are of opinion, that it is a local ſirname, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Crichton in Mid-Lothian.

Certain it is they were ſettled, and had poſſeſſions in that county, when ſirnames began to be uſed in Scotland.

Dalrymple's hiſtorical collect. p. 418.

Thurſtanus de Crichton was witneſs to the foundation charter of the abbay of Holyroodhouſe, by king David I. *anno* 1128.

And though we cannot connect this noble family with Thurſtanus, yet we ſhall deduce their deſcent from one of his poſterity, who was their immediate anceſtor, and proprietor of the lands and barony of Crichton, above five hundred years ago, which is fully inſtructed under the title of lord Crichton, and hereafter by authentic documents.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 44.

Willielmus *dominus* Crichton, is particularly mentioned in a charter of Maldwin earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1214, and died in 1249.

William was ſucceeded by his ſon,

I. Thomas *dominus de* Crichton, who was one of the great barons of Scotland, that were forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward 1ſt of England, for his lands lying in Mid-Lothian, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III.

By Eda his wife, he left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Nicolaus de Crichton*, anceſtor of lord Crichton, and viſcount Frendraught.
2. *William de Crichton*, firſt of the family of Sanquhar, progenitor of the earl of Dumfries.
3. *Thomas de Crichton*, &c. Theſe three brothers, with their father and mother, are all mentioned in a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, made by ſir William Crichton, rector of Crichton, ſon of this Thomas, *anno* 1388.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes Macfarlane, p. 67.

II. William, ſecond ſon of *Thomas dominus de Crichton*, flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and of his ſon king David, and was a faithful and loyal ſubject to both theſe princes.

He married Iſabel de Roſs, daughter and co-heireſs of Robert de Roſs, lord of Sanquhar, with whom he got the half of the lands and barony of Sanquhar. This is confirmed by a charter from king Robert Bruce, Chart. in archiv. Roberti I. rotul. I.

Ricardo dicto Edgar, &c. cum medietate totius baroniæ de Sanquhar, ſicut dicta baronia inter Williehnum de Crichton et Iſabellam ſponſam ſuam, portionarios ipſius baroniæ, ratione dictæ ſponſæ ex parte una, et ipſum Ricardum ex altera, per literam de capella noſtra, nuper fuit diviſa, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Dalrymple's collections, p. 419.

The other half of the barony of Sanquhar, was afterwards acquired by this family, and became their chief title; and in conſequence of this marriage, they have continued to quarter the arms of Roſs with their own.

He died about 1360, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Iſabel Roſs his wife, a ſon and ſucceſſor.

Chartul. of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane p. 53.

III. WILLIAM de CRICHTON, deſigned *dominus de Sanquhar*, who is a witneſs to a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle by *Alexander de Ramſay, dominus de Dalwolſy*, together with William earl of Douglas, James lord Dalkeith, Henry his brother, Thomas de Hope-Pringle, &c. about the year 1380.

He lived after the year 1400, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir ROBERT de CRICHTON, third baron of Sanquhar, who being a man of fine parts, was in great favour with king James I. and II. was of the privy-council to both theſe princes, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the latter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Sanquhar, *Roberto Crichton domino de Sanquhar militi*, dated *anno* 1433.

Ibidem.

This ſir Robert, lord of Sanquhar, and his couſin ſir William Crichton, lord of that ilk, made a mutual entail; whereby, failing heirs-male of any one of their bodies, their eſtates were to go to the others. Which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1439.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of ſir William Erſkine of Kinnoul in the ſhire of Perth, by whom he got a large acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her had iſſue five ſons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Robert*.

Ibidem.

2. *Alexander de Crichton*, who got from his father the lands of Kilpatrick, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, containing an entail, *viz. Alexandro Crichton, filio Roberti Crichton domini de Sanquhar, militis, terrarum de Kilpatrick, &c.* and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Laurence, then to Thomas, and fourthly, to Patrick, &c. brothers german, &c. dated *anno* 1463.

Ibidem.

This Alexander, was anceſtor of the Crichtons of Crawfurdſtoun, and of ſeveral other families in Nithſdale.

Ibidem.

3. *Laurence de Crichton*, who got from his father the lands of Burmuchty, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1467.

4. *Thomas de Crichton*, who died without iſſue.

Ibidem.

5. *Patrick de Crichton*, who, failing heirs of his brother Laurence his body, was to ſucceed to the lands of Burmuchty, by the aforementioned charter.

Chart. penes ducem de Queenſberry.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the Duke of Queenſberry.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir David Herries of Terreagles, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1458.

He died *anno* 1462, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir ROBERT, afterwards lord Crichton of Sanquhar, a man of great merit, loyalty and intrepidity, who remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of king James III. in his wars againſt the duke of Albany and the earl of Douglas, particularly at the battle of Kirkconnel, &c. In recompence whereof, king James rewarded him with grants of ſeveral of the forfeited lands; upon which he got charters under the great ſeal, wherein his great and faithful ſervices are fully narrated.

Ibid. ad annum 1464, & 1465.

Ibidem.

He got a charter from king James III. appointing him *vicecomes de Dumfries*, dated *anno* 1464, and another charter, *officii coronatoris de Nithſdale*, dated *anno* 1468.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

In the ſame year, he granted a tack of the two-merk-land of Little-Corko, to ſir Charles Murray of Cockpool, wherein he is deſigned ſir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, ſheriff of Dumfries.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Scots comp.

And being now poſſeſt of a vaſt eſtate, and in great favour with the king, his majeſty was pleaſed to dignifie him with the title of lord Crichton of Sanquhar, about the year 1485.

Hiſt. of the Stewarts, p. 153.

He married lady Marian Stewart, daughter of John, firſt earl of Lennox, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert lord Sanquhar,——and a daughter,

Marian, married to Malcolm Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, anceſtor of the Viſcount Garnock.

He died *anno* 1502, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. ROBERT, ſecond lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *terrarum de Crawfurdſtone, Balmachune, &c.* dated *anno* 1506.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter, *Roberto domino Crichton* *de Sanquhar, terrarum baroniæ de Sanquhar, Panbride, &c.* dated *anno* 1507.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He likewiſe got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Kilpatrick, Irongray, *&c.* to him, and Elizabeth Murray his ſpouſe, *&c.* dated 1516.

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Cuthbert Murray of Cockpool, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. **William**, third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter from queen Mary, of the lands and barony of Kinnoul in Perthſhire, *Willielmo domino Crichton de Sanquhar, et Elizabethæ Fleming ſuæ ſponſæ, &c.* dated 1548.

Ibid. ad an. 1540.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert* his heir.
2. *Edward*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *John Crichton* of Rayhill, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Agnes*, married to ſir Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, anceſtor of the duke of Roxburgh, and of the marquis of Lothian.

He was killed by lord Semple, according to Buchanan, *anno* 1550, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VIII. **Robert**, fourth lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto, domino Crichton de Sanquhar, et Margaretæ Cunninghame ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the eight-merk-land of Glenmucklochis, the two-merk-lands of Farding, *&c.* dated *anno* 1558.

Ibid. ad ann. 1558.

He married Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of ————, but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Chart. penes James Veitch of Elliock, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

VIII. **Edward**, fifth lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. arch.

IX. **Robert**, ſixth lord Crichton of Sanquhar, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Catſlack, eaſter and weſter Mountberringer, *&c.* dated *anno* 1581.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of the lands, lordſhip and barony of Sanquhar, *in vicecomitatu de Dumfries*, and of ſeveral other lands, too numerous to be here inſerted, *inter ann.* 1609 *et* 1611.

He was much at court, and being very dexterous at all manly exerciſes, was taken particular notice of by king James VI.

He was a great maſter of the art of fencing, and was engaged in a trial of ſkill, with one Turner a fencing-maſter, in which encounter he had the miſfortune to get his eye put out; in revenge whereof he had Turner murthered, for which he was executed at London, on 29th June 1612. He married Mary, daughter of ſir George Farmer of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, anceſtor of the earl of Pomfret, by whom he had no iſſue, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin-german William Crichton, ſon of his uncle John of Rayhill, to whom whom we now return.

Peerage of England, vol. III. p. 502.

VIII. **John Crichton** of Rayhill, ſecond ſon of William, third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, got a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Rayhill, *&c.* dated 16th May, *anno* 1611.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir John Carmichael of Crawfurd, by whom he had a ſon,

IX. **William Crichton** of Rayhill, who ſucceeded as heir-male to his couſin Robert, 6th lord Crichton of Sanquhar, as before noticed.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Crichton de Sanquhar, terrarum baroniæ de Glencairn*, dated *anno* 1614.

Ibidem, and Retour in Chancery.

And another charter, *terrarum baroniæ et dominii de Sanquhar, &c.* dated 15th July 1619, proceeding upon a retour, wherein he is deſigned *filius patrui, et legitimus et propinquior hæres quondam Roberti domini Crichton de Sanquhar, &c.*

He was in great favour with king James VI. who created him viſcount Ayr, *anno* 1622.

Dipl. in pub. archivis. Hær. maſc. ex corpore ſuo, ad ann. 1633.

And being no leſs eſteemed by king Charles I. was by that prince raiſed to the dignity of earl of Dumfries, viſcount Ayr, lord Crichton of Sanquhar, Cumnock, *&c.* by letters patent, to him, and the heirs-male of his body, dated 10th June 1633.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo a charter under the great ſeal, *de officiis vicecomitis et coronatoris vicecomitatus de Dumfries*, dated *anno* 1640.

He married Eupheme, daughter of James Seton of Touch, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *William.*
2. Sir *James Crichton* of St. Leonards.
3. *John*, who was a brave ſoldier, and a colonel in the German wars.

1ſt daughter lady *Mary*, married to Edward Swift, viſcount Carlingford, in the kingdom of Ireland.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to ſir John Charteris of Amisfield.

He died in the year 1641, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. **William**, ſecond earl of Dumfries, a man of great worth and honour, who was one of the lords of the privy council to king Charles II.

He married Penelope, daughter of ſir Robert Swift, of the county of York, knight, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *Robert*, lord Crichton, who died young.

2. *Charles*, lord Crichton, who carried on the line of this family.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander earl of Eglington.

2. Lady *Penelope*.

3. Lady *Mary*.

Theſe both died unmarried.

Dipl in pub. archiv. hæred. maſc. ſeu femellis, &c.

He made a reſignation of his honours into the king's hands, and got a new patent, to him and his heirs whatſomever, male or female, with the precedency of the former creation, dated *anno* 1690, and died *anno* 1691.

XI. Charles lord Crichton, ſon and apparent heir of William ſecond earl of Dumfries, married Sarah Dalrymple, daughter of James firſt viſcount Stair, by whom he had ſon,

William, earl of Dumfries, ——— and four daughters,

1ſt *Penelope*, afterwards counteſs of Dumfries.

2. *Margaret*.

3. *Mary*.

4. *Elizabeth*.

Charles lord Crichton, dying before his father, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XII. William, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1691, and was third earl of Dumfries; but dying unmarried, *anno* 1694, his eſtate and honours, according to the tenor of the laſt mentioned patent, devolved upon his eldeſt ſiſter,

XII. Penelope, counteſs of Dumfries, who married colonel William Dalrymple of Glenmure, Eſq; ſon of John earl of Stair, by whom ſhe had iſſue ſix ſons and two daughters.

1, *William*, now earl of Dumfries and Stair.

2. *John*, a youth of great hopes, who betook himſelf to a military life, and was a captain of dragoons, but died unmarried.

3. *James*, afterwards earl of Stair, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1761.

4. *Charles*.

5. *Hugh*.

6. *George*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Betty*, married to John MacDowal of Freugh, Eſq; and hath iſſue four ſons and two daughters.

2. Lady *Penelope*.

The counteſs died *anno* 1742, and was ſucceeded by her ſon,

XIII. William, fourth earl of Dumfries, who, when a youth, went into the army, ſerved in the earl of Stair's Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons, and in the third regiment of foot guards twenty-ſix years.

He was aid-de-camp to the ſaid earl at the battle of Dettingen, *anno* 1741; was created a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle, *anno* 1752; and was appointed the king's high commiſſioner for inveſting James, late duke of Hamilton, with the ſame order in March 1755.

Upon the death of his brother, James late earl of Stair, he ſucceeded alſo to theſe honours, *anno* 1761, and is the fourth earl of Stair.

He married lady Anne Gordon, daughter of William earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Crichton, a boy of a fine genius, who died at Marybone ſchool, in the 10th year of his age, much regreted.

The counteſs died *anno* 1755, and the earl is ſtill a widower.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *or*, on a ſaltire *azure*, nine lozenges of the firſt, for Dalrymple: 2d and 3d, *or*, a cheveron cheque *argent* and *ſable*, between three water budgets of the laſt, for Roſs: and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon *argent* charged with a lion rampant *azure*, for Crichton.

Crest; on a wreath, a dragons head couped *vert*, ſpouting fire.

Supporters; two lions *azure*, each crowned with an earl's coronet *or*.

Motto; *God ſend grace*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Sanquhar in the county of Dumfries, and at Dumfries-houſe in Ayr-ſhire.

HOME Earl of DUNBAR.

AS the riſe and deſcent of the noble and ancient ſirname of Home, is to be found under the title of earl of Home, we proceed directly to the immediate anceſtor of the earl of Dunbar, *viz*.

I. Sir DAVID HOME of Wedderburn (one of the oldeſt cadets of the family of Home) married Iſabel, daughter of —— Pringle of Gallaſhiels, and was killed, with his royal maſter, king James IV. at the fatal battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513. He had iſſue ſeveral ſons.

Godſcroft's hiſt. of the Homes. Martin's genealog. collec. vol. II. p. 248, &c.

1. *George*, who was killed with his father in the field of Flowdon, without iſſue.
2. *David*, who ſucceeded his father, and carried on the line of the family of Wedderburn.
3. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the earls of Dunbar, to whoſe iſſue we ſhall confine this narration.

II. ALEXANDER HOME, third ſon of ſir David Home of Wedderburn, got from his father the lands and barony of Manderſton, and left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

He is alſo ſaid to have had another ſon,

Patrick of Renton, of whom ſir John Home, now of Renton, is lineally deſcended.

Ibidem.

III. Sir ALEXANDER HOME of Manderſton ſucceeded his father, and married Jane, daughter of George Home of Spot, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir, whoſe grandſon, ſir Alexander, became earl of Dunbar, as will be ſhown hereafter.
2. *John Home* of Slegden, who will alſo be mentioned afterwards.
3. Sir *George*, who was created earl of Dunbar.

IV. Sir GEORGE HOME, third ſon of ſir Alexander of Manderſton, was a man of great parts, learning, and judgment, and a mighty favourite of king James IV. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, *anno* 1585.

In 1590 he was knighted, and made maſter of the wardrobe, and was likeways conſtituted lord high-treaſurer of Scotland, *anno* 1601.

Johnſton's hiſt. Melvil's memoirs. Lives of the officers of ſtate, &c.

He accompanied his majeſty into England, *anno* 1603, was made one of his privy council, and created a peer of England by the title of lord Home of Berwick, on 7th July *anno* 1604, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

Dugdale's baronage of Eng. vol. II.

He was alſo created a peer of Scotland by the title of earl of Dunbar, on 3d March, *anno* 1605, by patent to his heirs-male-general.

Chart. in pub. archiv. hæred. maſc. regiſt. ann. 1363.

He was employed in ſeveral negotiations of importance by the king, particularly about ſettling Epiſcopacy in Scotland, and always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour, and greatly to his majeſty's ſatisfaction.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *Georgio comiti de Dunbar, domino Home, &c. inter* 1606 *et* 1609.

Char. in pub. arch.

He got alſo a charter, under the great ſeal, to him and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his neareſt lawful heirs-male or aſſignees whatſoever, bearing the ſirname of Home, all and haill the ſix pound land of Smallholm, *&c.* dated 15th January 1610, with a ſaſine following thereon, dated 18th April threafter.

Chart. penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir Alexander Gordon of Gight, by Mary his wife, daughter of cardinal David Bethune, biſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir James Home of Coldingknows, and was mother of James third earl of Home.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Theophilus earl of Suffolk, in the kingdom of England, and had iſſue four ſons and five daughters.

Lives of the officers of ſtate

Colin's peerage of England, tom. II. p. 172.

The earl dying without male iſſue, 29th January 1611, the title of lord Home of Berwick became extinct; but that of earl of Dunbar appears to have devolved upon ſir Alexander Home of Manderſton, as next heir-male, though the title was not claimed for ſeveral years thereafter.

Soon after the earl's death, John Home of Slegden, his immediate elder brother, was infeſt in the ſix pound land of Smallholm, as neareſt and lawful heir-male to the earl, on 20th June 1611, and got a ſaſine thereon, 29th of the ſame month; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1614, we therefore return to the next heir-male.

Precept and retour from chancery penes vicecom. de Stormont.

IV. Sir ALEXANDER HOME of Manderſton, eldeſt brother of George earl of Dunbar was father of

V. Sir GEORGE HOME of Manderſton, who, as taking burden on him for John Home of

Penes vicecomitem de Stormont.

of Slegden his uncle, entered into a contract with John Murray of Rampatrick in 1611, regiſtrate in the books of council and ſeſſion, 6th June 1612.

Ibidem.

There is alſo a procuratory of reſignation by ſir George Home of Manderſton, and John Home of Slegden, in favours of John Murray of Rampatrick, dated 9th February 1613.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *domino Alexandro Home de Manderſton* of a great many lands, *inter* 1618 *et* 1621.

Ibidem.

By Helen Arnot, his ſpouſe, he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VI. Sir **Alexander Home**, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great ſeal, *domino Alexandro Home juniori de Manderſton*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1621.

Godſcroft's hiſt of the Homes, and Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hiſtorical coll. p. 409.

He went abroad, ſettled in Holland, where he made a conſiderable figure, and was governor of Embden: he claimed the title of Dunbar as heir-male to the laſt earl; was ſent over by the ſtates of Holland to congratulate the prince of Orange upon his being made king of England; and was acknowledged to be earl of Dunbar by king William, *anno* 1689.

He died ſoon thereafter in an advanced age, in Weſtfriezland, and having no male-iſſue, the honours of earl of Dunbar have lain dormant ever ſince.

ARMS.

Three coats: quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *vert*, a lion rampant, *argent*: 2d, *argent*, three papingoes *vert*: 3d, *argent*, three eſcutcheons *vert*; and in ſurtout *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border, charged with eight croſſes of the 2d.

CONSTABLE Viſcount of DUNBAR.

Genealogical coll. by D. J. Burton, author of Monaſt. Ebor. & Monaſt. Anglica.

We have good authority to affirm, that no ſirname or family in England can boaſt a more noble deſcent, than that of the Conſtables. A learned and judicious antiquary, by good vouchers, deduces their pedigree from the Saxon kings of England, the kings of Scotland, dukes of Normandy, *&c.*

But we ſhall only here briefly deduce their deſcent, from the Norman conqueſt of England.

Hiſt. of Normandy, and Burton's coll.

I. ——— de **Constable**, who appears to have been a man of the firſt rank in Normandy, came over to England with William the conqueror, (to whom he was nearly related,) *anno* 1066, had a conſiderable command in his army, and is mentioned in the roll of Battle-abbay, tho' his chriſtian name is omitted. He obtained from that great prince, in reward of his merit and faithful ſervices, a ſhare of the conquered lands in England, where he ſettled, and was father of

Monaſt. Ebor. p. 253.

II. **Ulbert** de **Constable**, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king William II. and Henry I. of England, and married ——— de Burton, with whom he got ſeveral lands; and, by her donations to the religious in Swyne-abbay, ſhe appears to have had large poſſeſſions.

By her he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibid chart. 144.

III. Sir **Robert Constable**, deſigned of Halſham in Holderneſs, *&c.* There is a charter ſtill preſerved in the family, wherein he gave four oxgangs of land in Halſham, to William, ſon of Utred, his ſervant; and on his ſeal is repreſented the figure of a man on horſeback, properly accoutered, brandiſhing his drawn ſword in his right hand, *&c.* which denotes his being of the equeſtrian order.

Ibid. chart. 134, and 138.

This ſir Robert got from William le Groſs, earl of Albemarle, five pound rent charge, *&c.* 10th Henry II. *anno* 1164, which was afterwards confirmed to the family by Hawiſe the counteſs, *anno* 1205.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.
2. *William Conſtable*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Monaſt. Ebor.

IV. Sir **Robert Constable** of Halſham ſucceeded his father, and was one of the Engliſh knights that acompanied William de Mandeville, earl of Albemarle, to the holy war. Before he ſet out on that expedition, he borrowed 160 merks from the monks of Meaux abbay, and gave a mortgage on his lordſhip of Thurleſthorpe and town of Halſham, until the ſum ſhould be repaid; but dying at Acon without iſſue, *anno* 1181, was ſucceeded by his nephew Robert, ſon of his brother William, to whom we now return.

Burton's gen. collections.

IV. **William Constable**, brother-german of the laſt ſir Robert, married Julian, ſiſter of Thomas de Aloſt, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Robert.*
2. *Simon Conſtable*, who married ——— Bertram, and had iſſue.

Ibidem.

William died before his elder brother, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Monaſt. Ebor.

Monaſt. Anglican. p. 200.

V. ROBERT, who ſucceeding alſo to his uncle ſir Robert, *anno* 1181, confirmed his mortgage to the monks of Meaux, and made a donation to the monks of Thornton out of his lands of Halſham, *&c.*

He married Adeliſa, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Fulco de Oyri, lord of Gedney in Lincolnſhire, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. Sir *Fulco de Conſtable*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Monaſt. Ebor. chart. 137, 583, &c.

VI. Sir WILLIAM CONSTABLE, deſigned lord of Halſham and Burton, in ſeveral original charters, in the reign of king Henry III. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1216, and died 1272.

Monaſt. Ebor.

He claimed the Grange of Thurleſthorpe; but afterwards quitted it to Meaux abbay, which is confirmed by ſeveral charters ſtill extant.

Monaſt. Anglican.

He got a grant from king Henry III. of a fair or market at Holme, *anno* 1241.

Monaſt Ebor. chart. 172 and 147.

He married Cecilia, daughter of Marmaduke de Twenge, with whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, by a charter from her brother Robert de Twenge, *Willielmo Conſtabulario de Burton, et hæred. ſuis, &c.* and to Cecily his ſpouſe, ſiſter of the ſaid Robert, *&c.* By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Simon*, his heir.
2. *Galfred Conſtable*, who got from his father ſeveral lands; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1297, his eſtate returned to the family.

Burton's col.

Sir William was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Monaſt. Ebor. chart. 53, 173, and 137.

VII. Sir SIMON CONSTABLE, lord of Halſham and Burton, who is witneſs in a charter of king Henry III. *anno* 1259, and to another of king Edward I. *anno* 1287.

Chart. in the tower of London 13 Edw. I. No. 53.

He had grant of free-warren in Pagula, Holme, Kaynham, Otteringham, Thurleſthorpe, Weſt-halſham, Punchaugh, Burton-conſtable, Merton, Benningholm, and many others, *anno* 1285.

Ibid. No. 53. and Burton's eſcheats, p. 62.

It appears, by an inquiſition after his death, that he had been poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate of lands, lying in many different counties, of all which Robert, his ſon and heir, was in poſſeſſion *anno* 1294.

He married Catharine, relict of ſir John Dantly, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters; and dying *anno* 1293, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. ROBERT CONSTABLE, lord of Halſham, *&c.* who married Avicia, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Robert de Laſcels, by whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, *viz.* ſome lands in Ellerton, Eſſex, Kyrby under Knol, *&c.*

Copy from the pipe rolls, penes doctor Burton.

By her he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *William Conſtable*.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married William, ſon of Philip de Melſa.

He died *anno* 1337, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham and Burton, who alſo held a vaſt eſtate of lands, all particularly mentioned in ſeveral different charters.

Book of eſcheats, p. 359.

He married Albreda, daughter of ——— Bulmer, relict of ——— St. Quintin, by whom he had a ſon,

X. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham, Burton-Conſtable, *&c.* who ſucceeded him, *anno* 1351, and married Maud, daughter of Robert Hilbon, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

Burton's col.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Thomas Conſtable* who married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Manly, knight, and had iſſue.

Ibid. ad ann. 1410.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Copledike of Harrington, *in com. Lincoln.* knight, and had iſſue.

Archer's hiſt. of Lincolnſhire, p. 73.

He died *anno* 1394, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir WILLIAM of Halſham, Burton-Conſtable, *&c.* who, *anno* 1400 married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Metham, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Burton's col.

XII. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham, *&c.* who married Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Thomas Umfraville, knight, of Harbottle in Northumberland, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Sir *John*, ——— and three daughters,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Elmen.
2. *Janet*, married to ſir Thomas Lambert.
3. *Maud*, married to ſir William Ryther.

He died *anno* 1447, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Mon. Ebor. Burton's coll. &c.

XIII. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham, *&c.* who was made a knight banneret by the duke of Glouceſter, *anno* 1448, and married Lora, daughter of lord Fitz-Hugh of Ravenworth-caſtle, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *Ralph*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *William*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Marjory*, married to Robert Holme of Perſilholme, Eſq;

2. *Margaret*, married to John Roos, Eſq;

3. *Jean*, married to William Mallory, Eſq;

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XIV. JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham, *&c.* who married Margaret, daughter of——— Mallory, Eſq; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

XIV. Sir RALPH CONSTABLE of Halſham, *&c.* who married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter and co-heireſs of Robert Earl, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Ralph Conſtable* of Thorntoft, in Richmond-ſhire, who married, 1ſt, Chriſtian, daughter of ——— Lazenby of Whitewell, *in comitatu de Richmond*, by whom he had ſeveral children. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Grimſton, Eſq; by whom he alſo had iſſue.

3. *William*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Lora*, married to John Hotham of Scarburgh, Eſq;

2. *Jean*, married to Chriſtopher Hildyard, Eſq;

Sir Ralph married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Tempeſt, Eſq; by whom he had no iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham, *&c.* who made a conſiderable figure in England in the reign of king Henry VII.

Ibid. and ſeveral charters in Monaſt. Ebor.

Anno 1505, he married, 1ſt, Agnes, daughter of ſir Thomas Metham, by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Ralph Conſtable* of St. Sepulchres, Eſq;
3. *William*.
4. *Robert Conſtable* of Eſington, in Holderneſs, who married Joan, daughter of Edmund Frothinghame, of South-Frothinghame, and had iſſue, of whom the Conſtables of Bently and ſeveral others are deſcended.
5. *Francis*.
6. *Brian*.

The above Francis and Brian both died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married to Ralph Ellerker of Riſby, Eſq;

2. *Marjory*, married to Brian Napleton of Wighill.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Hedlam, relict of ſir John Hotham, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Brian Palmer of Naburn, Eſq;
2. *Elizabeth*, married to Chriſtopher Frodingham, Eſq;

Peerage of England.

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Clifford, by whom he had no iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Burton's coll.

XVI. JOHN CONSTABLE of Halſham, Burton, *&c.* who married Joan, daughter and co-heireſs of Ralph Nevil of Thornbrigs, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Ralph* of Burſtnic-Northpark, who married Frances, daughter of William Skipnith of Skipnith in Lincoln-ſhire, and had iſſue.
3. *Chriſtopher* of Weſtead, who alſo married, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Extinct peerages of England, vol. II.

XVII. Sir JOHN CONSTABLE of Burton, Halſham, *&c.* who married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of John lord Scroop of Bolton, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Henry*, his heir.
2. *Joſeph* of Upſal, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Crathorne of Crathorne, and had iſſue a ſon, John Conſtable, *&c.*
3. *Ralph*.
4. *John*.

The above Ralph and John died without iſſue.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Henry earl of Weſtmorland, by whom he had a ſon,

John, who died without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Burton's coll.

XVIII. HENRY CONSTABLE lord of Burton, *&c.* who married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Dormer of Ethorp, in Buckingham-ſhire, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Henry*, afterwards viſcount of Dunbar; — and four Daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to ſir Thomas Fairfax of Wilton.
2. *Dorothy*, married to Roger, ſon of ſir Ralph Leinſton of Brough, knight.
3. *Margaret*, married to ſir Edward Stanhope, knight of the bath.
4. *Mary*, married to Thomas, ſon of ſir William Blackſton, knight.

He, dying *anno* 1608, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Crawford's Peerage, &c.

XIX. Sir **Henry Constable** of Burton, Halſham, *&c.* who, being a man of great parts and learning, was highly eſteemed by king James VI. who created him a peer of Scotland by the title of lord viſcount of Dunbar, on 14th November 1620, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo*, *&c.*

Colin's peerage of England, vol. II. p. 351.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir John Tufton of Heathfield in Kent, Bart. and ſiſter of Nicholas, firſt earl of Thanet, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Matthew*.
3. *Henry*.

The above Matthew and Henry both died without iſſue.

Ibid. p. 388.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to Robert Brudenell earl of Cardigan.

2. *Catharine*, married to William Middleton of Stockeld, Eſq;

He died *anno* 1645, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem:

XX. **John**, ſecond lord viſcount Dunbar, who married lady Mary Brudenell, daughter of Thomas earl of Cardigan, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, who died before his father unmarried.
2. *Robert*, who became his father's heir.
3. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, *Cecily*, carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

2. *Catharine*, married to John Moor, Eſq; of Kirktington in Nottingham-ſhire.

3. *Mary*, who became a nun.

He died *anno* 1665, or 1666, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Extinct peerages of England, vol. II. p. 345.

XXI. **Robert**, third lord viſcount Dunbar, who married Mary, daughter of John lord Bellaſis of Worlaby in Linc. by whom he had one daughter,

Anne, married to Simon Scroop of Danby,

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, relict of the earl of Weſtmorland, by whom he had no children.

And dying without male-iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XXI. **William**, fourth lord viſcount Dunbar, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh lord Clifford of Ugbrooke-Devon.

He dying without iſſue, the peerage became extinct; but his eſtate, by entail, went to his nephew Cuthbert, ſon of his ſiſter Cecily, to whom we now return.

XXI. **Cecily Constable**, eldeſt daughter of John, ſecond lord viſcount of Dunbar, married to Francis Tunſtal, Eſq; of Shargill-caſtle, by whom he had three ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Cuthbert*.
2. *Marmaduke*.
3. *Matthias*.

The above Marmaduke and Matthias both died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*.

2. *Anne*.

3. *Cecilia*.

4. *Catharine*.

Theſe four daughters were all nuns.

XXII. **Cuthbert**, eldeſt ſon of Cecilia Conſtable, ſucceeding to the eſtate of his uncle William lord viſcount Dunbar, as before obſerved, thereupon aſſumed the ſirname of Conſtable, and married, 1ſt, Amy, daughter of Hugh lord Clifford, by whom he had a ſon, *William*, —— and two daughters.

1. *Cecilia*, married to Edward Skeldon, Eſq; of Winceſter.
2. *Winifred*.

Cuthbert dying *anno* 1747, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXIII. **William Constable**, Eſq; of Burton-Conſtable.

A R M S.

The armorial bearing of Conſtable viſcount of Dunbar was, *or*, three bars *azure*, ſupported on the dexter with a bull *ſable*, and on the ſiniſter with a lion rampant *gules*.

Crest; a dragon's head.

Motto; *ſans mauvaiſe deſire*.

DOUGLAS Earl of DUNBARTON.

WILLIAM, firſt marquis of Douglas, married to his ſecond wife lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by lady Henriette, daughter of Eſme duke of Lennox, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters.

1. *William*, afterwards duke of Hamilton.
2. *George*, afterwards earl of Dunbarton.

Lord George Douglas, ſecond ſon of the ſecond marriage of William firſt marquis of Douglas, a man of a rare military genius, was created earl of Dunbarton by king Charles II. on the 9th March 1675, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

In his younger years he went to France, and was appointed one of the pages of honour to Lewis XIV. but ſoon went into the army, where, for his remarkable good behaviour, he roſe gradually to the rank of a major-general, was preſent in moſt of the ſieges and actions betwixt the French and the confederates, and, by his valour and conduct, gained immortal honour.

After the treaty of Nimeguen, he was called over to Britain by king Charles II. and reſided moſtly at court during the remainder of that prince's reign, with whom he was in great favour.

Upon the acceſſion of king James VII. to the crown, *anno* 1685, he was appointed commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland; and, in that ſtation, went againſt Archibald ninth earl of Argyle, upon his invaſion of this country, and ſoon put an end to that rebellion, by diſperſing the earl's troops, and taking himſelf priſoner.

Anno 1687, king James revived the order of St. Andrew, which had lain dormant for 145 years, and the earl of Dunbarton was elected one of the knights of that moſt noble order.

He had the command of the Scotch royal regiment, which then conſiſted of 5000 men, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of king James, as long as he ſtaid in Britain. He afterwards followed him to France, and died at St. Germains, *anno* 1692, leaving iſſue, by a ſiſter of the dutcheſs of Northumberland, a ſon,

George, ſecond earl of Dunbarton, who ſucceeded him. He alſo betook himſelf to a military life, and roſe to the degree of a colonel in the Britiſh ſervice.

In March 1716, he was appointed envoy extraordinary, by king George I. to the court of Ruſſia; but dying without iſſue, the honours became extinct.

ARMS.

The four quartered coats of the family of Douglas, with the paternal arms over all in a ſhield of pretence; for diſtinction, within a border quartered, 1ſt *azure*, three flowers de lis *or*: 2d *gules*, three lions *paſſant guardant or*: 3d as 2d: 4th as 1ſt.

OSBURNE Viſcount DUNBLAIN.

Colins's peerage of Engl. vol. I. page 249.

AS the deſcent of this noble family is to be found at large in the peerage of England, under the title of Osburne duke of Leeds, we ſhall proceed directly to their immediate anceſtor,

I. Sir EDWARD OSBURNE, who was created a baronet by king James VI. on 13th July 1620, was vice-preſident of the council to king Charles I. for the north of England, and lieutenant general of the forces raiſed for his majeſty in that part of the country, upon the breaking out of the civil war, *anno* 1641.

Ibid. p. 250.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Thomas viſcount Falconberg, by whom he had a ſon,

Edward, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of Thomas Walmſly of Dunkelhalgh, in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,

II. Sir THOMAS, his ſucceſſor, who, adhering to the royal intereſt, and co-operating with many others, in order to the happy reſtoration of king Charles II. was afterwards, by that king, made treaſurer of the navy, *anno* 1671, and one of the privy council, *anno* 1672; and, as a further teſtimony of his majeſty's eſteem, was, by letters patent, dated 19th July 1673, created viſcount of Dunblain in Scotland; alſo lord high treaſurer of England, baron of Kiveton in *com. Ebor.* and viſcount Latimer in that kingdom, by patent to his heirs-male, *anno* 1674; and, by another patent, was created earl of Denbigh, *anno* 1675, and knight of the garter *anno* 1677.

Crawfurd's peerage.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 251.

He was a great promoter of the revolution in 1688; wherefore, upon king William's acceſſion to the crown, he was conſtituted preſident of the council, *anno* 1689, marquis of Caermarthen, and duke of Leeds, *anno* 1694.

Ibidem.

He married lady Bridget, ſecond daughter of Montague Bertie earl of Lindſay, by whom he had three ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *Edward* lord Latimer, who was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. and married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Simon Bennet of Beauchampton *in com.* Bucks, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons,

Ibid. p. 253.

who died young; and he died before his father, without any ſurviving iſſue.

2. *Thomas*, who died an infant.

3. *Peregrine*, who became his father's heir.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to Robert Coke of Holkam, in Norfolk, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Leiceſter; ſhe married, 2dly, Horatio Walpole, uncle to the firſt earl of Orford.

3. Lady *Bridget*, married, 1ſt, to Charles Fitz-Charles earl of Plymouth; ſhe married, 2dly, doctor Philip Biſs, biſhop of Hereford, and had no iſſue to either.

4. Lady *Catharine*, married to James Herbert of Kingley, in Bucks, Eſq; ſon and heir of James Herbert, a younger ſon of Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

5. Lady *Martha*, married to Charles, ſon and heir of John earl of Bath.

6. Lady *Sophia*, married, 1ſt, to Donatus lord Obrien, grandſon and heir to Henry earl of Thomond; 2dly, to William Fermer lord Lemſter, by whom ſhe was mother of the preſent earl of Pomfret.

He died in the 81ſt year of his age, *anno* 1712, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. PEREGRINE, ſecond duke of Leeds, who, being called by a writ to the houſe of peers in England in March 1689, took his place by the title of lord Oſburne of Kiveton, and was created viſcount of Dunblain in Scotland, upon the ſurrender of his father's patent, 14th March 1694.

He, commanding as an admiral in ſeveral expeditions at ſea, and, on many occaſions, diſtinguiſhing himſelf by his gallant behaviour, was made rear admiral of the red ſquadron, and colonel of the firſt regiment of marines.

He married Bridget, only daughter and heir to ſir Thomas Hyde of North Mymins, in the county of Hereford, knight, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 254.

1. *William-Henry*, who died before his father, without iſſue.

2. *Peregrine-Hyde*, his father's heir.

1ſt daughter, lady *Bridget*, married to the reverend Mr. Williams, prebendary of Chicheſter.

2. Lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Henry Somerſet, duke of Beaufort; 2dly, to William Cochran earl of Dundonald in Scotland.

He dying *anno* 1729, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. PEREGRINE-HYDE, third duke of Leeds, and viſcount Dunblain, who was ſummoned to parliament as lord Oſburne of Kiveton, *anno* 1712.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Harley, daughter of Robert earl of Oxford and Mortimer, lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, by whom he had a ſon,

Thomas, marquis of Caermarthen, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Seymour, third daughter of Charles duke of Somerſet, by whom he had another ſon, who died young.

He married, 3dly, Julian, daughter and coheir of Roger Hale of Halewell, in the county of Devon; but by her he had no iſſue; ſhe ſurvived him, and married Charles earl of Portmore.

The duke dying *anno* 1731, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. THOMAS, fourth duke of Leeds, viſcount Dunblain, *&c.* who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his late majeſty king George II. warden, and chief juſtice in eyre, of all his majeſty's foreſts and chaces ſouth of Trent, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, *&c.*

He married lady Mary, daughter of Francis earl of Godolphin, by whom he hath iſſue two ſons.

1. *Thomas*, marquis of Caermarthen, born 5th October 1747.

2. Lord *Francis*, born the 29th January 1750-1.

ARMS.

Ermine and *azure*, a croſs *or*.

CREST, on a wreath of his colours, a tyger *paſſant*, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide a griffin *or*, and on the siniſter a tyger *argent*, each gorged with a ducal coronet *azure*.

MOTTO, *Pax in bello*.

SCRYMGEOUR Earl of DUNDEE.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that one ſir Alexander Carron, a brave and valiant knight, was the firſt who enjoyed the ſirname of Scrymgeour in Scotland; but our hiſtorians differ a little about the æra in which he lived. Buchanan, &c. places it in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore; but Fordun, the beſt and moſt ancient author, ſays, “That in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander I. *anno* 1107, there was a plot laid by the Mearns and Murray men, (then in rebellion,) to ſeize the king's perſon; that a party of them actually beſet his palace in the night; that ſir Alexander Carron, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, having timeouſly diſcovered it, got his majeſty, by ſome private paſſage, ſafely conveyed away.

“The king immediately raiſed what forces he could, went in purſuit of the rebels, and came in ſight of them on the banks of the river Spey, where they were encamped in a very great body on the other ſide.

“The water being then extremely high, it was thought impoſſible, at leaſt, very hazardous for the king's troops to paſs: however, the king being incenſed at the audaciouſneſs of the rebels, and eager to attack them, though they were far ſuperior in numbers, gave his ſtandard to his truſty friend ſir Alexander Carron, (*quia noverat in viribus et audacia prævalere*, ſays Fordun) who, with it, immediately jumped into the river, got ſafe through, fixed the royal ſtandard, and diſplayed the king's colours on the other ſide, in ſight of the enemy; upon which the whole body paſſed. The rebels ſeeing a royal army ſo near, and ready to attack them, were ſeized with a panick, took to their heels, and fled with great precipitation, whereby the king obtained a compleat and eaſy victory; but did not forget to reward the brave and faithful ſir Alexander Carron: he made him a grant of ſome lands, and conſtituted him heretable ſtandard-bearer to the kings of Scotland, the office to him and his heirs-male for ever. He alſo gave him the ſirname of Scrymgeour, (a hardy fighter) which his poſterity have enjoyed ever ſince.”

Fordun, vol. I. page 285.

He got likeways a part of the royal arms of Scotland for his armorial bearing, *viz. gules*, a lion rampant *or*, armed and langued *azure*, with a ſword in his dexter paw proper, hilted and pommelled of the 2d; and to perpetuate the memory of the above action, he took for motto, *Diſſipate*.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 50.

Buchanan, in his account of the affair on the water of Spey, ſays, “*Verum rex a ſuis retentus, Alexandro Carroni, Alexandri*, *cujus ſupra meminimus, filio, partem exercitus dedit, qui ſubito cum ſuis amnem ingreſſus, audaciæ miraculo adeo conterruit hoſtes, ut paſſim in fugam ſtatim ſe conjecerint, &c. &c.*”

Buchanan, lib. 7. page 159.

This ſir Alexander Scrymgeour was ſon of Alexander Carron, often mentioned with honour in the Scotch hiſtory.

Ibid. and Abercrom. vol. I. p. 238.

And though we can give no particular account of his marriage and iſſue, yet, as all our hiſtorians agree that ſir Alexander Scrymgeour, who flouriſhed in the end of the reign of king Alexander III. was his lineal repreſentative, therefore we deduce the deſcent of this noble family from him.

I. Sir ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, heretable ſtandard-bearer of Scotland, inheriting the valour and virtue of his anceſtors, joined the brave ſir William Wallace, in defence of the liberties of his country.

Abercrombie, p. 529.

He was alſo amongſt the firſt who took the field with king Robert Bruce, and faithfully adhered to him as long as he lived; and obtained from that great prince, in reward of his faithful ſervices, ſeveral lands about Innerkeithing in Fyfe, &c.

Nisbet's append. p. 50.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, heretable ſtandard-bearer, &c. who, like his father, was a ſtaunch loyaliſt, and, upon every occaſion, exerted his valour againſt the enemies of his country, and at laſt loſt his life at the fatal battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, leaving iſſue an infant ſon,

Ibidem.

III. ALEXANDER, heretable ſtandard-bearer, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Scrymgeour, &c.* of ſeveral lands about Dundee, *anno* 1357.

Origin. chart. penes Georg. Conſtab. ſcrib. Edin.

We find him employed as one of the commiſſioners in negotiating a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1366.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 497.

He got a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Glaſtre, and caſtle thereof, to him and Agnes his ſpouſe, upon the reſignation of Gilbert de Glaſtre, dated 3d May 1374.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

In another charter, dated the ſame year, we find him deſigned Alexander Scrymgeour of Dudhope, &c.

Chart. penes MacFarlane.

He died *anno* 1383, and, by the ſaid Agnes, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, *&c.* who was, by king Robert II. made heretable conſtable of Dundee, which was afterwards always uſed as one of the chief titles of the family.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, upon his own reſignation, confirming to him, and Ægidia his ſpouſe, the lands of Innerkeithing, *&c.* dated *anno* 1384, which were formerly given, by king Robert Bruce, to his predeceſſor, as before obſerved.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

In a deed in favours of ſir Patrick Gray lord of Broxmouth, ſir James Scrymgeour conſtable of Dundee is a witneſs, and his ſeal is thereto appended, 16th May 1406.

By the ſaid Ægidia, he had iſſue a ſon,

Sir *John*, his heir,——and a daughter, *Ægidia*, married to James Maitland, Eſq; ſecond ſon of ſir Robert Maitland of Lethington, anceſtor of the family of Lauderdale, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, to him and Ægidia Scrymgeour his ſpouſe, *anno* 1451.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſlain fighting againſt Donald lord of the Iſles, at the bloody battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Fordun. vol. II. p. 445.

V. Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, *&c.*

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

There is an indenture, entered into by ſir Andrew Gray lord of Foulis and ſir John Scrymgeour conſtable of Dundee, wherein they ſubmitted all differences betwixt them to the arbitration of John abbot of Balmerinoch, Alexander Ogilvie ſheriff of Angus, *&c.* 22d February 1422.

Char. in pub. arch.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Scrymgeour, militi, conſtab. de Dundee*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1444.

There is a donation, made by Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, and ſir John Scrymgeour conſtable of Dundee, to the abbacy of St. Anthony, *anno* 1443; and the ſaid lord Gray obtained a decreet before a ſpiritual court againſt the ſaid ſir John, about the patronage of the church of ———, *anno* 1447.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

This ſir John, together with Thomas, biſhop of Dunkeld, Malcolm and John, abbots of Arbroath and Lindores, *&c.* were arbiters in a ſubmiſſion betwixt Thomas, abbot of Scoon, on the one part, Andrew lord Gray and ſir Andrew Ogilvie of Inchmartin on the other, *anno* 1456.

Chartul. of Scoon penes vicecom. de Stormont, fol. 45.

Sir John dying before 1468, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, *&c.* who, in the year 1456, became bound to reſign the lands of Cuthil, *&c.* in favours of Andrew lord Gray, upon payment of fourſcore merks, and is then deſigned ſon and heir apparent of ſir John Scrymgeour, conſtable of Dundee, *&c.*

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, militi, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis Scrymgeour, militis, conſtab. de Dundee, terrarum de Glaſtre, &c.* dated 27th January 1459.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Scrimgeour, militi conſtabul. de Dundee*, of the lands of Ballegarno, and others, *inter* 1468 *et* 1476.

Ibidem.

He entered into an indenture with Andrew lord Gray, who is thereby bound to give the conſtable a piece of land near Dudhope, in excambion for an equivalent parcel lying on the weſt ſide of Craigdale, *&c*, 20th May 1468.

Indent. penes dom. Gray.

He married Iſabel, daughter of Andrew, third lord Gray, as appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, conſtab. de Dundee, et Iſabellæ Gray ſuæ ſponſæ, terrarum de Dudhope, &c.* dated *anno* 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James* his heir.
2. *John*, who got from his father the lands of Glaſtre, by ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *&c.* of whom afterwards.
3. *Alexander*, who was anceſtor of the Scrymgeours of Kirkton, of whom David Scrymgeour, Eſq; now of Birkhill, is the repreſentative, *&c.* as will be ſhown hereafter.

His daughter, *Marjory*, married to John Graham of Balargus, anceſtor of the viſcount of Dundee.

He died about the year 1503, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

VII. Sir James, who, in a ſaſine of Andrew lord Gray, is deſigned ſon and heir of ſir James Scrymgeour, conſtable of Dundee, 20th February 1504, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Scrymgeour, militi, conſtabul. de Dundee, filio quondam Jacobi, &c.* of the lands of Sonayhard, and others, in the ſhire of Aberdeen, dated 9th June 1507.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Dudhope, Kirkton, and a great many others, *inter* 1526 *et* 1530.

Ibidem.

He married Mariot Stewart, daughter of ———, by whom he had three daughters.

Martin's genealog. coll. vol. II. page 338.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to her couſin James Scrymgeour of Kirkton, ſon of her uncle Alexander before mentioned, who carried on the line of this family; of whom more afterwards.

2. *Agnes*, married to ſir William Bruce of Earlſhall.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Janet*, married to James, third lord Carlyle of Torthorald, by a charter under the great ſeal, *&c.*

This ſir James, finding he had no male-iſſue, made a reſignation of his eſtate of Dudhope, conſtabulary of Dundee, *&c.* to himſelf in liferent, and "to and in favours of John Scrymgeour of Gaſtre, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his grandſon John, ſon of James Scrymgeour of Kirkton, by his eldeſt daughter Elizabeth, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to James Scrymgeour of Fordel, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to ——— Scrymgeour of Myres, and the heirs-male of his body, *&c. &c.* which all failing, to his own neareſt heirs whatſoever;" and this deed is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, dated 2d May 1541. Ibidem.

Sir James dying without iſſue-male, *anno* 1546, was accordingly ſucceeded by John Scrymgeour of Glaſtre, who was then his next heir-male, being ſon of his brother John, to whom we now return.

VII. JOHN, ſecond ſon of ſir James of Dudhope, by Iſabel Gray, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Scrymgeour de Glaſtre, et Janetæ Ogilvie ſponſæ ſuæ*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1508, Ibidem.

He got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Panbride, and others, *inter* 1511 *et* 1513. Ibidem.

By the ſaid Janet Ogilvie he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James Scrymgeour*, whoſe ſon James is the firſt perſon named in an entail by James the conſtable, *anno* 1587, hereafter narrated. Ibidem.

John dying before the year 1541, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Glaſtre, who, *anno* 1546, ſucceeded to the above ſir James, in his eſtate of Dudhope, conſtabulary of Dundee, *&c.* according to the reſignation in 1541, before mentioned.

He was one of the arbiters appointed to determine ſome differences betwixt the abbot and convent of Scoon on the one part, Andrew lord Gray, and ſir Andrew Ogilvie of Inchmartin on the other; and he is then deſigned ſir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, *&c.* 7th February 1556. Chartul. of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont, fol. 45.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Gilbert*, mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated, but left no ſucceſſion.

He died about 1575, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, ſecond conſtable of the houſe of Glaſtre, who ſucceeded him; and, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great ſeal, to James, ſon and apparent heir of ſir John Scrymgeour, conſtable of Dundee, and the heirs-male to be procreate betwixt him and Margaret Carnegie, his future ſpouſe, *&c. &c.* dated the laſt day of June 1565. Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter under the great ſeal, containing a *novo damus* to and in favours of "James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable and provoſt of Dundee, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to James Scrymgeour, ſon of his uncle James, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Gilbert Scrymgeour, his brother-german, *&c.* then to James of Fordel, then to David of Fordie, then to James of the Myres, *&c.* which all failing, to his own neareſt and lawful heirs-male whatever," dated 15th November 1587. Ibidem.

He got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral other lands and baronies, *Domino Jacobo Scrymgeour de Dudhope, militi, conſtab. de Dundee, &c.* dated in the years 1605 and 1609. Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, anceſtor of the earl of Southeſk, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *John*, his heir,——and a daughter,

Jean, married to ſir Thomas Thomſon of Duddingſton, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by

X. Sir JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, third conſtable of the Glaſtre family, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Scrymgeour, apparent. de Dudhope*, of the mill and mill-lands of Kellie, *&c.* acquired from William Auchterlony of that ilk, and dated 22d June 1609. Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters, *domino Johanni Scrymgeour de Dudhope, militi*, of the lands and barony of Dudhope, conſtabulary of Dundee, lands of Camno, and many others, dated in December 1617, and January 1618. Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of the ſalmon-fiſhing in the water of Ericht, in the barony of Rattray, and ſhire of Perth, dated 5th February 1622. Ibidem.

He married Margaret Seton, a daughter of the family of Parbroath in Fife, a cadet of the noble and ancient houſe of Winton, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XI. Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, &c. He was a man of great worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Scrymgeour, viſcount of Dudhope, &c. *anno* 1641.

Crawf. Niſbet, &c.

There is a procuratory of reſignation of John viſcount Dudhope, in favour of James maſter of Dudhope, his ſon and heir, of the lands of Dudhope, &c. dated 14th May 1642.

Chart. penes Mr. Conſtable ſcrib. Edin.

He died ſoon thereafter, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. James, ſecond lord viſcount Dudhope, who was ſerved heir to his father in May 1643.

Ibid: and ſaſine in cancel.

He accepted of a command in the forces that went to the aſſiſtance of the parliament of England againſt the king, and was ſlain at the battle of Marſtonmoor, *anno* 1644, leaving iſſue, by lady Mary Ker, daughter of Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh, a ſon,

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

XIII. John, third viſcount Dudhope, who ſucceeded him, and was ſerved heir to his father, James viſcount Dundee, 4th November 1644.

Retour penes Mr. Conſtable et in cancel.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family.

He was colonel of the Forfar-ſhire horſe that were raiſed for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648, and accompanied king Charles II. to the battle of Worceſter, *anno* 1651; and though he had the good fortune to make his eſcape, yet he ſuffered great and many hardſhips on account of his loyalty during the uſurpation: But the king, in reward of his conſtant loyalty and ſufferings, was pleaſed to create him earl of Dundee, *anno* 1661, and appointed him one of his privy council.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Margaret Ramſay, daughter of William earl of Dalhouſie, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1668, in him ended the male line of John of Glaſtre, ſecond ſon of ſir James the conſtable, who died *circa annum* 1503.

The repreſentation therefore certainly devolved upon John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, who was not only heir-male, and of line, but alſo heir of entail, by two ſolemn deeds, confirmed by charters under the great ſeal, in 1541 and 1587, before recited.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Yet the duke of Lauderdale had intereſt enough with king Charles II. to procure a gift of *ultimus hæres* in favours of his brother ſir Charles Maitland of Hatton, and thereafter got a gift of recognition, whereby Kirkton was deprived of his juſt right.

And as David Scrymgeour, now of Birkhill, is the undoubted repreſentative of that ancient family, we muſt return to his immediate predeceſſor,

VI. Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, who married Iſabel, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, and left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *James*.
2. *John*.
3. *Alexander*.

We have already ſhown, that the male line of the firſt two are extinct, we therefore proceed to deduce the deſcent of,

VII. Alexander Scrymgeour, third ſon of the ſaid ſir James, &c. He flouriſhed in the reigns of king James IV. and V. and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. James Scrymgeour of Kirkton, ſo deſigned in ſir James the conſtable's entail, already narrated, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1541.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, with whom he got the lands of Ballegarno, &c. which ſhe, with conſent of her ſaid huſband, accepted of in full of all right or title ſhe had, or might have, to any part of the unentailed eſtate of Dudhope, conſtabulary, &c. as eldeſt daughter and heir of line to her father, by charter, dated at Dundee 24th October 1539.

Chart. penes David Scrymgeour de Birkhill, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1554, and, by the ſaid Elizabeth Scrymgeour, left iſſue a ſon,

IX. John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, who ſucceeded him, and was undoubted heir of line of the family, his mother being ſir James's eldeſt daughter, as above.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married his couſin-german, Agnes, daughter of ſir William Bruce of Earlſhall, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

Martin's col. lect. and Niſbet's append.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Gilbert*, who is named in the conſtable's entail, *anno* 1587, before mentioned, but left no ſucceſſion.
3. *George*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*.
2. *Iſabel*.
3. *Giles*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, who was the ſecond perſon in the ſubſtitution of ſir James the conſtable's entail, confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal, *anno* 1587, before narrated.

Martin's coll. Nisbet's append. &c.

He married Marian, daughter and heireſs of Mr. James Fotheringhame, brother of the laird of Powrie, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, who married Elizabeth Graham, daughter of George, biſhop of Orkney, but died before his father without male-iſſue.

2. *John*, his father's heir.

3. *Gilbert*.

4. *William*.

1ſt daughter, *Magdalene*, married to Mr. Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, clerk of Dundee, and had iſſue.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Hunter of Balgay, and had iſſue.

3. ———, married to Robert Kinloch in Dundee.

He died *anno* 1629, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. et chart. penes David Scrymgeour de Birkhill.

XI. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, who married Jean, daughter of James M^{c}Gill of Rankeillor, Eſq; by Agnes Clephan, a daughter of Carſlogie, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*.

3. Mr. *James*, who was parſon of Currie, and had a ſon, Mr. Henry Scrymgeour of Weſter-Lochgelly, father of Mr. Henry Scrymgeour, now writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, and of a daughter, Janet, married to John Bethune of Blebo, Eſq;

1ſt daughter, *Marian*, married to James Clayhills of Innergowrie, and had iſſue.

2. *Anne*, married to John Craigie of Dumbarnie, Eſq; grand-father of John Craigie now of Halhill, Eſq; *&c*.

3. *Margaret*, married to Laurence Craigie of Kilgraſton, Eſq; anceſtor of John Craigie, now of Kilgraſton, *&c*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, who was neareſt and lawful heir-male of line and entail to John earl of Dundee, and ought to have ſucceeded to the lands and barony of Dudhope, conſtabulary, &c. in virtue of the deeds of entail, charters under the great ſeal, *&c*. above narrated; but was moſt unjuſtly ſet aſide, as before obſerved, though he ſold his eſtate of Kirkton, and ſpent his whole fortune in proſecution of his juſt right, but without ſucceſs.

He married Magdalene, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Eaſter-Powrie, afterwards called Wedderburn, by whom he had a ſon,

XIII. Doctor ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, a man of great learning and knowledge in the liberal arts and ſciences. He was profeſſor firſt of humanity, then of philoſophy, and laſtly of theology, in the univerſity of St. Andrews; and married Janet, only daughter of doctor David Falconer, profeſſor of divinity in the ſame univerſity, by whom he had a ſon,

XIV. DAVID SCRYMGEOUR of Birkhill, Eſq; advocate, ſheriff-depute of the county of Inverneſs, who is now repreſentative of the ancient family of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, conſtables of Dundee, ſtandard bearers to the kings of Scotland, *&c. &c. &c*.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackneſs, by whom he has four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*.

2. *John*.

3. *David*.

4. *Henry*.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*.

2. *Elizabeth*.

GRAHAM Viſcount of DUNDEE.

THE immediate anceſtor of this branch of the great and ancient family of Montroſe was,

Sir William Graham of Kincardin, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert III. and king James I. and married, 1ſt, a daughter of lord Oliphant; 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. widow of George earl of Angus, and James Kennedy of Dunnure, by which laſt lady he had a ſon,

I. Sir ROBERT GRAHAM of Strathcarron, who had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Fintray.

2. *John*, the firſt of this family.

II. JOHN GRAHAM, ſecond ſon of ſir John Graham of Strathcarron, obtained from Archibald earl of Angus, a grant of the lands of Balargus in Forfar-ſhire, to him and Marjory

Chart. in pub. archiv.

his wife, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Graham, terrarum de Balargus, &c. anno* 1482.

He there fixed his reſidence, and by Marjory his wife, daughter of ſir James Scrymgeour, conſtable of Dundee, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

III. John Graham of Balargus, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, to him and Margaret Bethune his ſpouſe, of the ten merk land of Kirkton of Strathdightie, in Forfar-ſhire, *anno* 1529.

He alſo acquired the lands of Claver-houſe, which afterwards became the title of his family.

By the ſaid Margaret, daughter of John Bethune of Balfour, in Fife-ſhire, he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. John Graham of Claver-houſe, who ſucceeded him, and in his father's lifetime got charters, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Graham juniori de Claver-houſe et Balargus*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1541 and 1542.

He died about 1580, and was father of

V. George Graham of Claver-houſe, who married Anne daughter of Robert Lundie of Balgony, in the county of Fife, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Thomas*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Potento, *Thomæ filio quondam Georgii Græme de Claver-houſe, &c.*

He died before the year 1620, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. Sir William, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *domino Willielmo Graham de Claver-houſe*, of the lands of Gotterſtoun, Claypotts, and others, *anno* 1625.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of the lands of Tealing, Lundie, *&c. inter* 1627 *et* 1630.

He married Marian, daughter of Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie, Eſq; in the county of Forfar, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Walter*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Duntroon.

He died about 1660, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. Sir William, who got charters, under the great ſeal, *domino Willielmo Graham de Claver-houſe, militi, ejuſque filio et nepoti*, of the lands and barony of Ogilvie, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1661 *et* 1664.

He greatly improved his eſtate, and married lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John earl of Ethie, ſiſter of David firſt earl of Northeſk, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards viſcount of Dundee.
2. Mr. *David Graham*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Graham of Morphy.

2. *Anne*, married to Robert Young of Auldbar.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. John of Claver-houſe, who, after he had finiſhed the courſe of his ſtudies at the univerſity of St. Andrews, greatly improved his excellent parts, by travelling into foreign countries; and betaking himſelf to a military life, he ſoon diſcovered an uncommon genius for the art of war.

He was firſt a volunteer in the French ſervice; but in 1672, he went into that of the States of Holland, got a cornet's commiſſion in the prince of Orange's guards of horſe, and eminently ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Seneſe, where William prince of Orange commanded the confederates, and the prince of Conde the French, in Auguſt 1674.—He immediately got the command of a troop of horſe, and ſerved with great reputation as long as he ſtayed in that country.

When he came over to Britain, he had particular recommendations from the prince of Orange to king Charles II. and the duke of York.

The king immediately nominated him captain of one of the three independent troops, which were raiſed to bring the diſſenters in the weſtern counties into a compliance with the conſtitution of the church eſtabliſhed by law, *anno* 1678; the other two were commanded by the earls of Home and Airly.

In 1682, he was appointed ſheriff of Wigton, in Scotland; and in 1683, his brother David was joined in commiſſion with him.

In 1684, he was conſtituted captain of the royal regiment of horſe.

Upon king James's acceſſion to the crown, in 1685, he was ſworn of the privy council to his majeſty.

In the beginning of 1686, he was made a brigadier-general, and had the conſtabulary of Dundee, and barony of Dudhope conferred upon him.

When the prince of Orange landed in England, he marched againſt him at the head of his regiment, king James having firſt made him a major-general, then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viſcount of Dundee, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his heirs-male what-

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 117. where the patent is printed at large.

whatever, dated 12th November, the fourth year of the king's reign.

In the beginning of 1689, he came to Scotland, and ſat in the convention of eſtates, till he ſaw a great majority were for forfeiting king James; and having got private information, that the mob had a deſign to aſſaſſinate him, he made a complaint to the houſe; but it not being regarded, and juſtice denyed him, he thought proper to retire to his houſe in the country, whereupon the convention voted him an intercommun'd perſon, and ſent a meſſenger to require him to appear before them at Edinburgh; but his lordſhip did not think it ſafe to comply; upon which they ſent a party to apprehend him. This forced him to go to the Highlands for refuge, where, by king James's authority, he raiſed about 15 or 1600 of the clans, and being joined by about 300 Iriſh, under the command of colonel Canon, he was marching ſouth with his little army, when he was informed that general MacKay was marching againſt him, with more than double his number of regulars.

On the 27th of July 1689, they met, and fought at Killicrankie in Athole, where the Highlanders obtained the victory, tho' their brave general loſt his life in the action.

By Jean his wife, daughter of William lord Cochran, ſon and heir of William, firſt earl of Dundonald, he had a ſon,

James, who died an infant.

And leaving no other iſſue, the honours devolved upon his brother,

Mr. **David Graham**, ſecond viſcount of Dundee, who, having been with his brother at the battle of Killicrankie, was outlawed and forfeited, *anno* 1690.

He followed king James to France, and was made knight of the order of St. Andrew at St. Germains, *anno* 1692. But dying without iſſue *anno* 1700, the eſtate aud honours, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have devolved upon

William Graham of Duntroon, his couſin-german and heir-male, being ſon of his uncle Walter before-mentioned.

The poſterity of William of Duntroon are ſtill ſubſiſting; but by engaging in the rebellions 1715 and 1745, where they aſſumed the titles of viſcounts of Dundee, *&c.* are now outlawed.

ARMS.

Or, three pyls wavy within a double treſſure, counterflowered, *ſable*; on a chief of the ſecond, three eſcalops of the firſt.

COCHRAN Earl of DUNDONALD.

THE ſirname of Cochran, is certainly local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Cochran in Renfrew-ſhire, ſoon after ſirnames began to be uſed in Scotland.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family, was

I. **Waldevus de Cochran**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. and is witneſs to the charter which *Dungallus, filius Swayn*, gave to Walter Stewart earl of Menteith, of the lands of Skipniſh in Argyleſhire, *anno* 1262.

Chart. penes ducem de Argyle. Dalrymple's collect. p. 80, &c.

He died before 1296, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **William de Cochran**, who was one of the Scotch barons, that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 663.

Soon after this æra, there was a man of rank named John of Cochran, who made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and got a charter from that great prince, of the lands of Barbachly, for his good and faithful ſervices, *&c.* but as we cannot connect him with that noble family, we ſhall only add here, that of this John, Harry Cochran, now of Barbachly, Eſq; is lineally deſcended.

Chart. penes Harry Cochran de Barbachly; and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 327.

The above William, was father of

III. **John de Cochran**, who is witneſs to the election of James abbot of Paiſley, the 17th year of the reign of king David Bruce, *anno* 1346.

Chartul. of Paiſley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. **Goseline de Cochran**, who made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king David Bruce.

He appears to have been in great favour with king Robert II. when earl of Strathern, and was witneſs to many of his charters before he ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, particularly to a donation he made to the monaſtery of Paiſley, of the lands of Sanquhar, Cambuſlang, Dularigs, *&c.* *anno* 1367.

Ibid. p. 127.

He died in the beginning of 1368.

V. **William de Cochran**, ſon and apparent

Book of original charters penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 44.

parent heir of Goſeline, got a charter in his father's lifetime, from *John de Lindſay, dominus de Dunrod*, of the lands of Long-newton, *&c. Willielmo de Cochran, filio Goſelini, &c. anno* 1360.

He died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VI. Robert de Cochran, who ſucceeded to his grandfather, and made a reſignation of all right and title he had to part of the lands of Kilmahew, in favours of Donald Nap, ſon and heir of William Nap, and his attornies, Malcolm Fleming lord of Biggar, *&c.* to which Richard Kinnaird of that ilk, and Alexander Abercrombie are witneſſes. And the reſignation, in which this Robert is deſigned *dominus ejuſd.* or lord of that ilk, is dated *anno* 1368.

Ibid. p. 402.

He died before the year 1389, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. William de Cochran, *dominus ejuſd.* who got a charter from king Robert II. upon his own reſignation, of the lands and barony of Cochran, *in vicecom. de Renfrew*, to be held as freely, and in as ample a manner, as any of his predeceſſors held the ſame, dated at Kilwinning, the 22d September, 1389. And being in great favour with king Robert III. obtained from that prince, for his good and faithful ſervices, an annuity of forty ſhillings ſterling, out of the profits of the burgh of Ruglane, dated the 24th day of February, 1391.

Chart. penes comitem de Dundonald.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti III.

About this time, there was one Gilbertus de Cochran, witneſs to a charter of Duncan earl of Lennox, to ſir Robert Kennedy of Dunnure, dated *anno* 1391, ſuppoſed to be the brother of this William, but we can give no account of his poſterity.

Chartul. of Levenax, penes Macfarlane, p. 71.

William died in the beginning of 1392, and left iſſue a ſon,

VIII. Robert Cochran *dominus ejuſd.* who ſucceeded him, and, immediately upon his father's death, ſold his barony of Long-newton, which appears by a charter of vendition of theſe lands, to ſir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, from Robert, ſon and heir of William de Cochran, *&c*, dated *anno* 1392.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He lived to a great age, died about 1450, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Alanus de Cochran, who is witneſs in a charter of a donation, by Robert lord Lyle, to the monks of Paiſley, of a fiſhing on the river Clyde at Crokatſhot, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c. anno* 1452, in which he is deſigned *Alanus de Cochran, armiger*.

Chartul. of Paiſley, penes MacFarlane, p. 276.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Grugſate, *&c. anno* 1468.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi III.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

X. Robert de Cochran, his apparent heir, who died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage. Hiſt. of Renfrew. Scots comp. &c.

XI. John de Cochran, *dominus ejuſd.* who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was infeft and ſeized in his lands of Cochran, Corſeford, *&c. anno* 1498.

Hiſt. of the ſhire of Renfrew, p. 58.

He obtained a licence under the great ſeal, from king James IV. empowering him to diſpoſe of his lands of Eaſter-cochran, in Renfrewſhire, or the lands of Pitfour in Perth-ſhire, dated at Edinburgh, 31ſt October 1509.

Ibid. et chart. penes Porterfield de eodem.

He accordingly ſold part of his lands of Cochran, to James archbiſhop of Glaſgow, *anno* 1519, by a deed, to which his ſeal is appended, bearing three boars heads erazed, and circumſcribed, *ſigillum Johannis de Cochran, &c.*

Crawfurd's peerage, page 119.

He died *anno* 1538, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth, daughter of John Semple of Fulwood, his wife, a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. penes comitem de Dundonald.

XII. John Cochran of that ilk, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, 12th May, 1539.

Ibid. Hiſt. of Renfrew, &c.

He married Mary, daughter of —— Lindſay of Dunrod, an ancient family in Renfrewſhire, and died *anno* 1557, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XIII. William Cochran of that ilk, who ſucceeded him, and got charters under the great ſeal from queen Mary, of the lands and barony of Cochran, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1558 *et* 1560.

Chart. in pub. arch. Willielmo de Cochran, &c.

He was a man of great ſagacity, œconomy and prudence, and greatly adorned and beautified the ancient ſeat of the family of Cochran with large plantations and buildings.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, in the ſhire of Ayr, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert lord Semple, by whom he had three daughters.

Whether the two eldeſt (whoſe names are not come to our knowledge) had any ſucceſſion, we cannot pretend to determine; but he was ſucceeded by

Elizabeth his third daughter, as will be ſhown hereafter.

William having no appearance of any male iſſue, made a reſignation and entail of his whole eſtate, in favours of his daughter Elizabeth, and the heirs-male of her body, whom failing, to ſeveral others particularly ſpecified in the deed of entail, which is dated, *anno* 1593, any perſon ſo ſucceeding being obliged to carry the name and arms of Cochran, *&c.*

XIV. **Elizabeth**, daughter and heireſs of William Cochran of that ilk, married to her couſin Alexander Blair, a younger ſon of John Blair of that ilk, (an ancient and honourable family in the ſhire of Renfrew) by Grizel his wife, daughter of Robert lord Semple, who, immediately after his marriage, aſſumed the name and arms of Cochran, according to the above entail; all which appears from a charter under the great ſeal of king James VI. of the lands and barony of Cochran, *&c.* to and in favours of Alexander Cochran, *alias* Blair, third lawful ſon of John Blair of that ilk, and Elizabeth Cochran his ſpouſe, third lawful daughter of William Cochran of that ilk, dated 7th February 1601.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter under the great ſeal, of ſeveral other lands, *Alexandro Cochran de eodem*, dated *anno* 1618.

He was a man of ſingular virtue and probity, and greatly improved the eſtate of the family.

By the ſaid Elizabeth Cochran, he left iſſue ſeven ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *John* his heir.

2 Sir *William* of Cowdon, who ſucceeded his brother.

Hiſt. of the ſhire of Renfrew.

3. *Alexander*, a great loyaliſt, and a colonel in the army of king Charles I. whoſe grandſon was laird of Manſhiel.

Ibidem.

Guthrie's memoirs.

4. *Hugh*, anceſtor of the Cochrans of Ferguſlee, alſo a great loyaliſt, who firſt ſerved in the wars abroad, under the great general Guſtavus Adolphus, was afterwards a colonel in king Charles I. his army, and was particularly excepted from pardon by the parliament, *anno* 1646.

5. Sir *Bryce Cochran*, who was likewiſe a colonel in the royal army, from the beginning of the civil war, till he loſt his life in the king's ſervice, *anno* 1650.

6. *Arthur*, alſo a captain in the royal army.

7. Captain *Gavin*, anceſtor of the Cochrans of Craigmuir.

1ſt daughter *Elizabeth*, married to John Lennox of Woodhead, Eſq;.

2. *Grizel*, married to Thomas Dunlop of Houſe-hill.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir **John Cochran** of that ilk, a man of ſingular worth and honour, a firm and ſteady friend to king Charles I. was a colonel in his army, and in great favour with his majeſty.

In 1644, he was ſent ambaſſador to ſollicit aſſiſtance from ſeveral princes in behalf of the king, and acquitted himſelf with great prudence, conduct and fidelity.

Dr. Wiſhart's life of Montroſe.

After the murder of the king, he attended king Charles II. to foreign parts, who having great confidence in his abilities and loyalty, ſent him on a particular embaſſy into Poland, *anno* 1650; but before his return, the king and his army were overthrown at Worceſter.

Sir John remained with his majeſty during his exile, and married ——— Butler, a daughter of the family of Ormond; but dying a little before the reſtoration, without iſſue, his eſtate devolved upon his brother,

XV. Sir **William Cochran** of Cowdon, before-mentioned, a man of great parts and learning, and though, in the beginning of the civil war, he appeared to be on the parliament's ſide, and was for ſome time employed in their ſervice, yet he was inviolably attached to the intereſt of the royal family. He eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in their ſervice upon every occaſion; particularly in the parliament 1647, of which he was a member, and none was more forward than ſir William in raiſing forces for the relief of the king, who, on account of his great merit and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Cochran, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated at Scarborough, 27th December 1647.

Minutes of the reſcinded acts of parlt.

Chart. penes comitem de Dundonald, et diploma in Mill's collect.

Some little time thereafter he acquired the lordſhip of Paiſley, which became one of the chief ſeats of the family, and where he afterwards lived in great ſplendor and magnificence; and though it is alledged by biſhop Guthrie, that he was one of the Scotch lords who voted for the delivering up of the king to the Engliſh, yet it appears he continued ſteady in his loyalty, for which the commonwealth of England impoſed no leſs a fine upon him than five thouſand pounds Sterling, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

And as none had contributed more heartily and ſincerely to bring about a reſtoration than lord Cochran, ſo it was no ſooner accompliſhed than he was made one of the lords of the privy council to his majeſty, *anno* 1660, and got charters, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Cochran de Paiſley et Dundonald*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1660 *et* 1668.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was alſo conſtituted one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury and exchequer, and having diſcharged his duty in every ſtation of life to the ſatiſfaction of the king and the whole nation, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Dundonald, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 12th of May 1669.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Hær. maſc. e corpore ſuo.

He married Eupheme, daughter of ſir William Scot of Ardroſs, in Fife-ſhire, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William* lord Cochran.
2. Sir *John Cochran* of Ochiltree, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Dundonald, of whom more hereafter.

His daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to George lord Roſs, and had iſſue.

The earl died *anno* 1686.

XVI. William lord Cochran, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William firſt earl of Dundonald, married lady Catharine Kennedy, daughter of John earl of Caſſilis, by lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

Hiſt. of Renfrew, p. 60.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Dundonald.
2. *William* of Kilmaronock, whoſe ſon, Thomas, ſucceeded to the earldom, as will be ſhown hereafter.
3. *Thomas* of Pollskelly, who married Diana, daughter and heireſs of ſir David Cunningham of Robertland, without iſſue.
4. *Alexander* of Bonſhaw, whoſe male-line is extinct.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Alexander earl of Eglington, and had iſſue.

2. *Helen*, married to Hugh earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue.

3. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to John viſcount of Dundee; 2dly, to William viſcount of Kilſyth.

And dying *anno* 1679, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. John, who ſucceeding alſo to his grand-father, *anno* 1686, was ſecond earl of Dundonald.

Ibid. Crawfurd's peerage.

He was a man of great probity and honour, and married lady Suſanna, daughter of William and Anne duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

He died in the flower of his age, *anno* 1691, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. William, third earl of Dundonald, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1705, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVIII. John, fourth earl of Dundonald, who was elected one of the ſixteen peers for the Britiſh parliament, called to meet in November 1713, and was made colonel of the fourth troop of horſe guards, by her majeſty queen Anne.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, ſon of John marquis of Athole, by lady Amelia Stanly, daughter of James earl of Derby, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to James duke of Hamilton, and was mother of James the late duke.
2. Lady *Suſan*, married to Charles earl of Strathmore, without iſſue.
3. Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander earl of Galloway, to whom ſhe hath a numerous iſſue.

He died *anno* 1720, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XIX. William, fifth earl of Dundonald, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1724, in him ended the male-line of John ſecond earl of Dundonald, eldeſt ſon of William lord Cochran, whereby the honours devolved upon the next heir-male, Thomas, ſon of William of Kilmaronock, to whom we now return.

XVII. William Cochran of Kilmaronock, ſecond ſon of William lord Cochran, eldeſt ſon of William firſt earl of Dundonald, was member of parliament for the burghs of Wigton, *&c.* and one of the commiſſioners for keeping his majeſty's ſignet, *&c.*

He married lady Grizel Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montroſe, by whom he had a ſon,

Thomas, his heir, —— and five daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to David Smith of Methven, Eſq; in the ſhire of Perth, and hath iſſue a ſon, David, now of Methven, and a daughter, Chriſtian, married to John Craigie of Dumbarnie, Eſq;
2. *Iſabella*, married to Mr. John Ogilvie of Balbegno, advocate.
3. *Anne*, died unmarried.
4. *Chriſtian*.
5. *Grizel*, married to John Cochran of Ferguſlee.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. Thomas Cochran of Kilmaronock, who, upon the death of William the fifth earl, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours as heir-male, *anno* 1724, before noticed, and was the ſixth earl of Dundonald.

He married Catharine, daughter of lord Baſil Hamilton of Baldoon, by whom he had a ſon, *William*, his heir, — and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*.
2. Lady *Catharine*, married to captain Wood.

He died *anno* 1737, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIX. **William**, ſeventh earl of Dundonald, who betook himſelf to a military life, and was a captain in general Forbes's regiment, with which he went to America, *anno* 1757.

He was in the expedition againſt Cape-Breton, commanded by admiral Boſcawen and major-general Amherſt, where he loſt his life in the ſervice of his country at the ſiege of Louisburgh, which ſurrendered on 26th July 1758.

He having no iſſue, in him ended the male-line of William lord Cochran, eldeſt ſon of the firſt earl of Dundonald, whereby the eſtate and honours devolved upon Thomas Cochran, lineally deſcended of ſir John Cochran of Ochiltree, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. Sir **John Cochran** of Ochiltree, ſecond ſon of William firſt earl of Dundonald, who, in a charter, under the great ſeal, is deſigned *filius legitimus ſecundo genitus Willielmi comitis de Dundonald, &c. anno* 1669.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Strickland of Boynton, in York-ſhire, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *John Cochran* of Waterſide, who married Hannah, daughter of ——— de Worth of London, Eſq; by whom he had eight ſons, and ſeven daughters, and who is now repreſented by his grand-ſon, William Cochran, Eſq; judge-advocate for Scotland.

Sir John's daughter, *Grizel*, married to John Ker of Morriſton, Eſq; in the ſhire of Berwick.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. **William Cochran** of Ochiltree, who married lady Mary Bruce, eldeſt daughter of Alexander earl of Kincardin, by whom he had nine ſons, and four daughters.

1. *William*, who died before his father, without iſſue, *anno* 1707.
2. *Charles*, his heir.
3. *John*, a lieutenant in the fleet, periſhed at ſea with ſir Cloudſley Shovel.
4. *Alexander*, a captain in the army, who was caſt away coming from Holland, without iſſue.
5. *George*, a captain in the army, killed in Spain, *anno* 1709, without iſſue.
6. *James*, a lieutenant-general in the Britiſh ſervice.
7. *Thomas*, now earl of Dundonald.
8. *Robert*, died unmarried, *anno* 1721.
9. *Baſil*, formerly a captain in the army, and deputy-governor of the Iſle of Man under the duke of Athol, now one of the commiſſioners of exciſe for Scotland.

1ſt daughter, *Eupheme*, married to colonel John Erſkine, brother to ſir Charles Erſkine of Alva.

2. *Mary*, died unmarried.
3. *Elizabeth*.
4. *Anne*, married to ſir George Preſton of Valleyfield.

William of Ochiltree, dying *anno* 1728, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. **Charles Cochran** of Ochiltree, Eſq; a man of great honour and hoſpitality, who, dying unmarried *anno* 1752, was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother,

XVIII. Lieutenant-general **James Cochran**, who married ——, daughter of ——, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Mary-Anne*, married to Robert Sibthorp, Eſq; councillor at law in the kingdom of Ireland.
2. *Elizabeth*, married to —— Cary-Hamilton, Eſq; in the ſame kingdom; but dying without iſſue-male in the beginning of 1758, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XVIII. **Thomas**, who, upon the death of William ſeventh earl of Dundonald, in July 1758, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours as heir-male, as before obſerved, and is eighth earl of Dundonald.

In his younger years he ſerved in the army, and ſoon roſe to the degree of a major.

In 1722, he was choſen member of parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew; and in *anno* 1730, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, which office he enjoyed for ſeveral years.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of James Ker of Morriſton, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,

William, who died young, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Grizel*.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Torrence, Eſq; ſon of Alexander Stewart of Torrence, Eſq; grandſon of ſir Archibald Stewart of Caſtle-milk, by whom he hath ſix ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Archibald*, lord Cochran.
2. *Charles*.
3. *John*.

4. *James*.
5. *Baſil*.
6. *Alexander*.

His daughter, lady *Betty*.

ARMS.

A cheveron, *gules*, between three boars heads erazed, *azure*.

Crest; on a wreath a horſe *paſſant*, *argent*.

Supporters; two grey hounds of the laſt, collared and leiſhed, *or*.

Motto; *Virtute et labore*.

CHIEF SEATS

Of the family of Dundonald were, at the caſtle of Dundonald, in the ſhire of Air, and the abbay of Paiſley, in the ſhire of Renfrew.

* * *

SETON Earl of DUNFERMLINE.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

George, ſeventh lord Seton, who married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Hamilton of Sorne, and left iſſue four ſons.

1. *Robert*, his ſucceſſor, afterwards earl of Winton.
2. Sir *John Seton* of Barns, of whom more hereafter.
3. *Alexander*, firſt of this family.
4. Sir *William Seton*, whoſe only ſon died without iſſue.

I. **Alexander**, third ſon of George ſeventh lord Seton, was a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education.

In the courſe of his travels, he ſtaid a conſiderable time in Italy, where he applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of the laws, in which he was a great proficient, and on that account, and his other rare accompliſhments, he became a great favourite of king James VI. who appointed him one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, *anno* 1585, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1587, by the title of lord Pluſcarty; the priory whereof had been beſtowed upon his father, the lord Seton, by queen Mary, *anno* 1565.

Regiſter of the privy ſeal.

Sometime thereafter he was made preſident of the ſeſſion, upon the death of William Baillie, the former preſident, where he diſplayed his talents and knowledge of the law in a moſt conſpicuous manner.

Upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries, he had a grant of the whole lands and tythes of the rich priory of Pluſcardin in Murray, to him and the heirs of his body for ever; and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Fyvie, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of ſir John Seton of Barns, his immediate elder brother, by patent dated in Auguſt 1591.

Ibidem, and lives of the officers of ſtate.

Ibidem.

Upon the birth of prince Henry, in 1593, he was intruſted with his tuition till he went to England, *anno* 1603.

In 1595, he was made one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland, upon the reſignation of the earl of Montroſe, *anno* 1604, and was further dignified with the title of earl of Dunfermline, by patent, to him and his heirs-male, dated 4th March 1605.

Ibidem.

And being a man of great ſkill in the management of ſtate affairs, was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a nearer union with England, which at that time took no effect.

In 1609, he was made a privy-counſellor for both kingdoms; and in 1612, he was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1603 *et* 1620.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was chancellor of Scotland for the ſpace of eighteen years, and acquitted himſelf in that, and all his other employments, with univerſal applauſe.

He married, 1ſt, Lilias, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by Anne his wife, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, and by her had iſſue four daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to Thomas, ſecond earl of Kelly, and had iſſue.
2. Lady *Iſabel*, married to John earl of Lauderdale, and was mother of John duke of Lauderdale.
3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Colin earl of Seaforth, and had iſſue.
4. Lady *Sophia*, married to David lord Balcarras, and had iſſue.

This great man married, 2dly, Grizel Leſly, daughter of James, ſon and apparent heir of Andrew earl of Rothes, by whom he had a ſon,

Charles, who died young, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to John earl of Tweeddale.

He married, 3dly, Margaret Hay, daughter of John lord Yeſter, by whom he had a ſon,

Charles, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Grizel, who died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1622, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. CHARLES, ſecond earl of Dunfermline, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1635 *et* 1641.

In the beginning of the troubles in king Charles I. his reign, he was engaged with the covenanters, and was one of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1640.

Reſcind. acts of parl. and Guthrie's memoirs.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat with the king's, in order to a peace, and was made a privy counſellor for life by the parliament *anno* 1641. He was alſo one of the committee of eſtates, in the years 1644, 1645, and 1646; but at laſt returned to his duty, became a faithful and loyal ſubject, was truſted by his majeſty, and continued ſteady in the intereſt of the royal family ever after.

When he was commiſſioner to the general aſſembly, he behaved with great prudence and moderation, and endeavoured all he could to bring the people to a true ſenſe of their duty.

After the murder of the king, he retired to the country, and lived privately all the time of the uſurpation.

But, upon the firſt appearance of a reſtoration, none was more zealous and forward in expreſſing their loyalty, and contributing their utmoſt endeavours to bring it about; of which king Charles II. was ſo ſenſible, that he appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, immediately after his reſtoration.

Upon the death of William earl Mariſhal, he was appointed lord privy ſeal, *anno* 1671.

He married lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by lady Agnes Keith, daughter of George earl Mariſhal, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Charles*, who, betaking himſelf to a maritime life, was killed in one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war in an engagement againſt the Dutch, *anno* 1672.
3. *James*, afterwards earl of Dunfermline.

His daughter, lady *Henriet*, married, 1ſt, to William earl of Wigton, and was mother of John and Charles, earls of Wigton; ſhe married, 2dly, William earl of Crawfurd, to whom ſhe had a ſon and ſix daughters.

The earl died in 1674, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. ALEXANDER, third earl of Dunfermline, who dying unmarried, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

III. JAMES, fourth earl of Dunfermline, a man of great loyalty, honour and probity, who, being bred in the army, was engaged in ſeveral memorable expeditions, in the ſervice of the States of Holland, where he always behaved with remarkable conduct and reſolution; but, upon his brother's death, he quitted the ſervice, and returned home, where he lived in great ſplendor and magnificence, till the revolution in 1688; but being ſincerely attached to the intereſt of king James VII. never deſerted or forſook him in his greateſt diſtreſs.

When lord Dundee declared for king James, and began to raiſe the Highlanders for his ſervice, he immediately joined him with a troop of horſe, and fought on their head at the battle of Killicranky, where he behaved with the courage and conduct becoming ſo experienced an officer, for which he was outlawed and forfeited by parliament, *anno* 1690.

When he found there was no proſpect of any thing being done effectually for the reſtoration of king James, he followed him to the court of St. Germains in France, where he had the honour of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle conferred upon him by that prince, and died at St. Germains, *anno* 1694, having married lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had no iſſue, whereby the eſtate and honours (had it not been for the forfeiture) would have devolved upon George Seton of Barns, his next heir-male, being lineally deſcended of ſir John Seton of Barns, to whom we now return.

I. Sir JOHN SETON, ſecond ſon of George ſeventh lord Seton, and immediate elder brother of Alexander firſt earl of Dunfermline, in whoſe favours the honours of Fyvie were limited, failing heirs-male of the patentee's body, as before obſerved, got from his father the lands and barony of Eaſt-barns, which were given by king Robert Bruce to the family of Seton, for their good and faithful ſervices.

He was a man of excellent parts, and in his travels viſited moſt of the courts in Europe,

rope, where he was remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his polite behaviour and fine accompliſhments. He was ſo highly eſteemed at the court of Spain, that king Philip II. made him maſter of his houſhold, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and afterwards created him one of the knights of the order of St. Jago; in memory whereof, he and his ſucceſſors added to their armorial bearing a ſword, which is the badge of that order. King Philip alſo ſettled a penſion of 2000 crowns *per annum* on him and his heirs.

He was at laſt called home by king James VI. who did not like to be deprived of the ſervices of a ſubject of ſo much merit; but, immediately upon his return, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and comptroller of his exchequer and treaſury in Scotland.

He married Anne, daughter of William ſixth lord Forbes, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *George Seton*, Eſq;.

His daughter, *Anne*, died without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir **JOHN SETON** of Barns, a man of ſingular honour and loyalty, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family.

He was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to king Charles I. and never deſerted his intereſt during all the time of the civil war.

He went over to Ireland with the forces that were ſent to ſuppreſs the rebellion there, where he purchaſed a conſiderable eſtate from ſir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar.

After his return, he joined the marquis of Montroſe, for which he was fined and impriſoned by the covenanters, *anno* 1646.

He married, 1ſt, Iſabel, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, widow of Kenneth lord Kintail, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. *Iſabel*, married to ——— Hepburn of Berford.
2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Sutherland, tutor of Duffus.
3. *Lilias*, married to James Ramſay of Benholme.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of ſir John Home of Northberwick, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, who carried on the line of the family.
2. *Charles Seton*, Eſq;.

His daughter, *Anne*, married to John Hay of Aberlady.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **ALEXANDER SETON** of Barns, who married a lady of the noble family of O'Farrel in Ireland; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

III. **GEORGE SETON** of Barns, who married a daughter of ſir George Suttie of Balgone, by whom he had a ſon,

Colonel *James Seton*,—and four daughters.

1. *Marian*.
2. *Anne*, married to John Don, Eſq;.
3. *Catharine*.
4. *Martha*.

IV. Colonel **JAMES SETON**, only ſon of George Seton of Barns, heir-male and repreſentative of the earls of Dunfermline, &c. who, betaking himſelf to a military life, is now a colonel in the Britiſh ſervice.

He married Suſan, daughter of James Murray of Abercairny, Eſq;.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *or*, three creſcents *gules*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, *or*; 2d and 3d *argent*, on a feſs *gules*, three cinque foils of the firſt.

SUPPORTERS; two horſes, *argent*.

CREST; a creſcent, *gules*.

MOTTO; *Semper*.

GALLOWAY Lord DUNKELD.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. Mr. **PATRICK GALLOWAY**, who was bred to the church, and was miniſter of the goſpel, firſt at Perth, then in Edinburgh, in the reign of king James VI.

He married Mary, daughter of Mr. James Lawſon, one of the miniſters of the city of Edinburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *James*.

And dying *anno* 1624, was ſucceeded by,

II. Sir **JAMES GALLOWAY**, who, having

acquired the lands and barony of Carnbee in Fife, was deſigned by that title.

Dalrymple's Cambden.

He was a man of fine parts, and became a great favourite of king James VI. who appointed him maſter of requeſts, when but a young man.

Minutes of parliament.

He was continued in the ſame office by king Charles I. to whom he was a faithful and loyal ſubject, and was alſo one of the ſecretaries of ſtate.

He was afterwards made clerk to the bills for life; which office was disjoined from the regiſters, annexed to his as maſter of requeſts, and ratified in parliament in November 1641.

Ibidem, and reſcinded acts of parlt.

He had alſo the nomination of all commiſſary clerks, procurator fiſcals, &c. confirmed to him that ſame year.

Chart. in cancellaria.

The king, in reward of his conſtant fidelity and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed to create him a peer, by the title of lord Dunkeld, by patent, dated 15th May 1645.

He married a daughter of ſir Robert Norter, knight, by whom he had a ſon,

III. Thomas, ſecond lord Dunkeld, who ſucceeded him.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Thomſon of Duddingſton, by Jean, daughter of ſir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John Galloway*, Eſq;.
3. *Andrew Galloway*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married to Thomas Forbes of Watertoun, Eſq; in Aberdeenſhire.

2. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Rattray, Eſq; of Craighall, in Perthſhire, and had iſſue.
3. *Mary*, married to the reverend doctor John Falconer, a clergyman, and had iſſue.
4. *Grizel*, married to Patrick Crichton of Ruthven, Eſq; in Perthſhire, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. James, third lord Dunkeld, who was bred to the army, and was accounted a very good officer. He joined lord Dundee, when he raiſed forces in favours of king James VII. was with him at the battle of Killicranky, for which he was outlawed. He retired to the court of St. Germains; was afterwards a colonel in the French ſervice, and was killed in action, leaving iſſue a ſon,

James, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Mary, who became a nun in the nunnery of the Val de Grace, Paris.

V. James, who ſtill takes upon him the title of lord Dunkeld, like his father, betook himſelf to a military life in the ſervice of France, where he has riſen to the degree of a lieutenant-general, and has the reputation of a brave and gallant officer.

He is married, but has no iſſue.

MURRAY Earl of DUNMORE.

JOHN marquis of Athole, the ſeventeenth generation of that illuſtrious family, in a direct male line, married lady Amelia Stanly, daughter of that worthy patriot James earl of Derby in England, by whom he had a numerous iſſue.

1. *John*, his heir, afterwards duke of Athole.
2. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Dunmore.

I. Lord Charles Murray, ſecond ſon of John marquis of Athole, when young, betook himſelf to a military life. He was lieutenant colonel to general Dalziel's regiment of horſe, *anno* 1679; and, upon the death of that general, got the command of the regiment, and was maſter of horſe to princeſs Anne, afterwards queen of Great Britain.

Upon the acceſſion of king James VII. to the throne, he was made maſter of horſe to queen Mary, and was created earl of Dunmore, viſcount Fincaſtle, baron Murray of Blair, &c. by patent, dated 16th Auguſt 1686, *hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo, in perpetuum*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was deprived of all his offices at the revolution, whereupon he retired to the country, and led a private life all the reign of king William.

Soon after queen Anne's acceſſion to the crown, he was made one of the lords of her privy council, the 4th February 1703; and was conſtituted captain of the caſtle of Blackneſs, upon the removal of the earl of Buchan, *anno* 1707.

He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Watts of the county of Hereford, Eſq; by whom he had five ſons and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *William*, who carried on the line of this family.
4. *Robert*, member of parliament for Wot-

ten Baſſet, in the laſt parliament of king George I. and for Bedcoin in the ſecond parliament of king George II. He was alſo brigadier-general, and colonel of a regiment of horſe, and died *anno* 1738, without iſſue.

5. *Thomas*, who is colonel of a regiment of foot.

1ſt daughter, Lady *Henriet*, married to Patrick lord Kinnaird.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Dundonald.

3. Lady *Catharine*, married to John lord Nairn.

He died *anno* 1710, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. JAMES, ſecond earl of Dunmore, who, died ſoon after his father, without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

II. JOHN, third earl of Dunmore, who was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the fourth Britiſh parliament, *anno* 1713, and was appointed colonel of the third regiment of guards.

But dying alſo without iſſue, *anno* 1752, was ſucceeded by his brother,

II. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Dunmore, who married Catharine, daughter of his uncle William lord Nairn, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Dunmore.

2. *Charles*.

3. *William*, an officer in the army.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Drummond of Logyalmond, Eſq; and hath iſſue a daughter.

3. Lady *Jean*.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. JOHN, fifth earl of Dunmore, who, in May 1761, was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers, to ſit in the Britiſh parliament, &c.

He married lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he hath iſſue two daughters.

1. Lady *Catharine*.

2. Lady *Auguſta*.

ARMS.

The coat of the duke of Athole, *viz.* the arms of the Stewarts earls of Athole, quartered with the paternal coat of Murray, earl of Tullibardine; and, in an eſcutcheon over all, a proper difference, taken from his relation to the noble family of Stanly, earls of Derby, lords of the Iſle of Man, &c.

TALMASH Earl of DYSART.

THIS title was firſt conferred upon a cadet of the illuſtrious houſe of Tullibardine.

Patrick Murray, third ſon of ſir Walter, fifth baron of Tullibardine, was anceſtor of the Murrays of Woodend, in Perthſhire.

William Murray, a younger ſon of that family, was bred to the church, and was parſon of Dyſart, in the county of Fyfe, in the reign of king James VI.——He had a ſon,

William Murray, (afterwards earl of Dyſart) a promiſing boy, and of a fine genius. His uncle, Mr. Thomas Murray, who was preceptor, and afterwards ſecretary to king Charles I. introduced the youth to his majeſty. They were much about an age. He had his whole education along with the king; and being of a lively and ſprightly diſpoſition, his majeſty conceived a mighty friendſhip and affection for him.

Soon after his acceſſion to the crown, he appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1626.

He was greatly truſted by the king, and employed in ſeveral negotiations of importance, during the troubles of that reign; but it appears he was not faithful to him, having got no leſs than forty thouſand merks from the parliament, for being in their intereſt.

Minutes of parl. ad ann. 1633, Guthrie's memoirs, &c.

The king, however, not being ſenſible of his infidelity, ſtill continued his friendſhip for him, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Dyſart, lord Huntingtower, &c. *anno* 1646, by patent to his heirs-male.

Scots comp. Crawfurd's Peerage, &c.

In the year 1650, he, with the earl of Carnwath, were ſent with inſtructions to the Scotch commiſſioners at Breda, who were treating with king Charles II. in order to bring about a reſtoration, and he conducted himſelf in that affair with diligence and fidelity.

Life of king Char. II. &c.

He married Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of the family of Clackmannan, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards counteſs of Dyſart.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to William lord Maynard of the kingdom of England.

The earl dying without male iſſue, the honours became extinct, but were afterwards conferred upon his eldeſt daughter,

Lady **Elizabeth Murray**, who being in great favour with king Charles II. was by that prince created counteſs of Dyſart, baroneſs of Huntingtower, *&c.* with her father's precedency, by a new patent, whereof the *novo damus* bears" to her, or, any of her children " ſhe thinks fit to name, by a writ under her " hand, any time of her life, and in caſe of no " ſuch nomination, to her heirs-general, the el- " deſt to be preferred, *&c.*" dated 5th December, 1760. Diplo. in pub. archiv.

She was married, 1ſt, to ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Hemlingham, in the county of Suffolk, by whom ſhe had three ſons and two daughters, of whom more hereafter.

She married, 2dly, John Duke of Lauderdale, to whom ſhe had no iſſue.

As the family of Talmaſh (now Earls of Dyſart) have made a conſiderable figure in England for ſeveral centuries paſt, it will not be improper here to give an account of their pedigree, for ſome generations backwards, taken from Engliſh hiſtorians, and briefly narrated in the Scots compendium, printed at London, *anno* 1752, page 293, *&c.*

Hugh Talmash of Bently, in the county of Suffolk, held that manor of the crown, and had ſummons among the knights of that county, to attend king Edward I. at Berwick, *anno* 1299. Of him was lineally deſcended,

I. Sir **Lionel Talmash** of Bently, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Henry VI. and Edward IV.

He married Anne, daughter and heireſs of the family of Hemlingham, of Hemlingham-hall in Suffolk, with whom he got that inheritance, and by her had a ſon,

II. **John Talmash** of Bently and Hemlingham, who ſucceeded him.

He married Anne, daughter and heireſs of Robert Lowth of Santry, in Huntington-ſhire, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Lionel Talmash** of Bently, who, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, *anno* 1518.

He married Edith, daughter and heireſs of Joice of Creekshall in Suffolk, by whom he had a ſon,

IV. Sir **Lionel Talmash** of Bently, who ſucceeded him, *anno* 1553, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by queen Elizabeth.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Wentworth of Nettleſted in Suffolk, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. Sir **Lionel Talmash** of Bently, who was ſheriff of Norfolk, *anno* 1592.

He married Suſanna, daughter of ſir Ambroſe Jermyn of Ruſhbrook in Suffolk, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. Sir **Lionel Talmash** of Bently, who ſucceeded him, and was created a baronet by king James VI. *anno* 1611.

He married Catharine, daughter of George lord Cromwell, by lady Mary Powlet, daughter of John marquis of Winceſter, and by her he had a ſon and heir,

VII. Sir **Lionel Talmash**, ſecond baron of Bently, who was greatly eſteemed in his county, and was member of parliament for the town of Orford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Stanhope of Harrington, in the county of Northampton, by whom he had a ſon Sir *Lionel*,———and ſeven daughters.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Sir **Lionel Talmash**, third baronet of Bently, who married the foreſaid Elizabeth, counteſs of Dyſart, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of William Murray earl of Dyſart, to whoſe heirs the peerage and honours of Dyſart were limited, as before obſerved. By her he had iſſue, three ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Lionel*, afterwards earl of Dyſart.
2. *Thomas*, the brave general in the reign of king William.
3. *William Talmaſh*, Eſq;

1ſt daughter lady *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald duke of Argyle.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married, firſt, to James Stewart lord Down, eldeſt ſon and heir of the Earl of Murray; ſecondly, to John earl of Sutherland.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir **Lionel**, who, in right of his mother, became earl of Dyſart, lord Huntingtower, *&c.*

&c. He was knight of the ſhire in three parliaments, in the reign of king William, for the county of Suffolk.

Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the crown, he was conſtituted lord-lieutenant, *cuſtos rotulorum*, and vice-admiral of that county. He was alſo, by her majeſty, offered a baron's patent; but he declined that honour, and was again elected to ſerve in parliament; in which poſt he continued till the union of the two crowns; but afterwards, being a Scotch peer, he could be no longer a member of the houſe of commons.

He married Grace, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of ſir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, in the county of Cheſter, Bart. by whom he had a ſon,

Lionel, lord Huntingtower, his apparent heir, ——— and four daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Robert Cotton of Cumbermore, in the county of Cheſter, Bart.
2. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Bridges, marquis of Caernarvon, heir apparent to James duke of Chandos.
3. Lady *Mary*.
4. Lady *Grace*.

The laſt two daughters both died without iſſue.

He died *anno* 1726.

X. **Lionel**, lord Huntingtower, only ſon and heir apparent of Lionel earl of Dyſart, married ——, by whom he had a ſon,

Lionel, afterwards earl of Dyſart.

He dying before his father, *anno* 1712, was ſucceeded by his ſaid ſon,

XI. **Lionel**, lord Huntingtower, born *anno* 1707, who, upon the death of his grandfather, ſucceeded to the earldom of Dyſart, *anno* 1726, and was made one of the knights of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle in 1743.

He married lady Grace Carteret, eldeſt daughter of John earl of Granville, by whom he hath ſix ſons and four daughters.

1. ———, lord Huntingtower, *&c.* born 1734.
2. ———, born 1739.
3. ———, born 1740.
4. ———, born 1743.
5. ———, born 1750.
6. ———, born 1751.

1ſt daughter, lady ——, born 1732, and died unmarried, *anno* 1744.

2. Lady *Harriot*, who died alſo unmarried.
3. Lady *Grace*, born *anno* 1736.
4. Lady ——, born *anno* 1745.

ARMS.

Argent, a fret *ſable*.

Crest; on a wreath, a nag's head couped, *argent*, between two wings erect, *or*.

Supporters; two antelopes proper attired and unguled, *or*.

Motto; *Confido conquieſco*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Ham in the county of Surry, at Harrington in the county of Northampton, at Helmingham in the county of Suffolk, and at Woodhey in the county of Cheſter.

MONTGOMERY Earl of EGLINGTON.

Hiſt. de Normandie, Cambden, p. 195. Hollinſhed, &c.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that the ſirname of Montgomery is originally from France: we ſhall therefore deduce the deſcent of this illuſtrious family from a noble Norman,

I. **Hugh** de **Mundegumbrie**, a man of the firſt rank, and a near relation of Robert duke of Normandy, was father of

II. **Roger** de **Mundegumbrie**, (deſigned, by ſir William Dugdale, *filius Hugonis*,) who came over to England with William the conqueror, *anno* 1066; and, being one of his moſt experienced generals, had the command of the vanguard of his army at the memorable battle of Haſtings, where king Harold was ſlain.

He there behaved with remarkable courage and conduct, for which the conqueror nobly rewarded his faithful ſervices, by beſtowing upon him the territories of Arundel and Shrewſbury, of which laſt he was created earl.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

He ſettling with his family in theſe parts, founded and largely endowed the abbay of St. Peter's in Saliſbury, where he died *anno* 1094, having married Mabel, daughter of William de Talvaiſe, a great baron in Boleſm, by whom he had five ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Hugh*.
2. *Roger*.
3. *Robert*.
4. *Philip*.
5. *Arnulph*.

Hugh firſt ſon died before his father, without iſſue.

III. **Roger**, ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father in the earldom of Shrewſbury, and was alſo created earl of Arundel by king Henry I. immediately upon his acceſſion to the crown, *anno* 1100.

Salmon's chronology, p. 10.

But he and his brother Robert having afterwards joined their couſin, Robert duke of Normandy, king Henry's elder brother, who invaded England with a conſiderable army, *anno* 1101, they, thereby incurring king Henry's diſpleaſure, were both baniſhed, and, with their families, retired to Wales, where they were kindly received by the prince of that country, and, ſettling there, 'tis ſaid the county of Montgomery in Wales took its name from them; but their poſterity are long ſince extinct.

Dugdale's baronage.

I. **Philip**, fourth ſon of Roger earl of Shrewſbury, was the undoubted anceſtor and the firſt of this noble family, who having contracted a friendſhip with king David I. when reſiding in England, came to Scotland with that prince, and, according to Mr. Crawfurd, ſettled in Teviotdale, but, according to others, in the ſhire of Renfrew, where he obtained a fair inheritance, which is ſtill poſſeſſed by his poſterity.

Scots compendium, p. 194. Niſbet, vol. I. p. 383.

He married Margaret, daughter of Coſpatrick, earl of March, by whom he had iſſue two ſons:

1. *Robert*.
2. *Alan de Mundegumrie*, who is witneſs to a donation of Henry, *de Sto. Martino* to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *tempore regis Malcolmi, ante* 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.

Chartul. of Paiſley, penes MacFarlane, p. 22.

And dying about 1140, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **Robert de Mundegumri**, who is a witneſs to the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1160.

Ibidem.

In a charter of a donation to the ſaid monaſtery, by Walter lord high ſteward, the founder, *Robertus de Mondegumbri*, Richard biſhop of St. Andrews, Engelram biſhop of Glaſgow, Alexander de Haſting, *&c.* are witneſſes, *inter* 1164 *et* 1174, in which year the biſhop of Glaſgow died.

Ibid. p. 5.

And to another charter of the ſaid Walter, *inter* 1173 *et* 1177.

Ibid. p. 22.

He died betwixt 1177 and 1180, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Sir **John de Mundegumri**, who married Helen, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Robert de Kent, in Innerwick, with whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, which appears by a charter on the diviſion of his lands, to which T. prior of Coldinghame, T. de Colville, Alan de Mundegumri, ſon of the above ſir John, William de Heriz, *&c.* are witneſſes, *circa ann.* 1190.

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane, p. 244.

By ſaid Helen Kent he left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Alan*.
2. *Robert de Mundegumbri*, who is witneſs to many donations to the monaſtery of Paiſley, betwixt 1200 and 1230.
3. *William de Mundegumbri*, who is witneſs to a donation of the church of Dunſyre, to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, by Helias, brother to Joceline biſhop of Glaſgow, betwixt 1180 and 1199.

Chartul. of Paiſley, p. 19, 90, &c.

Chartul. of Kelſo, p. 308.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir **Alan de Mundegumri**, who was deſigned *miles* in the chartulary of Kelſo, and, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of divers lands *in tenemento de Innerwick*, and is witneſs to many donations to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *circa* 1200.

Ibid. p. 232. Chartul. of Paiſley, p 37. 57. Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 317.

In a donation to that monaſtery, by Walter, ſon of Alan lord high ſteward, *Alanus de Montegumbri*, William biſhop of St. Andrews, Walter biſhop of Glaſgow, Walter and William de Lindeſay, Malcolm Lockhard, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante* 1230, in which year the biſhop of Glaſgow died.

Chartul. of Paiſley, p. 46, 67, 142, &c.

He died before 1234, and left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Robert*.
2. Sir *John*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. *Alan de Mondegumry*, who is mentioned in the regiſter of Paiſley.

V. Sir **Robert Montegomery** ſucceeded ſir Alan, and is likeways deſigned *miles*.

In a charter of Alan, ſon of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, upon an excambion of the lands of Ingliſton, with the lands of Innerurie, *&c.* the witneſſes are, Robert de Montgomry, knight, John his brother, Malcolm Lockard, Malcolm, ſon of Maldwin earl of Lennox, David de Lindeſay, Alanus de Inſula, *&c. inter* 1240 *et* 1248.

Ibid. p. 49.

In a charter of Patrick earl of Dunbar, of a donation to the monks of Coldingham, *dominus Robertus de Montegomery, dominus David de Graham, vicecomes de Berwick, &c.* are witneſſes, *circa* 1258.

Chartul. of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 59.

And dying without iſſue, *ante* 1260, was ſucceeded by his brother,

V. Sir **John de Montegomery**, who was witneſs to a donation of Walter lord high ſteward, together with Walter Olifard, juſticiar of Lothian, David his brother, Malcolm Lockard, and Malcolm his ſon, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1240 *et* 1250.

Chartul. of Paiſley, p. 104

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *John*.

Prynne vol. III. p. 658. Remarks upon Ragman's roll, p. 3.

2. *Murthauch de Montegomery*, who ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, and is deſigned *del conte de Air*.

3. Sir *Thomas de Montegomery*, knight, who alſo ſwore fealty to king Edward I. *anno* 1296, but joined king Robert Bruce afterwards, and continued faithful to his intereſt ever after.

Ibidem.

And dying about 1285, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir JOHN de MONTGOMERY, deſigned by the title of Egleſham, in the barony of Renfrew; alſo *del conte de Lanark*, in Prynne's collections.

He was one of the great barons of Scotland ſummoned to appear at Berwick, *anno* 1291, and was afterwards, with many of his countrymen, obliged to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. *anno* 1296.

Ibidem.

But being a man of great worth and merit, and a true lover of his country, he joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown, and was engaged with him in many dangerous encounters, where he always behaved with courage and reſolution.

He died *anno* 1316, leaving iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Alan de Montgomery*, who, in a charter of king Robert I. of the lands of Stahar, (now Stair,) is deſigned *Alanus filius quondam Joannis, &c.* and his ſon Alan obtained from the ſame prince a charter of the lands of Stair, upon his father's reſignation.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti I. Nisbet, vol. I. 383.

His daughter, *Marjory*, is deſigned *filia Joannis de Montgomery*, in a vendition of part of the lands of Caſſilis, to ſir John Kennedy of Dunnure.

Chart. conf. David II.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER de MONTGOMERY, who was knighted by king Robert Bruce, to whoſe intereſt he always adhered with great fidelity, and was no leſs faithful to his ſon king David II.

In a charter of that prince, he is deſigned *Alexander de Montgomery, de Egliſham, filius Joannis, &c. anno* 1357.

Ibidem, and Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 2.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to negotiate with the Engliſh, *anno* 1358.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 82.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. Sir JOHN MONTGOMERY of Egliſhame, who married ———, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Hugh Eglington of that ilk, by Giles his wife, daughter of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, and ſiſter of king Robert II. by which marriage he became poſſeſt of the lordſhips of Eglington, Ardroſſan, &c. in Cunningham.

Crawfurd, Nisbet, Scots compend, &c.

This ſir Hugh de Eglington was the lineal repreſentative of an ancient and honourable family of that name, who made a conſiderable figure in the weſt of Scotland for many ages, and ſir Hugh himſelf was juſticiar of Lothian, *anno* 1361; but dying without male iſſue, his great and opulent fortune went with his daughter to ſir John de Montgomery of Egliſhame, who thereupon quartered the arms of Eglington with his own, and afterwards was deſigned by that title.

He was a great patriot, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his courage in the ſervice of his country; particularly he and his ſon ſir Hugh were engaged with James earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn, where the Scots obtained the victory, tho' the brave earl was ſlain, *anno* 1388.

Sir John ſignalized himſelf in a remarkable manner in that engagement, having, with his own hands, taken priſoner ſir Henry Percy, ſon of the earl of Northumberland, with whoſe ranſom he built the caſtle of Punoon, which was afterwards his chief ſeat in the lordſhip of Egliſhame.

Ibidem.

By his ſaid wife he had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Hugh*, a youth of remarkable courage and intrepidity, who was ſlain with his general, the earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn, without iſſue.

2. Sir *John*, his father's heir.

3. *Alexander*, deſigned of Bonnington.

Chart. penes comitem de Lauderdale.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Sir JOHN MONTGOMERY, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Eglington, Egliſham, and Ardroſſan, who became one of the hoſtages for the earl of Douglas, *anno* 1407, who had been taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402. He was alſo appointed one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1423, and is then deſigned *dominus Montgomery de Ardroſſan, &c.* He returned next year, and received the honour of knighthood at his majeſty's coronation, *anno* 1424.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 519. and tom X. p. 286.

He was raiſed to the dignity of a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Montgomery, *anno* 1427, and was one of the lords who ſat on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, &c.

Rolls of parlt. in 1429. Remarks on Ragman's Roll, p. 3.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1422.

He died *ante* 1430, having married Margaret, daughter of Robert lord Maxwell, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

X. ALEXANDER, ſecond lord Montgomery, who ſucceeded him, and being a man of great parts, was in high favour with king James I. who appointed him one of his privy council, in the year 1425, when but a young man.

In 1430, he was made governor of Kintyre and Knapdale, jointly with ſir Alexander Cunninghame.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, *Alexandro domino Montgomery*, *inter* 1430 *et* 1450.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 681, & 688.

In 1441, he was joined in commiſſion with ſir Alexander Gordon, and Mr. John Methven, ſecretary of ſtate, to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, which they happily concluded alſo in 1437 and 1438.

After the horrid murder of king James I. he became no leſs in favour with his ſon king James II. and was alſo one of his privy council.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 128.

He obtained from that prince ſeveral beneficial grants, in conſideration of his great loyalty and faithful ſervices, &c.

Rymer tom. XI. p. 229, & 235.

He was again appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh in 1444, and alſo in 1447; and in all theſe commiſſions he is deſigned *Alexander dominus Montgomery*, &c.

Ibid. p. 254.

He was alſo ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1451.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and five daughters.

1. *Andrew*, his heir, by Scotch authors called Alexander.
2. *George*, anceſtor of the Montgomeries of Skelmorly.
3. *Thomas*, parſon of Egliſham.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to John earl of Lennox.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir John Cunninghame of Kilmawers, anceſtor of the earl of Glencairn.
3. *Mary*, married to ſir Alexander Home of that ilk.
4. *Jean*, married to John lord Kennedy.
5. *Agnes*, married to William Cunningham of Glengarnock.

He died *inter* 1451 *et* 1454, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 365.

XI. ANDREW, third lord Montgomery. In the year 1445, James biſhop of St. Andrews, George biſhop of Brechin, *Andreas dominus Montgomery*, lord Hamilton, &c. were named ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, 20th May in the ſaid year.

Ibid. p. 397.

And, under the ſame deſignation, he was one of the *conſervatores treugarum*, and wardens of the marches, 11th June *anno* 1457.

This lord Montgomery married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes, by whom he had iſſue three ſons.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland vol. I. p. 356.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Robert Montgomery* of Breadſtane, of whom the Earl of Mount-Alexander in Ireland is lineally deſcended.
3. *Hugh Montgomery* of Hiſlot.

He died before 1459, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 426.

XII. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Montgomery, who was appointed one of the wardens of the marches, 25th July 1459.

Ibid. p. 453.

And the year thereafter, Andrew biſhop of Glaſgow, Thomas biſhop of Aberdeen, Andrew lord Avendale, Alexander lord Montgomery, &c. were appointed commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, 2d June 1460.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Montgomery*, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1465 *et* 1469.

Ibidem.

He married Catharine, daughter of Gilbert lord Kennedy, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. *James Montgomery* of Smithſton.
3. *John Montgomery*, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1487, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. HUGH, fifth lord Montgomery, who was in high favour with king James IV. and made one of his privy council upon his acceſſion to the crown, *anno* 1488.

Ibidem.

He obtained a grant of the conſtabulary of the royal caſtle of Rothſay, in 1489.

Ibidem.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Hugoni domino Montgomery*, *inter* 1492 *et* 1500.

Ibidem, and Crawfurd's peerage.

And, in conſideration of his great merit and faithful ſervices, his majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of earl of Eglington, *anno* 1503.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Hugoni, comiti de Eglington*, of many lands, *inter* 1507 *et* 1510.

He married lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin firſt earl of Argyle, by whom he had five ſons, and ſix daughters.

Chart. penes Mr. Montgomery of Linſhaw.

1. *John*, maſter of Eglington.
2. Sir *Neil Montgomery* of Linſhaw, who got from his father a grant of a great many lands, which are all mentioned in his charter. He married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of Quintin Mure of Skeldoun, by whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, and added the arms of Mure to his own. He was anceſtor of the Montgomeries of Linſhaw, of whom Robert Montgomery, Eſq; late provoſt of Edinburgh, now one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms, is the male repreſentative. *Vide* title Linſhaw in the II. Vol. of this work.
3. *William Montgomery* of Greenfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. ad ann. 1508.

heireſs of Robert Frances of Stane, by whom he got the lands of Stane, *&c.* He was anceſtor of the Montgomeries of Auchenhood and others.

4. *Hugh*, married Jean, daughter and heireſs of Robert lord Lyle.

5. *Robert*, biſhop of Argyle.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to William lord Semple.

2. *Marjory*, married to William lord Somerville.

3. *Maud*, married to Colin Campbell of Ardkinlaſs.

4. *Iſabel*, married to John Muir of Caldwall.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to John Blair of that ilk.

6. *Agnes*, married to John Ker of Kerſland.

XIV. John lord Montgomery, commonly called maſter of Eglington, firſt ſon and heir apparent of Hugh firſt earl of Eglington, was unfortunately killed in a ſcuffle betwixt the earls of Angus and Arran, on the ſtreet of Edinburgh on 13th April 1520, his father being then alive.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family. p. 87.

He left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ſir Archibald Edmonſton of Duntreath, one ſon,

Chart. penes comitem de Eglington.

Hugh,——and a daughter.

Chriſtian, married to ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry.

XV. Hugh, ſecond earl of Eglington, only ſon of John the maſter, ſucceeded his grandfather, and was at a meeting of the eſtates when they ſent an embaſſy to the king of France, to endeavour to get Scotland comprehended in their treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1515; and being a man of extraordinary parts, had the tuition of the young king James V. entruſted to him by John duke of Albany, when he went to France to concert meaſures about carrying on the war with England, *anno* 1520. He acquitted himſelf ſo much to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, that he held him in high eſteem ever after.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

Hollinſhed's hiſtory.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Hugoni, comiti de Eglington*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1520 *et* 1540.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1536, when king James went to France, to eſpouſe Magdalen, daughter of king Francis I. he and the earl of Huntly were appointed governors of Scotland.

He married Marian, daughter of George lord Seton, by whom he had a ſon,

XVI. Hugh, third earl of Eglington, who ſucceeded him. He was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of queen Mary, in her greateſt diſtreſs. He raiſed forces, was perſonally engaged for her majeſty at the battle of Langſide, where he was taken priſoner, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his loyalty; but he afterwards ſubmitted to king James VI. was received into favour, and lived peaceably at home ever after.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, between 1578 and 1584.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, daughter of ſir John Drummond of Innerpeffry, widow of ſir Hugh Campbell of Lowdon, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *Robert Montgomery* of Giffen, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir Matthew Campbell of Lowdon, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, his ſole heireſs, who was married to her couſin Hugh earl of Eglington.

Lady *Margaret*, the earl's eldeſt daughter, was married to Robert earl of Winton, and carried on the line of this family; of whom afterwards.

Lady *Agnes*, his ſecond daughter, was married to Robert lord Semple.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of Gilbert lord Kennedy, but by her had no iſſue. After his death, ſhe married Thomas Graham of Knockdolion.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1585, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Hugh, fourth earl of Eglington, a youth of great hopes and ſingular endowments; but had the miſfortune to be murdered, in the flower of his age, by John Cunningham of Colnheath and his accomplices, on the 12th April 1589, leaving iſſue by Giles his wife, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, only one ſon,

Dr. Johnſton's Scots heroes.

XVIII. Hugh, fifth earl of Eglington, who ſucceeded him.

He obtained a grant to himſelf, his heirs and aſſignies, upon the reſignation of Mr. William Melvil, of all the lands and tythes that belonged to the diſſolved abbay of Kilwinning, erecting them into a temporal lordſhip, together with the patronages of ſixteen pariſh churches; all which is fully narrated in the charter.

Ibidem.

He married his couſin Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of his uncle Robert Montgomery of Giffen, by whom, it is ſaid by former hiſtorians, he had no iſſue; but this is certainly a miſtake; for by her he had one ſon,

XIX. Robert, deſigned maſter of Eglington, and ſon of Hugh the fifth earl, who was put in poſſeſſion of the lands and barony of Eaſtwood in his father's lifetime, and got two charters of theſe lands, *&c.* under the great ſeal, *Roberto, magiſtro de Eglington, &c.* but he died before his father, *anno* 1602, leaving iſſue only one daughter,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XX. Lady Margaret Montgomery, who ſucceeded her father in the lands and barony of Eaſtwood, as will be ſhown hereafter.

In a charter under the great ſeal, granted to Alexander, ſixth earl of Eglington, ſhe was deſigned *Domina Margareta Montgomerie, unica filia et hæres quondam Roberti Montgomerie, magiſtri de Eglington, &c.* dated the penult day of July 1613.

Ibidem.

She was married to Robert lord Boyd, but died without iſſue. Though ſhe ſurvived her grandfather ſeveral years, and immediately after his death aſſumed the titles of Eglington, as his heir of line, yet ſhe afterwards yielded them to Alexander, the ſixth earl of Eglington. This appears by a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, to the ſaid ſixth earl; wherein are theſe words: *Domina Margareta Montgomery, olim comitiſſa de Eglington, nunc domina de Boyd, &c.* dated 4th March 1615.

Ibidem.

Robert, maſter of Eglington, being now dead, and no appearance of his daughter lady Boyd's having any children; and lady Margaret Montgomery, counteſs of Winton, being heir of line of the family, failing heirs of Hugh, the fifth earl of Eglington's body, whereby the eſtates and honours of Eglington and Winton would both devolve upon the eldeſt ſon of lady Margaret; the old earl therefore made a reſignation and entail of his eſtate and honours (which was afterwards confirmed by the king) to and in favours of ſir Alexander Seton, ſecond ſon of the ſaid lady Margaret his aunt, dated *anno* 1603.

Ibidem.

The earl dying in 1612, was accordingly ſucceeded by the ſaid ſir Alexander; we muſt therefore return to his mother lady Margaret, who was undoubted heir of line of the laſt earl, failing iſſue of the body of his grandchild the lady Boyd, as before obſerved.

XVII. Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldeſt daughter of Hugh, third earl of Eglington, was married to Robert earl of Winton, to whom ſhe had ſeveral ſons.

1. *George*, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Winton.
2. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Eglington, in virtue of the above reſignation and entail.

XVIII. Alexander, ſixth earl of Eglington, grandſon of Hugh the third earl, thus ſucceeding, got a charter, under the great ſeal, ratifying and confirming all the honours, dignities, and precedency, enjoyed by any former earl of Eglington. The confirmation is ſigned by the king, *apud palatium de Whitehall*, March 4th 1615; and in the clauſe of *novo damus*, is granted the earldom, *una cum omnibus et ſingulis dignitatibus, honoribus, privilegiis et immunitatibus quibuſcunque, comitibus de Eglington ſpectan. per dictum dominum Alexandrum Montgomery, nunc comitem de Eglington, dominum Montgomery, et hæredes ſuos maſculos, taliæ et proviſionis antedict. omnibus temporibus futuris, tenend. gaudiend. et poſſidend. ſimiliter adeoque libere ſicuti aliqui alii comites de Eglington, ejuſdem perprius poſſiderunt et gauderunt, &c.* This earl afterwards acquired from Margaret, only child of Robert, maſter of Eglington, the lands and barony of Eaſtwood, to which ſhe had ſucceeded as heir to her father; whereupon he got a charter, under the great ſeal, *viz. Jacobus, &c. dediſſe, &c. prædilecto noſtro conſanguineo Alexandro Montgomery comiti de Eglington, domino Montgomery, hæredibuſque ſuis maſculis et taliæ, in infeofamento ſuo comitatus de Eglington ſpecificatis, cognomen et inſignia de Montgomery gerentibus, totas et integras terras viginti librat. terrarum antiqui extentus de Eiſtwode, &c. quæ quidem terræ perprius hæreditarie pertinuerunt ad dominam Margaretam Montgomery, filiam unicam et hæredem quondam Roberti, magiſtri de Eglington, &c.* dated the 15th November 1615

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He alſo got a charter of confirmation, *Alexandro, comiti de Eglington, terrarum baroniæ de Kilwinning, &c.* which were formerly reſigned to Hugh the fifth earl, as before noticed, dated the ſame year 1615.

Ibidem.

This earl was a man of great valour, undaunted courage and intrepidity, and was nicknamed Grey-ſteel.

In the beginning of the unhappy civil war in king Charles I.'s time, he was engaged on the parliament's ſide in 1638, and had the command of a regiment that was ſent to Ireland, to ſuppreſs the rebellion of the native Iriſh, in 1642.

Guthrie's memoirs.

But as he was truly loyal in his heart, and had a juſt abhorrence of the murder of his majeſty, he joined the loyaliſts, and was made captain of king Charles II.'s guard of horſe, *anno* 1650.

Kingſton's hiſtory of the fam. of Winton.

The year thereafter, when he was raiſing forces in the weſt country, for his majeſty's ſervice, he was ſurpriſed near Dunbarton by a party of Engliſh horſe, taken priſoner, and ſent to Hull, from thence to Berwick, where he continued confined till the year 1660; during all which time his eſtate was ſequeſtrate, and he ſuffered many other hardſhips; all which he bore with a conſtancy of mind becoming a great man, till the reſtoration, when king Charles II. who was perfectly ſenſible of his great ſufferings, reponed him immediately to all his eſtates and honours, *anno* 1660.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Livingſton, daughter of Alexander firſt earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. Sir *Henry Montgomery* of Giffen, who died without iſſue.

3. Colonel *Alexander Montgomery*, who died in Ireland.

4. Colonel *James Montgomery* of Coalsfield.

5. General *Robert Montgomery*, a man of ſingular courage and reſolution, who was firſt engaged on the parliament's ſide; but having the utmoſt deteſtation to king-killing principles, he became a great loyaliſt, and gave many eminent proofs of his valour and conduct in the king's ſervice, particularly at the battle of Dunbar, on the 3d of April 1650, where he performed the part of a brave and gallant commander; alſo at the fatal battle of Worceſter, in 1651, where he was major-general of the royal army, and behaving like a hero, received many wounds, was taken priſoner, and confined in Edinburgh caſtle, but made his eſcape in 1659, got beyond ſeas to king Charles II. was made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and returned with him at the reſtoration. He married Margaret, daughter of James viſcount of Kilſyth, by whom he had James Montgomery, Eſq; his ſon and heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl's firſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, was married, 1ſt, to John earl of Tweeddale; and, 2dly, to William earl of Glencairn.

His ſecond daughter, lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Walter lord Buckcleugh, but by her he had no iſſue.

He died in the 73d year of his age, *anno* 1661, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. **Hugh**, ſeventh earl of Eglington, who was a man of untainted loyalty, and continued ſteady in the intereſt of king Charles I. from the very beginning of his troubles to the end.

Biſhop of Dunkeld's memoirs.

He raiſed a troop of horſe upon his own charges, when only lord Montgomery, and marched into England with them, to his majeſty's aſſiſtance, and fought valiantly on their head at Longmarſton-muir. He was perſonally engaged in ſeveral other battles and skirmiſhes in his majeſty's ſervice, for which the lord Montgomery was particularly excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno* 1654: However, he lived to ſee the reſtoration happily accompliſhed, and had a large ſhare of king Charles II.'s favour, on account of his great loyalty.

Original act of indemnity.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Finlater.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Leſly, daughter of John earl of Rothes, by whom he had two ſons and five daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Francis Montgomery* of Giffen, who was one of the lords of the privy council, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, in the reigns of king William and queen Anne. He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Leſly, daughter and ſole heireſs of Alexander earl of Leven, by whom he had no iſſue. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter. 1. John Montgomery, Eſq; member of parliament for the county of Air. 2. Colonel Alexander Montgomery, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Almanza, *anno* 1711. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Patrick Ogilvie of Lonmay.

Crawfurd's peerage.

The earl's 1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to George earl of Winton.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Lowdon.

3. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to John lord Balmerinoch.

4. Lady *Eleanora*, married to ſir David Dunbar of Baldoon, baronet.

5. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir Andrew Ramſay of Abbotshall, baronet.

He died *anno* 1669, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. **Alexander**, eighth earl of Eglington, who came early into the revolution, and was named one of the lords of the privy council to king William, on the 1ſt of May 1689.

He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William earl of Dumfries, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *Alexander* his heir.

2. Major *Hugh Montgomery*.

3. Major *John Montgomery*.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to ſir James Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart.

And dying in 1701, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. **Alexander**, ninth earl of Eglington, a man of good parts and ſolid judgment.

In the year 1700, while his father was alive, he obtained a patent to ſit and vote in the Scotch parliament, as lord high treaſurer of Scotland. He was one of the privy council to king William, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the Britiſh parliament in 1710; alſo to the parliament in 1713.

He was one of queen Anne's privy council, and one of the commiſſioners of the chamberlain court, *&c.*

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of William lord Cochran, ſon and heir of William earl of Dundonald, by whom he had two ſons, who died young, and four daughters.

1. Lady *Catharine*, married to James earl of Galloway.

2. Lady *Eupheme*, married to George Lockhart of Carnwath, Eſq;.

3. Lady *Grace*, married to Robert earl of Carnwath.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir Alexander Maxwell of Monreith. They all had iſſue.

The earl married, 2dly, lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to ſir David Cunninghame of Milncraig, and hath iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Suſanna, daughter of ſir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, Bart. by whom he had three ſons, and ſeven daughters.

1. *James*, lord Montgomery, who died unmarried.

2. *Alexander*, now earl of Eglington.

3. *Archibald Montgomery*, Eſq; colonel of a highland regiment of foot, now in America, and lately appointed governor of Dunbarton caſtle.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Cunninghame of Caprington, Bart. and hath iſſue.

2. Lady *Helen*, married to the honourable Francis Stewart, Eſq; ſon of the earl of Murray, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Suſan*, married to John Renton of Lamerton, Eſq; and had iſſue.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Alexander MacDonald of MacDonald, Bart. and had iſſue.

5. Lady *Frances*.

6. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to James Murray of Abercairny, Eſq; and had iſſue.

7. Lady *Grace*, married to —— Boyne, Eſq;.

The earl died *anno* 1729, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXII. **Alexander**, tenth earl of Eglington, one of the lords of the bed chamber to his majeſty, and one of the ſixteen Scotch peers elected to ſit in the Britiſh parliament in May 1761.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, three flowers de lis, *or*; 2d and 3d, *gules*, three annulets, *or*, ſtoned *azure*; all within a border, *or*, flowered and counterflowered, *gules*.

Supporters; two dragons *vert*, vomiting fire.

Crest; a maid, holding in her dexter hand a man's head, and in the ſiniſter an anchor.

Motto; *Garde bien.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Eglington, in the county of Air; Ardroſſan, in the ſame county, *&c. &c.*

****

BRUCE Earl of ELGIN.

THE origin, grandeur, and antiquity of the great and illuſtrious name of **Bruce** being fully ſet furth under the title of Bruce lord of Annandale and earl of Carrick, to that we ſhall refer our readers. All the families of that firname now in Scotland are deſcended of the Bruces of Clackmannan, (of which this is the chief and principal branch.) Their immediate anceſtor, according to ſome hiſtorians, was,

John de **Bruce**, third ſon of Robert fifth lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown, grand-father of the immortal king Robert, and great grand-father of ſir Robert of Clackmannan, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David Bruce. From him, therefore, we deduce the deſcent of this noble family, by authentic documents.

I. Sir **Robert Bruce** of Clackmannan, got a charter from king David II. *dilecto et fideli conſanguineo noſtro, Roberto Bruis,* " of

Chart. in archiv. familiæ deClackmannan.

" of the caſtle and manor of Clackmannan, " Gyrmanſton, Garclew, Weſter Kennault, " Pitſoluden," with a great many other lands; all lying within the ſheriffdom of Clackmannan, dated 9th December 1359, before theſe witneſſes, William biſhop of St. Andrews, Patrick biſhop of Brechin, chancellor, Robert lord high ſteward of Scotland, earl of Strathern, the king's nephew, William earl of Douglas, William Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland, Archibald de Douglas, Walter de Halyburton, and John Harper, knights. *&c.*

Chart. in archivis regis David.

He got alſo a charter under the great ſeal from the ſame prince, of the lands of Gyrmanſtoun, Kennet, and ſeveral others in the ſhire of Clackmannan, contained in the preceeding charter, to him, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, dated 20th October 1365.

Ibidem.

And another charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Rait in Perthſhire, to the ſame ſir Robert, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, dated 17th January 1369; in both which charters he is deſigned the king's beloved couſin, *&c.* And certain it is, there was no family of the name of Bruce then in Scotland, ſo nearly related to the royal family by blood as that of Clackmannan.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 144.

This family of old carried the arms of the Bruces, lords of Annandale, *viz. or*, a chief and ſaltire, *gules*, with a ſtar or mullet on the chief, to denote their deſcent from a younger ſon of that family; but afterwards they laid aſide the mullet, and have continued to carry the arms of the Bruces lords of Annandale ſimply, as being the head or chief of the Bruces now ſubſiſting in Scotland, who undoubtedly are all ſprung from that illuſtious houſe.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 188.

This ſir Robert married dame Iſabel Stewart, daughter of ſir Robert Stewart, anceſtor of the family of Roſythe, by whom he had iſſue, five ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Edward*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Airth, of whom the Bruces of Earlſhall, Kinloch, Bunzion, *&c.* are deſcended.
3. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Garbot, *&c.*
4. ———, anceſtor of the Bruces of Munas, *&c.*
5. *James*, who was bred to the church, of which he became a great ornament for piety and learning. He was biſhop of Dunkeld, *anno* 1441, chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1444, and archbiſhop of Glaſgow, *anno* 1447, in which laſt year he died.

Fordun, and Keith's catalogue of biſhops, &c.

His daughter *Helen*, married David Roſs of Balnagowan, repreſentative of the ancient earls of Roſs.

He died before the year 1393, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir **Robert Bruce** of Clackmannan, who, upon his own reſignation, got a charter from king Robert III. of the lands of Rait in Perth-ſhire, to himſelf in liferent, and to David his eldeſt lawful ſon, and the heirs-male of his body in fee; which failing, to his own neareſt heirs whatſomever; dated at Linlithgow, 12th Auguſt 1393.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Clackmannan.

And another charter of the ſame prince, of the lands of Clackmannan, *&c.* to himſelf in liferent, and to the ſaid David his lawful ſon, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to his ſon Thomas, and his heirs-male; which failing, to return to the king, *&c.* dated 24th October 1394; in both which charters, this ſir Robert is deſigned the king's beloved couſin, and his ſon David is ſo deſigned in the laſt.

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of ſir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, anceſtor of the earl of Dundee, by whom he had one ſon,

M. S. hiſtory of the family, penes comit. de Elgin; and writs of Clackmannan.

David, his heir.

His ſon Thomas Bruce, mentioned in the above charter, obtained from his father the lands of Weſter-Kenneth, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert III. *anno* 1399.

M. S. hiſt. of the fam. and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 146.

Sir Robert of Clackmannan died *anno* 1405, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir **David Bruce** of Clackmannan, who made a renunciation of the tythes of the mills of Clackmannan, to the canons regular of Cambuſkenneth, dated 6th October 1406, and is then deſigned *David de Bruce, dominus de Clackmannan.*

Chartul. of Cambuſkenneth, penes MacFarlane, p. 86.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, Crawfurd, &c.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Patrick Bruce*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Hill, dated *anno* 1449.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **John Bruce** of Clackmannan, of whom there are many documents, *viz.* a decreet of inqueſt, of certain lands that were in diſpute, betwixt John Bruce, *dominus de Clackmannan*, and *Lucas de Striviline*, anceſter to the family of Keir, *&c.* dated 17th April 1425.

Decreet in archiv. fam. de Clackmannan, et chartul. of Cambuskenneth, p. 129.

There is alſo an inſtrument taken by John Bruce of Clackmannan, upon a charge given by James Kennedy biſhop of St. Andrews, to the inhabitants of Alloa, *&c.* to contribute towards the reparation of the kirk of Clackmannan,

Ibidem.

mannan, under pain of excommunication, dated 8th September, 1458.

In the archives of the family of Clackmannan

He made a reſignation of his eſtates of Clackmannan and Rait, in favours of David Bruis his ſon and heir, reſerving his own liferent, and a reaſonable teirce to Elizabeth Stewart his wife, during her lifetime, dated at Edinburgh, 26th March 1473, in which year he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart of Roſyth, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *David.*

2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Cultmalindie in Perth-ſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, who got a charter from king James III. upon his father's reſignation, of the lands of Clackmannan, Rait, *&c.* wherein he is deſigned *filius et hæres quondam Johannis Bruis de Clackmannan*, dated *anno* 1473.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by king James IV. with whom he was in great favour.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, p. 38.

He married firſt Janet, daughter of ſir William Stirling of Keir, by whom he had one ſon,

Robert his apparent heir, to whom he gave the lands of Rait in Perthſhire; but he died before his father, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth Lindſay his wife, a ſon, David Bruce, who reſigned all right he had to the eſtate of Clackmannan, in favours of his uncle David, by his renunciation, dated 1ſt February 1506. His male line is now extinct.

In archivis familiæ de Clackmannan et in publicis archivis.

Sir David married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of ſir Robert Herries of Terreagles, by whom he had a ſon,

David,———and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to ſir James Schaw of Sauchie.

He made a reſignation of his eſtate of Clackmannan, in favours of his ſon David, reſerving a liferent to himſelf and dame Marian Herries his ſpouſe, dated *anno* 1497.

Char. in pub. arch.

He died before 1506, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate of Clackmannan by his ſon,

VI. Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, who got a charter under the great ſeal, proceeding upon his father's reſignation, and his nephew's renunciation, of the lands and barony of Clackmannan, in which he is deſigned *David Bruis de Clackmannan, miles, filius quondam domini David Bruis de Clackmannan, militis, &c.* dated 3d February 1506.

Ibidem.

He was a man of fine parts, and poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, which appears by his charter under the great ſeal, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540.

Ibidem.

He married Jane, daughter of ſir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of the family of Clackmannan. *Vide* title Clackmannan, in the ſecond volume of this work.

2. Sir *Edward Bruce*, progenitor of the earls of Elgin, Kincardin, and Aylesbury.

3. *Robert Bruce*, deſigned of Lynmiln.

1ſt daughter, *Aliſon*, married to ſir James Colville of Eaſter-Wemyſs.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Dundaſs of Fingask.

3. *Marian*, married, firſt, to Robert Bruce of Airth; and ſecondly, to Maius Sinclair of Carberry.

5. *Agnes*, married to ſir James Cunningham of Polmais.

VII. Sir Edward Bruce, ſecond ſon of ſir David Bruce of Clackmannan, got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Bargady, Shireſmyln, *&c. anno* 1541.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards acquired the eſtate of Blairhall, which became the place of his reſidence, and title of his family.

He married Aliſon, daughter of William Reid of Aikenhead, Eſq; *in vicecomitatu de Clackmannan*, and ſiſter of Robert Reid biſhop of Orkney. By this marriage he had iſſue three ſons.

1. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his father in the eſtate of Blairhall, whoſe male line is now extinct.

2. *Edward*, lord Kinloſs, predeceſſor of the earls of Elgin and Aylesbury.

3. Sir *George Bruce* of Carnock, of whom the preſent earl of Elgin is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown under the title of Elgin and Kincardin.

As Charles, now earl of Elgin, is the undoubted male repreſentative of all theſe three brothers, and as the male line of the eldeſt is extinct ſometime ago, we ſhall here deduce the line of the other two brothers at large, beginning with the ſecond ſon.

VIII. Edward, afterwards lord Kinloſs, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, a man of great abilities, learning and integrity, was bred to the law, in which he acquired vaſt knowledge, and was highly eſteemed by king James VI. who ſent him ambaſſador to queen Elizabeth of England, together with the earl of Mar, to congratulate her majeſty upon her ſucceſs, in repreſſing that audacious attempt of the earl of Eſſex, *anno* 1601. He then ſettled ſuch a correſpondence with ſir Robert Cecil, principal ſecretary of ſtate, that he was eminently inſtrumental in the peaceable

Spotiſwood's hiſt. p. 463.

" of the caſtle and manor of Clackmannan, " Gyrmanſton, Garclew, Weſter Kennault, " Pittoluden," with a great many other lands; all lying within the ſheriffdom of Clackmannan, dated 9th December 1359, before theſe witneſſes, William biſhop of St. Andrews, Patrick biſhop of Brechin, chancellor, Robert lord high ſteward of Scotland, earl of Strathern, the king's nephew, William earl of Douglas, William Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland, Archibald de Douglas, Walter de Halyburton, and John Harper, knights. *&c.*

Chart. in archivis regis David.

He got alſo a charter under the great ſeal from the ſame prince, of the lands of Gyrmanſtoun, Kennet, and ſeveral others in the ſhire of Clackmannan, contained in the preceeding charter, to him, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, dated 20th October 1365.

Ibidem.

And another charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Rait in Perthſhire, to the ſame ſir Robert, and the lawful heirs-male of his body, dated 17th January 1369; in both which charters he is deſigned the king's beloved couſin, *&c.* And certain it is, there was no family of the name of Bruce then in Scotland, ſo nearly related to the royal family by blood as that of Clackmannan.

Nitbet, vol. I. p. 144.

This family of old carried the arms of the Bruces, lords of Annandale, *viz. or*, a chief and ſaltire, *gules*, with a ſtar or mullet on the chief, to denote their deſcent from a younger ſon of that family; but afterwards they laid aſide the mullet, and have continued to carry the arms of the Bruces lords of Annandale ſimply, as being the head or chief of the Bruces now ſubſiſting in Scotland, who undoubtedly are all ſprung from that illuſtious houſe.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 188.

This ſir Robert married dame Iſabel Stewart, daughter of ſir Robert Stewart, anceſtor of the family of Roſythe, by whom he had iſſue, five ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Edward*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Airth, of whom the Bruces of Earlſhall, Kinloch, Bunzion, *&c.* are deſcended.
3. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Garbot, *&c.*
4. ———, anceſtor of the Bruces of Munas, *&c.*

Fordun, and Keith's catalogue of biſhops, &c.

5. *James*, who was bred to the church, of which he became a great ornament for piety and learning. He was biſhop of Dunkeld, *anno* 1441, chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1444, and archbiſhop of Glaſgow, *anno* 1447, in which laſt year he died.

His daughter *Helen*, married David Roſs of Balnagowan, repreſentative of the ancient earls of Roſs.

He died before the year 1393, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Clackmannan.

II. Sir **Robert Bruce** of Clackmannan, who, upon his own reſignation, got a charter from king Robert III. of the lands of Rait in Perth-ſhire, to himſelf in liferent, and to David his eldeſt lawful ſon, and the heirs-male of his body in fee; which failing, to his own neareſt heirs whatſomever; dated at Linlithgow, 12th Auguſt 1393.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the ſame prince, of the lands of Clackmannan, *&c.* to himſelf in liferent, and to the ſaid David his lawful ſon, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to his ſon Thomas, and his heirs-male; which failing, to return to the king, *&c.* dated 24th October 1394; in both which charters, this ſir Robert is deſigned the king's beloved couſin, and his ſon David is ſo deſigned in the laſt.

M. S. hiſtory of the family, penes comit. deElgin; and writsofClackmannan.

He married a daughter of ſir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, anceſtor of the earl of Dundee, by whom he had one ſon,

David, his heir.

M. S. hiſt. of the fam. and Nisbet, vol. I. p. 146.

His ſon Thomas Bruce, mentioned in the above charter, obtained from his father the lands of Weſter-Kenneth, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert III. *anno* 1399.

Sir Robert of Clackmannan died *anno* 1405, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartul. of Cambuskenneth, penes MacFarlane, p. 86.

III. Sir **David Bruce** of Clackmannan, who made a renunciation of the tythes of the mills of Clackmannan, to the canons regular of Cambuskenneth, dated 6th October 1406, and is then deſigned *David de Bruce, dominus de Clackmannan*.

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He married Jean, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Patrick Bruce*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Hill, dated *anno* 1449.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Decreet in archiv. fam. deClackmannan, et chartul. of Cambuskenneth, p. 129.

IV. **John Bruce** of Clackmannan, of whom there are many documents, *viz.* a decreet of inqueſt, of certain lands that were in diſpute, betwixt John Bruce, *dominus de Clackmannan*, and *Lucas de Striviline*, anceſter to the family of Keir, *&c.* dated 17th April 1425.

Ibidem.

There is alſo an inſtrument taken by John Bruce of Clackmannan, upon a charge given by James Kennedy biſhop of St. Andrews, to the inhabitants of Alloa, *&c.* to contribute towards the reparation of the kirk of Clackmannan,

mannan, under pain of excommunication, dated 8th September, 1458.

In the archives of the family of Clackmannan

He made a reſignation of his eſtates of Clackmannan and Rait, in favours of David Bruis his ſon and heir, reſerving his own liferent, and a reaſonable teirce to Elizabeth Stewart his wife, during her lifetime, dated at Edinburgh, 26th March 1473, in which year he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart of Roſyth, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *David.*

2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Bruces of Cultmalindie in Perth-ſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, who got a charter from king James III. upon his father's reſignation, of the lands of Clackmannan, Rait, &c. wherein he is deſigned *filius et hæres quondam Johannis Bruis de Clackmannan*, dated *anno* 1473.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, p. 38.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by king James IV. with whom he was in great favour.

He married firſt Janet, daughter of ſir William Stirling of Keir, by whom he had one ſon,

In archivis familiæ de Clackmannan et in publicis archivis.

Robert his apparent heir, to whom he gave the lands of Rait in Perthſhire; but he died before his father, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth Lindſay his wife, a ſon, David Bruce, who reſigned all right he had to the eſtate of Clackmannan, in favours of his uncle David, by his renunciation, dated 1ſt February 1506. His male line is now extinct.

Sir David married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of ſir Robert Herries of Terreagles, by whom he had a ſon,

David,———and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to ſir James Schaw of Sauchie.

Char. in pub. arch.

He made a reſignation of his eſtate of Clackmannan, in favours of his ſon David, reſerving a liferent to himſelf and dame Marian Herries his ſpouſe, dated *anno* 1497.

He died before 1506, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate of Clackmannan by his ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, who got a charter under the great ſeal, proceeding upon his father's reſignation, and his nephew's renunciation, of the lands and barony of Clackmannan, in which he is deſigned *David Bruis de Clackmannan, miles, filius quondam domini David Bruis de Clackmannan, militis, &c.* dated 3d February 1506.

Ibidem.

He was a man of fine parts, and poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, which appears by his charter under the great ſeal, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540.

He married Jane, daughter of ſir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of the family of Clackmannan. *Vide* title Clackmannan, in the ſecond volume of this work.

2. Sir *Edward Bruce*, progenitor of the earls of Elgin, Kincardin, and Aylesbury.

3. *Robert Bruce*, deſigned of Lynmiln.

1ſt daughter, *Aliſon*, married to ſir James Colville of Eaſter-Wemyſs.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Dundaſs of Fingask.

3. *Marian*, married, firſt, to Robert Bruce of Airth; and ſecondly, to Maius Sinclair of Carberry.

5. *Agnes*, married to ſir James Cunningham of Polmais.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. Sir Edward Bruce, ſecond ſon of ſir David Bruce of Clackmannan, got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Bargady, Shireſmyln, &c. *anno* 1541.

He afterwards acquired the eſtate of Blairhall, which became the place of his reſidence, and title of his family.

He married Aliſon, daughter of William Reid of Aikenhead, Eſq; *in vicecomitatu de Clackmannan*, and ſiſter of Robert Reid biſhop of Orkney. By this marriage he had iſſue three ſons.

1. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his father in the eſtate of Blairhall, whoſe male line is now extinct.

2. *Edward*, lord Kinloſs, predeceſſor of the earls of Elgin and Aylesbury.

3. Sir *George Bruce* of Carnock, of whom the preſent earl of Elgin is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown under the title of Elgin and Kincardin.

As Charles, now earl of Elgin, is the undoubted male repreſentative of all theſe three brothers, and as the male line of the eldeſt is extinct ſometime ago, we ſhall here deduce the line of the other two brothers at large, beginning with the ſecond ſon.

Spotiſwood's hiſt. p. 463.

VIII. Edward, afterwards lord Kinloſs, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, a man of great abilities, learning and integrity, was bred to the law, in which he acquired vaſt knowledge, and was highly eſteemed by king James VI. who ſent him ambaſſador to queen Elizabeth of England, together with the earl of Mar, to congratulate her majeſty upon her ſucceſs, in repreſſing that audacious attempt of the earl of Eſſex, *anno* 1601. He then ſettled ſuch a correſpondence with ſir Robert Cecil, principal ſecretary of ſtate, that he was eminently inſtrumental in the peaceable

able acceſſion of king James to the crown of England.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Soon after his return to Scotland, king James made him a grant of the diſſolved abbey of Kinloſs in Murray, and erected it into a temporal lordſhip, to him and his heirs for ever, by patent dated at Holyroodhouſe, 22d February 1603.

Colin's peerage of England, tom. V. p. 469.

He accompanied his majeſty into England, and in recompence of his many good and faithful ſervices, was made maſter of the rolls for life, by letters patent dated 8th July 1604, and was one of the lords of the privy council for both kingdoms.

He married Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clerk of Balbirnie, Eſq; *in vicecom. de Fyſe*, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Edward*, lord Kinloſs.
2. *Thomas*, who ſucceeded his brother.

Chart. penes dom. Robertum Dalziel de Binns.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to Thomas Dalziel of Binns, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, Eſq; and was mother to general Thomas Dalziel of Binns, of whom ſir Robert Dalziel, now of Binns, is the repreſentative.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 470.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to William Cavendiſh, earl of Devonſhire in England, of whom the preſent duke of Devonſhire is lineally deſcended.

He died at London in January 1610, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Dugdale's baronage of England. v. II.

IX. EDWARD, ſecond lord Bruce of Kinloſs, who was one of the lords of the bedchamber to the king, and was made one of the knights of the bath, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, *anno* 1610.

Clarendon's hiſt. of the rebellion.

This young lord had a fatal quarrel with ſir Edward Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorſet, to decide which they both went over to Flanders, and fought under the walls of Antwerp, where lord Bruce was killed, *anno* 1613, and having no iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Retour in Chancery.

IX. THOMAS, third lord Bruce of Kinloſs, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his brother, *anno* 1613.

Patent in pub. archiv.

This lord was in great favour with king Charles I. attended him into Scotland at the ſolemnity of his coronation, where his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed further to dignify him by the title of earl of Elgin, &c. by letters patent dated at Holyrood-houſe, 21ſt June 1633, the honours being limited, *hæredibus ſuis maſculis in perpetuum*.

Dugdale, tom. II.

He alſo created him a peer of England, where he had a conſiderable eſtate, by the title of lord Bruce of Whorlton, in the county of York, 1ſt Auguſt 1642.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Chicheſter of Raleigh, Knt. by whom he had one ſon,

Robert, his heir.

Ibid. and Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 470.

He married, 2dly, Diana, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of William lord Burleigh, ſon and heir of Thomas earl of Exeter, by whom he had no iſſue.

And dying, *anno* 1663, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Ibidem.

X. ROBERT, ſecond earl of Elgin, who having given proofs of his loyalty to king Charles I. in his troubles, and been inſtrumental in the happy reſtoration of his ſon king Charles II. was with Thomas Wentworth earl of Cleveland, conſtituted jointly or ſeparately lords lieutenants of the county of Bedford, 26th July 1660.

On the 18th March 1665, he was created baron Bruce of Skelton, in the county of York, viſcount Bruce of Ampthill *in com. de* Bedford, and earl of Aylesbury, *in com. de* Bucks. And on the 29th March 1667, was conſtituted ſole lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford.

Ibidem.

In the ſame year, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for taking in the accompts of ſuch monies as had been raiſed and aſſigned to his majeſty, during the late war with the Dutch. And he was one of the ſix peers, who, with twelve of the houſe of commons, were commiſſioned for that enquiry.

On the 18th October, 1678, he was ſworn of the privy-council to his majeſty, was one of the gentlemen of the royal bed-chamber, and in commiſſion for executing the office of earl mariſhal of England, as deputy to Henry duke of Norfolk.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 47.

On the acceſſion of king James to the throne, he was one of the lords that bore part of the regalia at his coronation, and on the death of the earl of Arlington; he had the white ſtaff delivered to him by the king, as lord chamberlain of the houſhold, on 28th July, 1685.

He married Diana, daughter of Henry Gray, earl of Stamford, by whom he had iſſue, eight ſons, and nine daughters.

1. *Edward*.
2. *Robert*.
3. *Charles*.
4. *Henry*.
5. *Bernard*.

The above five, all died young.

6. *Thomas*, his heir.
7. *Robert*.
8. *James*.

Theſe laſt two ſurvived their father.

1ſt daughter, lady *Diana*, married firſt to ſir Seymour Shirly of Stanton-Harold, *in comitatu*

tatu Leiceſter, Bart. and ſecondly, to John duke of Rutland.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir William Rich of Sunning, *in com. Berks*, Bart.

3. Lady *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to John Rolte, eldeſt ſon of ſir John Rolte of Stephenſtoun, *in com. Devon*, knight of the bath; 2dly, to ſir Robert Gayer of Stokepoges, *in com. Bucks*, knight of the bath.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir William Walters of Sariſden, *in com. Oxon*. Bart.

5. Lady *Arabella*, died unmarried.

6. Lady *Anne-Charlotte*, married to Nicholas Bagenal of Newry, in the kingdom of Ireland.

7. Lady *Henrietta*, married to Thomas Ogle, Eſq; only ſon of ſir Thomas Ogle, governor of Chelſea college.

8. Lady *Chriſtian*.

9. Lady *Elizabeth*.

Theſe two laſt died unmarried.

He died in October 1685, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon,

XI. **Thomas**, third earl of Elgin, and ſecond earl of Ailesbury, who, on 30th October 1676, married lady Elizabeth, only ſurviving daughter of Henry lord Beauchamp, ſon of William marquis of Hereford, ſiſter, and at length ſole heireſs to William duke of Somerſet, who was grandſon to Catharine counteſs of Hereford, daughter, and at length ſole heir to Henry Gray duke of Suffolk and Mary, queen dowager of France, his wife, youngeſt daughter to king Henry VII. of England. Peerage of Engl. vol. I. page 47.

By this lady he had iſſue four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, who died young.
2. *Charles*, lord Bruce.
3. *Thomas*.
4. *Henry*.

The two laſt died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to George earl of Cardigan.

2. Lady *Mary*, born in 1697, (of whom her mother died in child-bed) died in the year 1698.

This noble earl appears to have been greatly attached to the intereſt of the Stuart family, and never took the oaths to the government after the revolution. In the year 1698, after his lady's death, he retired to Bruſſels, where he married to his ſecond wife, *Charlotte*, counteſs of Sannu, of the antient and noble houſe of Argenteau, in the dutchy of Brabant, by whom he had an only daughter, *Charlotte-Maria*, married to count Horne, one of the princes of the empire, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

The earl died at Bruſſels in November 1741, in the 86th year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

XII. **Charles**, fourth earl of Elgin, and third of Ailesbury, who was ſummoned by a writ to the houſe of peers, by the title of lord Bruce of Worleton, the 31ſt December 1711, in the 10th year of queen Anne.

And his late majeſty George II. by letters patent, dated the 17th of April, the 19th year of his reign, was pleaſed to create him lord Bruce of Tottenham, in Wiltſhire; to him Ibid. p. 475. and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngeſt ſon of George late earl of Cardigan, and the lady Elizabeth Bruce his wife, ſiſter to the ſaid Charles earl of Ailesbury.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Saville, eldeſt daughter and one of the co-heireſſes of William marquis of Halifax, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, who died young.
2. *Robert*, who married Frances, daughter of ſir William Blacket of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Bart. but died before his father without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Henry Bridges, marquis of Carnarvon, now duke of Chandos.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to the honourable Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq; ſon and heir apparent to Alan lord Bathurſt.

He married, 2dly, lady Juliana Boyle, daughter of Charles earl of Burlington, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Caroline, only daughter of John Campbell, Eſq; major-general of his majeſty's forces, by whom he had iſſue only one daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to the duke of Richmond.

And dying without male iſſue in February 1747, in him ended the male line of Edward lord Bruce of Kinloſs, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, whereby the title of Ailesbury became extinct, and the honours Ibid. p. 376. of lord Bruce of Tottenham in Wiltſhire went to the honourable Thomas Bruce-Brudenel, youngeſt ſon of George earl of Cardigan, according to the entail in the laſt mentioned patent to Charles earl of Ailesbury, &c.

But the title of earl of Elgin, in virtue of that patent, devolved upon Charles, now earl of Elgin and Kincardin, his undoubted heir-male.

BRUCE Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDIN.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

VIII. Sir **GEORGE BRUCE** of Carnock, third ſon of ſir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, and younger brother of Edward lord Bruce of Kinloſs, before-mentioned under the title Elgin. He was a man of good parts, great ſagacity, and perfectly well acquainted with the trade and manufactures of our country.

He acquired a conſiderable eſtate in the mercantile way, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio Bruce, terrarum baroniæ de Carnock cum molendinis, &c.* dated *anno* 1602.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was member of parliament for the burgh of Culroſs, *anno* 1603, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James VI. and was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England, *anno* 1604.

Spotiſwood's hiſtory.

He married Margaret, daughter of Duncan Primroſe of Burnbrae, Eſq; anceſtor of the preſent earl of Roſeberry, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *George*.

2. Mr. *Robert Bruce* of Broomhall, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Elgin, of whom more hereafter.

3. *Alexander Bruce* of Alva, whoſe only daughter Chriſtian married to ——— Milne of Carriden.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to ſir James Arnot of Fernie, brother to Robert lord Burleigh.

2. *Magdalen*, married to ſir John Erſkine of Balgony, near Culroſs.

3. *Margaret*, married to —— Mercer of Aldie, in Perth-ſhire.

4. *Nicholas*, married, firſt, to ſir John Morriſon of Dairſie; and, 2dly, to Mr. John Dick of Braid, ſon and heir of ſir William Dick, provoſt of Edinburgh.

He died *anno* 1625, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir **GEORGE BRUCE** of Carnock, who was ſerved heir to his father *anno* 1626, and married Mary, daughter of ſir John Preſton of Valleyfield, Bart. by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

Retour in Chancery.

M. S. hiſtory of the family.

1. Sir *Edward*, afterwards earl of Kincardin.

2. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Lumiſden of Innergelly.

2. *Magdalen*, married to ſir John Arnot of Fernie.

3. *Mary*, married to David lord Cardroſs, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Buchan.

He was ſucceded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir **EDWARD BRUCE** of Carnock, who being a man of great integrity, honour and loyalty, was by king Charles I. raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Kincardin, and lord Bruce of Torry, by letters patent to him and his heirs-male, bearing date 26th December 1647.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died unmarried, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

X. **ALEXANDER**, ſecond earl of Kincardin, who was a man of great parts and ſingular endowments. Biſhop Burnet, in his hiſtory of his own times, ſays, "He was the "worthieſt man that belonged to his country, "fit for governing any affairs, a faithful friend, and a merciful enemy, &c. &c."

Burnet's hiſt. v. I. p. 103.

He was a great loyaliſt, and ſteady friend of the royal family, was highly eſteemed by king Charles II. and was both in his council and in the treaſury.

He married Veronica Van Arſan, daughter to baron Somerſdyke in Holland, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

M. S. of the family, p. 58.

1. *Charles*, lord Bruce, who died before his father, unmarried.

2. *Alexander*, lord Bruce.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to William Cochran of Ochiltree, ſon and heir of ſir John Cochran of Ochiltree, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Dundonald.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir David Murray of Stanhope, baronet, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Betty*, married to Mr. James Boſwel of Auchinleck, advocate, and had iſſue.

He died on 9th July 1680, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. **ALEXANDER**, third earl of Kincardin, who turned blind, and never married. He offered a reſignation of his honours in the king's hands in favours of his eldeſt ſiſter, the heir of line, in prejudice of the heir male, to whom the honours were limited by patent; but the reſignation was never received, and ſo could have no effect; and he dying without iſſue, in him ended the male line of ſir George, eldeſt ſon of ſir George Bruce of Carnock, whereby, after ſome ſhort debate with the heir of line in the parliament 1706, the honours devolved upon the heir male, ſir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall, ſon and heir of Mr. Robert Bruce of Broomhall, beforementioned, to whom we now return.

IX. Mr. ROBERT BRUCE of Broomhall, ſecond ſon of ſir George Bruce of Carnock by Margaret Primroſe, who being bred a lawier, and eminent in the profeſſion, was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice. He married Helen, daughter of ſir John Skeen of Curriehill, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and preſident of the ſeſſion in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Alexander Bruce* of Broomhall, and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to ſir William Weir of Blackwood, in the county of Lanerk, Bart.
2. *Janet*, married to ſir Thomas Burnet of Crimond, eldeſt ſon of ſir Robert Burnet, lord Crimond, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice at the reſtoration of king Charles II.

Records of parliament.

X. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE of Broomhall, (afterwards earl of Kincardin,) ſon and heir of Mr. Robert Bruce of Broomhall, ſecond ſon of ſir George Bruce of Carnock, undoubted heir male of the third earl, ſucceeded to the honours, in virtue of the patent to heirs male, which were confirmed to him by a decree of parliament, *anno* 1706, and he was the fourth earl.

He was a man of great honour, and a true lover of his country; he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the union of the two kingdoms, and joined in every meaſure againſt it; he adhered to the duke of Athole's proteſt, wherein it was ſet forth, that the articles of the treaty then on foot were contrary to the honour, intereſt, fundamental laws, and conſtitution of Scotland, the birth-right of the peers, the rights and privileges of the barons, *&c. &c. &c.*

He married Chriſtian, daughter of Robert Bruce of Blairhall, a near relation of his own, by whom he had three ſons, and five daughters.

1. *Robert*.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Thomas*.

Theſe three ſons were ſucceſſively earls of Kincardin.

1ſt daughter, lady *Janet*.
2. Lady *Chriſtian*.
3. Lady *Helen*.
4. Lady *Mary*.

Theſe four daughters all died unmarried.

5. Lady *Veronica*, married to Duncan Campbell of Kaims, but died without iſſue.

XI. ROBERT, firſt ſon, and fifth earl of Kincardin, ſucceeded his father, and dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his next brother,

XI. ALEXANDER, ſecond ſon, and ſixth earl of Kincardin, who married, and had iſſue one daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to John Napier, younger of Kilmahew; but dying without male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XI. THOMAS, third ſon, and ſeventh earl of Kincardin, a man of good parts, great honour, and a true patriot.

He married Rachel, daughter of Robert Paunsfort, of the county of Hereford, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *William*, lord Bruce.
2. *Thomas*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, Lady *Sarah*.
2. Lady *Chriſtian*.
3. Lady *Rachel*, married to James Drummond of Lundin, heir male and repreſentative of the noble and illuſtrious family of Perth, and hath iſſue.

He died at Broomhall, *anno* 1739, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. WILLIAM, eighth earl of Kincardin, a man of great worth and univerſal benevolence. He married Janet, daughter and ſole heireſs of Mr. James Roberton, advocate, one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion, ſon of Archibald Roberton of Bedlay, Eſq; deſcended from Roberton of Earnock, an antient and honourable family, *in vicecom. de Lanerk*, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, now earl of Elgin and Kincardin.
2. *James*, who is bred to the church.
3. *Thomas*, a captain in the army.

1ſt daughter, lady *Rachel*.
2. Lady *Chriſtian*.

This earl being of a delicate and tender conſtitution, went to a warmer climate for his health, and dying at Breſt, in the province of Brittany, *anno* 1740, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. CHARLES, ninth earl of Kincardin, who, upon the death of Charles the laſt earl of Elgin and Ailesbury, ſucceeded to the titles of Elgin, as before noticed; and, failing iſſue of the preſent laird of Clackmannan, he is the undoubted heir male and chief of all the Bruces in Scotland.

He married Miſs White, only daughter and ſole heireſs of Mr. Thomas White, an eminent merchant and banker at London, by whom he hath iſſue two daughters.

1. Lady *Martha*.
2. Lady *Janet*.

ARMS

Of Elgin and Kincardin. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *or*, a ſaltyre and chief *gules*, on a canton *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*: 2d and 3d, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*; 2d and 3d *or*, a ſaltyre and chief *gules*.

Crest; a lion paſſant *gules*.

Supporters; two ſavages proper, wreathed about the head and loins with laurels *vert*.

Motto; *Fuimus*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Broomhall, near Dunfermline, and Dairſie, near Coupar, both in the county of Fiſe.

MURRAY Lord ELIBANK.

THIS noble family is ſprung from the houſe of Blackbarony, the head or chief of an antient and honourable tribe of the name of Murray, which flouriſhed ln the ſouth of Scotland for many centuries, and from which ſeveral conſiderable families of that ſirname are deſcended.

John de Moravia, who was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. *onno* 1296, is ſaid to have been progenitor of the houſe of Blackbarony; but not having ſeen their old writs, we cannot connect him with that family; and muſt therefore begin to deduce their deſcent where we can carry on the line by authentic documents.

Prynne, vol. III. Remarks upon Ragman's rol, page 42.

I. John Murray of Blackbarony, was a man of diſtinguiſhed rank and figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and is particularly mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before 1409, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Alexander Murray of Blackbarony; which appears by a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, containing an entail of the lands and barony of Traquare, Shillinglaw, *&c.* in the ſhire of Peebles, "To and in favours of William "Watſon, ſon of William Watſon of Cranſton, and Janet, daughter of John of Caverhill, his ſpouſe, and the heirs of "their bodies; which failing, to Alexander "Murray, ſon and heir of the deceaſt John "Murray of Blackbarony, and the heirs male "of his body; which failing, *&c. &c. &c.*" The charter is dated 14th March 1409, before theſe witneſſes, William biſhop of Glaſgow, Gilbert biſhop of Aberdeen, chancellor, Walter biſhop of Brechin, Archibald earl of Douglas, John Stewart earl of Buchan, (the governor's ſon,) William lord Graham, John Stewart lord of Lorn, *&c. &c.*

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Mungo Murray of Blackbarony, who married ——, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Blackbarony.

IV. Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, who ſucceeded him, and by ——, daughter of ——, left iſſue two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Mr. *John*, his heir.
2. *Andrew Murray*, Eſq;.

And dying about the year 1490, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Mr. John Murray of Blackbarony, who got a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Ballincrief, *&c.* dated *anno* 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo from king James V. a charter of the lands of Kingslands, to John Murray of Blackbarony, *&c.* dated in 1514.

Ibidem.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

VI. Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, from king James V. of the lands of Ballincrief, *&c.* dated in 1527. He got alſo a charter of the lands of Poverhow, Fortoun and Fentoun, *&c.* dated 1538.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He likeways got charters from queen Mary of the barony of Ballincrief and ſeveral other lands, all belonging to the eſtate of Blackbarony.

Ibidem.

This ſir Andrew is witneſs in a charter of the lands of Carberry to Hugh Rigg, *&c.* dated in 1543.

Chartul. of Dunfermline, penes Macfarlane, p. 51

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir John Bethune of Creich, *in vicecomitatu de Fiſe*, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *John Murray*, his ſucceſſor in the

lands of Blackbarony, *&c.* *Vide* title Blackbarony in vol. II. of this work.

2. Sir *William Murray* of Newton, of whom ſir James Murray, general-receiver of the cuſtoms of Scotland, is now the repreſentative.

3. Sir *Gideon*, firſt of the family of Elibank.

His three daughters were all honourably married.

VII. Sir Gideon Murray, third ſon of ſir Andrew of Blackbarony, was firſt deſigned by the title of Glenpole, and got a charter under the great ſeal, from king James VI. of the lands of Elibank, *alias* Eliburn, with a ſalmon fiſhing upon Tweed, *&c.* dated *anno* 1594.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of the lands of Glenpole, Ploro, Hamlot, Prieſthopes, *&c.* dated *anno* 1601.

Ibidem.

He alſo got a charter of the lands of Whitebank, *domino Gideoni Murray de Elibank, militi*, dated *anno* 1607.

Ibidem.

He, being a man of parts and learning, was much taken notice of at court, and was in great favour with king James VI. who conſtituted him treaſurer depute, *anno* 1611; and, according to Spotiſwood, he was treaſurer in effect, for he had the entire direction of the revenue of the kingdom, which he managed with great œconomy, honour, and reputation.

He repaired, and enlarged ſeveral of the royal palaces, particularly Holyroodhouſe, Falkland, Linlithgow, Dunfermline, the caſtles of Edinburgh, Dunbarton, *&c.* yet when the king came to Scotland, in 1617, there was money enough in the treaſury to defray the whole expences of the court with great ſplendor and magnificence.

Spotiſwood's hiſt.

He married Margaret Pentland, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Chart. penes dom. Elibank.

1. Sir *Patrick*.
2. *Walter Murray* of Livingſton.

His daughter, ———, married to ſir William Scot of Harden.

He died in 1621, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, who, being poſſeſſed of many eminent qualities, was alſo highly eſteemed by the king, even when a young man.

In his father's lifetime he was appointed governor of the caſtle of Carlaverock, by a commiſſion from king James VI. *Patricio Murray, apparenti de Elibank, caſtri de Carlaverock cuſtodiam, et ſummam quinquaginta librarum ſterlingorum pro omnibus ſuæ vitæ diebus, &c.* dated 27th June 1611.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Calfield, *&c.* dated *anno* 1613.

Ibidem.

He afterwards became proprietor of a great many other lands, too numerous to be here narrated, all contained in charters, under the great ſeal, in the public records, *inter* 1620 *et* 1630, which ſufficiently ſhow the vaſt eſtate he was poſſeſſed of.

Ibidem.

After king Charles I.'s acceſſion to the crown, his great accompliſhments made him alſo in high favour with that prince, who created him a knight of Nova Scotia, *anno* 1628.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family during all the time of the civil war; on which account he had ſome grievous and heavy fines impoſed upon him, and ſuffered many other hardſhips during the uſurpation; all which he endured with great fidelity and conſtancy.

He lent the king a ſum of money when at Oxford, for which his majeſty's bond ſtill remains in the family.

The king, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices, was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Elibank, *anno* 1643, by patent, to his heirs-male.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hæred. maſc.

And it was not long before he did honour to the rank he was raiſed to, being one of the ſix peers that oppoſed the delivering up of the king to the Engliſh parliament, *anno* 1647.

Guthrie's memoirs.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Dundas of Arniſton, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. ——— *Murray* of Spot.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to ſir Archibald Stirling of Carden.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of ſir James Lindſay, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Walter*, who ſettled in Ireland after the civil war, and was anceſtor of the Murrays of Ravigny, and others.
2. *George Murray*, lieutenant colonel to the troop of life guards.

1ſt daughter, ——— married to ——— Auchmoutie of Goſford.

2. ——— married to ſir William Murray of Newton.

He died in 1650, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Patrick, ſecond lord Elibank, who was likeways a zealous loyaliſt, and, when maſter of Elibank, joined the marquis of Montroſe, and for his ſteady adherence to the royal cauſe, was fined by the committee of parliament

Regiſt. of the committee of proceſſes in the laigh parliam. houſe, pages 337 and 338, and min. of parliam.

liament, in the ſum of 20,000 merks, *anno* 1646.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Traquair, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by lady Catharine Carnegy, daughter of David earl of Southeſk, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*.

2. *John Murray*, a captain in the army, killed at the battle of Antrim in Ireland.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Auchmoutie of Goſford.

And dying in 1658, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. **Patrick**, third lord Elibank, who was one of the lords of the privy council to king James VII. but was laid aſide for oppoſing the repeal of the penal laws, *anno* 1687.

He married Anne, daughter of doctor Alexander Burnet, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes dom. Elibank.

Alexander,——and three daughters,

1. *Mary*, married to John earl of Cromarty.

2. *Helen*, married to ſir John M'Kenzie of Coul.

3. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

XI. **Alexander**, fourth lord Elibank, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Stirling, (brother's ſon of the laird of Herbertſhire) an eminent ſurgeon in Edinburgh, and member of parliament for that city when he died.

By her he had five ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *Patrick*, now lord Elibank.

2. *George Murray*, Eſq; a rear admiral in the royal Britiſh navy, who married lady Iſabel M'Kenzie, daughter of George earl of Cromarty, by whom he hath iſſue a daughter.

3. *Gideon*, a clergyman of the church of England.

4. *Alexander*, who had the misfortune to incur the diſpleaſure of the houſe of commons, by refuſing to kneel down at the bar, to receive ſentence for ſome alledged irregularities at the Weſtminſter election.

Records of the houſe of commons.

5. *James*, a brigadier general of his majeſty's forces, and governour of Quebec in America.

1ſt daughter, *Barbara*, married to ſir James Johnſton of Weſterhall, baronet.

2. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried.

3. *Anne*, married to James Ferguſon of Pitfour, Eſq; an eminent councillor at law, highly diſtinguiſhed for his probity, integrity, and knowledge in his profeſſion.

4. *Janet*, married to major Robert Murray.

5. *Mary*.

6. *Helen*, married to ſir John Stewart of Gairntully, baronet.

He died in 1735, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **Patrick**, fifth lord Elibank, who, in his youth, betook himſelf to a military life, was a lieutenant colonel in the army, and in the Carthagena expedition, where lord Cathcart went out commander in chief.

He married Maria Margaretta, lady North and Gray, daughter of Mr. Elimut, high treaſurer of the United Provinces.

ARMS.

Azure, three ſtars, within a double treſſure counterflowered *argent*, and in the center a martlet *or*.

Supporters; two horſes *argent*, bridled *gules*.

Crest; a lion rampant *gules*, holding a battle-ax proper.

Motto; *Virtute fideque*.

CHIEF SEATS.

Ballincrief in Eaſt Lothian, and Newark in the county of Selkirk.

ELPHINSTONE Lord ELPHINSTONE.

THE traditional account of the origin of this ancient family, is, that one Peter d'Ælphingſtone, a noble Hungarian, came to Scotland with queen Margaret, got ſome lands in Mid Lothian from king Malcolm Canmore, which he called after his own name, and that from him all the Elphinſtones in Scotland are deſcended.

Others, with more probability, think that the ſirname is local; that theſe lands had the name of Elphinſtone long before ſirnames were much uſed in Scotland; and that the proprietors of that barony aſſumed their ſirname from their lands, as was very cuſtomary in thoſe early times.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family, and the firſt of them we find upon record is,

I. **John de Elphinstone**, who was

poſſeſſor of the lands and barony of Elphinſtone, and flouriſhed in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III.

Book of original charters penes MacFarlane, vol. I.

He is witneſs in a charter *Gilberti de Haya*, of a donation he made to the religious at Coupar, *anno* 1250.

Chartul. of Drybrugh.

He is witneſs alſo to a grant of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winceſter, of a toft of land in Glaſwood, to the monks of Drybrugh, *anno* 1252.

He died before the year 1263, and was father of

Writs of the monaſtery of Holyroodhouſe, N°. 14.

II. **Alexander de Elphinstone**, who is witneſs to a donation of ſir William Livingſton of Gorgyn, to the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe, *anno* 1263.

He had iſſue ſeveral ſons,

1. Sir *John* his heir.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 659.

2. *Alan de Elphinſtone*, who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. when he over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

Ibid. p. 658.

3. *Duncan de Elphinſtone*, who alſo ſwore fealty to the ſame king Edward, *anno* 1296.

He died about the year 1290, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 651. and 657.

III. Sir **John de Elphinstone**, who is the firſt we find deſigned *dominus ejuſdem*. He was proprietor of ſeveral other baronies beſides that of Elphinſtone, for he is found ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in different counties, *anno* 1296.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 154.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Chriſtopher Seton of that ilk, by lady Chriſtian Bruce, ſiſter of the immortal king Robert, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander his heir.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 68.

He is witneſs to a donation of ſir William Livingſton of Drumry, to the monaſtery of Newbottle, 3d March 1338.

He died ſoon thereafter, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. **Alexander Elphinstone**, *dominus ejuſdem*, who, beſides his lands in Mid-Lothian, *&c.* appears to have had a conſiderable eſtate in Stirling-ſhire, *viz.* the lands of Kirkumbar, *&c.*

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 22.

He married Agnes Airth, with whom he got the lands of Airth-Beg, and ſeveral others in Stirling-ſhire, and by her he had a ſon,

Chart. in archivis regis David.

V. **Alexander Elphinstone**, who exchanged ſome of his lands in Stirling-ſhire, with Alexander More, which is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, in theſe words, *David, D. G. &c. Alexander de Elphinſtone, dominus ejuſdem. Noveritis me dediſſe, &c. Alexandro More, filio quondam domini Adæ More, militis, in excambio pro quadam petia terræ in Erthbeg, &c. quam quidem terram cum pertinen. dominus Godfridus de Roos, quondam dominus ejuſdem, dedit in feodo et hæreditate Alexandro de Elphinſtone, quondam patri meo, &c.* The confirmation is dated, 5th June, 1362.

By the ſaid Agnes, he had iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *William* his heir.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Norman*.
4. *James*.

He died before the year 1399, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. penes dom. Elphinſtone, and Remarks on Ragman's roll.

VI. Sir **William Elphinstone**, *dominus ejuſdem*, who got a chater from ſir William Lindſay of Byres, as ſuperior of ſeveral of his lands in Stirlingſhire, to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother Alexander; then to his brother Norman; then to James, *&c.* dated *anno* 1399.

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander* his heir.

2. *Henry* of Pittendreich, who carried on the male-line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Lives of the officers of ſtate.

3. Mr. *William*, father of that ornament of our country, William Elphinſtone biſhop of Aberdeen, and chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king James IV.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. page 501. Abercrombie vol. II. p. 299.

VII. Sir **Alexander Elphinstone**, *dominus ejuſdem*, a man of ſingular fortitude and intrepidity, who remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Piperdain, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the Engliſh, and where ſir Alexander loſt his life, *anno* 1437, leaving iſſue only one daughter,

Crawfurd, Nisbet, &c.

Agnes, who claimed the whole eſtate, as heir of line to her father. Her uncle Henry claimed the ſame, as heir-male, whereupon a heavy law-ſuit enſued, which depended long, but was at laſt determined by arbitration; the lands of Elphinſtone in Mid-Lothian, to Agnes, and thoſe in Stirling-ſhire, *&c.* to Henry; the decreet arbitral being dated, *anno* 1471.

This Agnes, married to ſir Gilbert Johnſton, only ſon of the ſecond marriage of ſir Adam Johnſton of that ilk, who got with her the lands and barony of Elpinſtone, by which title he and his ſucceſſors were afterwards deſigned; but his male line is now extinct.

VII. **Henry Elphinstone** of Pittendreich, ſecond ſon of ſir William, and brother german and heir-male of ſir Alexander, Crawfurd, Nisbet, and remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 22.

by the ſaid arbitration got the lands of Pittendreich, Airthbeg, Strickſhaw, *&c.* in the county of Stirling, which were afterwards called the barony of Elphinſtone, and confirmed by a charter to himſelf in liferent, and John his grandſon, and apparent heir, ſon of the deceaſt James Elphinſtone, his own eldeſt ſon, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Andrew Elphinſtone of Selmys, his ſecond ſon, *&c.* dated *anno* 1477.

He had iſſue two ſons,

1. *James*, his apparent heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1507.

2. *Andrew Elphinſtone*, deſigned of Selmys, in a charter under the great ſeal, and in the above confirmation.

He died before the year 1496.

Remarks on Ragman's roll, &c.

VIII. James, firſt ſon and apparent heir of Henry Elphinſtone of Pittendreich, left iſſue two ſons,

1. *John*, his grandfather's heir.
2. *Alexander Elphinſtone*, Eſq;

He died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. Sir John Elphinstone, of that ilk, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, and got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Pittendreich, Airthbeg, *&c.* to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother Alexander Elphinſtone; then to Andrew of Selmys; then to John Elphinſtone, *&c. &c.* dated 1ſt February, 1496.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Elphinſtone de eodem, militi*, of ſeveral lands in the ſhires of Stirling, Perth, and Aberdeen, erected into the barony of Elphinſtone, to him, and his lawful heirs-male, *&c.* dated in Auguſt 1502, January 1503, 1507, *&c.*

He died before 1509, leaving iſſue a ſon and heir,

Ibidem.

X. Sir Alexander Elphinstone of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Elphinſtone, filio et hæredi apparenti domini Johannis Elphinſtone de eodem, militis, et Elizabethæ Barlow ejus ſponſæ*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, to them and their lawful heirs-male, *&c.* dated *anno* 1507.

Crawfurd, Nisbet, Scots compend.

He was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity, and highly eſteemed by king James IV. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Elphinſtone, at the baptiſm of prince Arthur, *anno* 1509.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Elphinſtone*, of the lands of Gargunnock, Carnock, Fordel, and ſeveral others in the ſhires of Stirling, Fife, *&c.* to him and his heirs-male, *anno* 1510.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of the lands of Quarrel, *&c.* in the county of Stirling, 29th Auguſt, 1512.

Ibidem.

And another charter, to him and Elizabeth Barlow, his ſpouſe, of the lands and barony of Kildrimmie and others, in Aberdeenſhire, annexing them all to the lordſhip of Elpinſtone, *anno* 1513.

By the ſaid Elizabeth Barlow, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Margaret, he left iſſue a ſon and heir,

Alexander, lord Elphinſtone,—and three daughters.

1. *Iſabel*, married 1ſt to David Lindſay of Dunrod; and 2dly, to Robert Maxwell of Calderwood.
2. *Eupheme*, married to John Bruce of Cultmalindie.
3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir David Somerville of Plain.

He accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowden, and having a great reſemblance of his majeſty's perſon, 'tis ſaid he ruſhed in among the thickeſt of the enemies, in hopes of ſaving his royal maſter's life, by riſking his own; but they were both ſlain in that fatal battle, *anno* 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. Alexander, ſecond lord Elphinſtone, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Pittendreich and others, in the ſhires of Stirling and Fife, *Alexandro domino Elphinſtone, et Catharinæ Erſkine ſponſæ ſuæ*, dated 27th February 1525.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was alſo killed in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Pinkie *anno* 1547, and by the ſaid Catharine, daughter of John lord Erſkine, he left iſſue five ſons and three daughters.

1. *Robert* his heir.
2. *John*, who was bred to the church, and was parſon of Innernochty.

Chart. in pub. regiſt.

3. *James*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Innerdivot in Fife, is deſigned brother german of Robert lord Elphinſtone, *anno* 1599.
4. Sir *Michael Elphinſtone*, who was maſter of the houſhold to king James VI.
5. *William*, anceſtor of the Elphinſtones of Calderhall in Stirling-ſhire.

1ſt daughter, *Iſabel*, married to James Hamilton of Haggs, and had iſſue.

2. *Marjory*, married to ſir Robert Drummond of Carnock.

3. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Livingſtone of Dunipace.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XII. **Robert**, third lord Elphinſtone, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Elphinſtone et Margaretæ Drummond ejus ſponſæ*, of the lands of Cargath, in Aberdeenſhire, and ſeveral others, *cum piſcariis, &c.* dated in 1550 *et* 1553.

By the ſaid Margaret, daughter of ſir John Drummond of Innerpeffre, he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Elphinſtone.

2. *George*, who was rector of the Scotch college at Rome.

3. Sir *James Elphinſtone*, anceſtor of lord Balmerinoch. *Vide* title Balmerinoch.

1ſt daughter ——, married to Walter lord Deſkford, anceſtor of the earl of Finlater.

2. *Jean*, married to Walter Barclay of Towie.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Robert Innes of that ilk.

4. *Margaret*, married to John Cunninghame of Drumquhaſſel, Eſq;.

Ibidem.

When he was a very old man, he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Elphinſtone, et Alexandro magiſtro, ejus filio et hæredi*, of the lands and barony of Elphinſtone, and ſeveral others, in Stirling-ſhire, the lands and barony of Kildrimmie, &c. in Aberdeenſhire, lands in Perth, Fife, &c. all annexed to the lordſhip of Elphinſtone, dated the 26th March 1601.

He died *anno* 1602, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate. p. 397.

XIII. **Alexander**, fourth lord Elphinſtone, who, being a man of extraordinary parts and learning, and great knowledge in the law, was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord high treaſurer of Scotland, when only maſter of Elphinſtone, 24th June 1599.

Ibidem.

After the king went to England, the lord Elphinſtone was, by parliament, named one of the commiſſioners to treat of a more compleat union betwixt the two kingdoms, *anno* 1604; but at that time it had no effect.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal of the lands of Bothkenner, and ſeveral others, in Stirlingſhire, dated 21ſt June 1608.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters under the great ſeal of many other lands and baronies, in 1612, 1613, &c.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was appointed a privy councillor for life by parliament *anno* 1641, one of the committee for plantation of kirks *anno* 1644, and one of the committee of eſtates in the 1645.

He married Jean, daughter of William lord Livingſton, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Elphinſtone.

2. *James Elphinſtone* of Barns, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

3. *John Elphinſtone* of Wortle, in Aberdeenſhire.

4. *Michael Elphinſtone* of Quarrel, in Stirlingſhire.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to John earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue.

2. *Jean*, married to Arthur lord Forbes, and had iſſue.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Bruce of Airth, and had iſſue.

4. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.

5. *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to ſir William Cockburn of Langton; 2dly, to Henry Rollo of Woodſide, Eſq; and had iſſue to both.

He lived to a great age, died *anno* 1648, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. **Alexander**, fifth lord Elphinſtone, who, in his grandfather's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro filio ſeniori legitimo Alexandri magiſtri de Elphinſtone*, of the lands of Kirkton of Kildrimmie, in Aberdeenſhire, dated the 15th of December 1593.

Ibidem.

He got another charter of the lands of Ardmoir, Carnock, &c. in Perthſhire, dated 14th December 1600.

Ibidem.

He alſo got a charter of the lands of Pettinane, Drumcrief, and Weſbie, in Lanark and Annandale, dated 19th February 1601.

Ibidem.

He got likeways a charter, *Alexandro magiſtro de Elphinſtone*, and Elizabeth Drummond his ſpouſe, of the lordſhip of Elphinſtone, regality of Kildrimmie, &c. &c. in Stirling, Perth, and Aberdeen, all united into one lordſhip, dated 5th July 1608.

He ſurvived his father but a year, dying in 1649.

By the ſaid Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, and ſiſter of James, firſt earl of Perth, he left iſſue only one child,

Lilias Elphinſtone, of whom afterwards.

And having no male iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, Alexander, ſon of his brother James, to whom we now return.

XIV. **James Elphinstone** of Barns, ſecond ſon of Alexander, fourth lord Elphinſtone, married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

XV. **Alexander**, who, ſucceeding as

heir-male to Alexander the fifth lord, as before obſerved, was the ſixth lord Elphinſtone.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family; on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of 1000 *l. ſterling*, *anno* 1654. Guthrie's memoirs.

He married his couſin-german Lilias Elphinſtone, only daughter of his uncle Alexander, the fifth lord, whereby the heirs-male and of line of this family, were united. By her he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, *Anne*, married Walter lord Torphichen.

He died *anno* 1655, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. ALEXANDER, ſeventh lord Elphinſtone, who married Anne, daughter of Dr. Alexander Burnet, firſt biſhop of Aberdeen, then archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and afterwards of St. Andrews; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1669, was ſucceeded by his brother, Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 27.

XVI. JOHN, eighth lord Elphinſtone, who married lady Iſabel Maitland, daughter of Charles earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *Charles*, his heir.

2. *John*, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried.

3. Captain *William Elphinſtone*, killed at the battle of Preſton in Lancaſhire, 1715.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Campbell of Mammore, ſon of Archibald, the ninth earl, and father of John the preſent duke of Argyle.

2. *Margaret*, married to George count Leſly of Balquhain, afterwards to ſir James Gordon of Park, and had iſſue to both.

3. *Mary*, married to Mr. Thomas Buchan of Cairnbulg, advocate.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. CHARLES, ninth lord Elphinſtone, who ſerved as a captain in the army from the year 1706 in Flanders, to the peace of Utrecht, and afterwards till 1720.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Primroſe of Carington, baronet, ſiſter of James, firſt viſcount Primroſe, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, who married Marjory Fleming, daughter of ſir Gilbert Fleming of Farm, baronet, and died without iſſue.

2. *James*, who died unmarried.

3. *Charles*, now lord Elphinſtone.

4. *Archibald*, who died on the expedition againſt Carthagena 1741.

1ſt daughter, *Grizel*, married to captain Woodroof Gaſcoigne, and had iſſue.

2. *Primroſe Elphinſtone*, married to Alexander, now earl of Home, to whom ſhe had iſſue a ſon and daughter.

He died *anno* 1757, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. CHARLES, tenth lord Elphinſtone.

He married lady Clementina Fleming, only ſurviving daughter and heireſs of John earl of Wigton, by lady Mary Keith, eldeſt daughter of William, ninth earl Mariſhal, by whom he hath iſſue four ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, a captain of the army in America, and was wounded at Quebec.

2. *Charles*, a youth of great hopes, who unfortunately loſt his life on board the Prince George of 90 guns, admiral Broderick commander, which was burnt at ſea in April 1758, in her voyage from England to Gibraltar.

3. *William*, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company.

4. *Keith*, in the navy.

1ſt daughter *Mary*.

2. *Eleanora*.

3. *Primroſe*.

4. *Clementina*.

ARMS.

Argent. a cheveron ſable, betwixt three boars heads eraſed, *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two ſavages proper, with laurel garlands about their head and middle, holding in their hands darts, with their heads upwards.

CREST; a lady, from the middle richly attired, holding a caſtle in her right hand, and in her left a branch of laurel.

MOTTO; *Cauſe cauſed it*.

CHIEF SEATS

Were at Elphinſtone-caſtle in Stirlingſhire, &c.

HAY Earl of ERROL.

THE grandeur and antiquity of the great and illuſtrious name of HAY being ſufficiently ſet forth, and atteſted both by ancient and modern hiſtorians, we ſhall only hint briefly at the traditional account of their origin, as it is handed down to us by many eminent authors.

In the reign of king Kenneth III. the Danes having invaded Scotland, about the year 980, with a great and numerous army, were oppoſed by king Kenneth, who gave them battle near Loncartie, in Perthſhire, where the Scots were worſted and fled.

In their flight through a narrow paſs, they were met by a brave Scotſman, and his two ſons, who were labouring their ground near by; they ſtopt them, encouraged them to rally, telling them it was better and more honourable to die in the field, fighting for their king and their country, than to fly, and afterwards be killed by the mercileſs Danes: by thus upbraiding their cowardice, they were prevailed upon to ſtop.

There were many gallant men amongſt them, who fled more from the deſertion of their companions, than want of courage They joined the brave old man and his ſons, ſtopt all the flyers, and ſoon got a conſiderable body of men together.

The father and his ſons having only ſuch arms as their ploughs furniſhed them with, led back their countrymen, who returned to the charge. They renewed the fight, fell upon the Danes, and made a moſt furious onſet, crying aloud, Help is at hand. The Danes believing that a freſh army had fallen on them, ſoon gave way, whereby the Scots obtained a compleat victory, and effectually freed their country from ſervitude.

The battle being over, the old man (afterwards known by the name of Hay,) was brought to the king, who gave him and his ſons, as a juſt reward of their valour and merit, ſo much land on the ſide of the river Tay, in the Carſe of Gowrie, as a falcon, ſet off a man's hand, ſhould fly over before ſhe ſettled. She flew over about ſix miles of ground in length, which was afterwards called Errol, and has been the poſſeſſion and chief title of the Hays their ſucceſſors ever ſince.

The king further promoted them to the order of the nobility, and aſſigned them a coat of arms, *viz. argent*, three ſcutcheons, *gules*, to intimate that the father and the two ſons had been the three fortunate ſhields of Scotland.

Thus all ancient Scotch authors: But

It appears from many hiſtories, that there were families of the name of Hay, both in Italy and France, even before the æra of the battle of Loncarty. The late counteſs of Errol, as head or chief of the Hays in Scotland, had ſome time ago a moſt elegant letter from the learned —— Hay, archbiſhop of Marnis, wherein he mentions the above account of the battle of Loncarty, as a piece of hiſtory contained in the memoirs of the Hays in Italy; but ſays, that the firſt of the Hays in Scotland and Italy came both from Armenia.

There are ſome other probable accounts of the origin of this noble family, with which we ſhall not trouble our readers here, but refer to title, marquis of Tweeddale.

In the genealogical account of the family of Errol, it is ſaid, that the name of the brave old man, at the battle of Loncarty, was Thomas, afterwards ſirnamed Hay; that the name of his eldeſt ſon was Sereld Hay; and the name of his ſecond Achaius. Theſe are ſaid to be the firſt of the name of Hay in Scotland, and the anceſtors of the Hays of Errol; but as we have no authentic documents for the next three or four generations, we ſhall begin to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from certain authority, *viz*, original charters, and our public records.

I. WILLIAM de la HAYA, ſaid to be lineally deſcended of the firſt Thomas, lived in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

This William was a great man at the court of king Malcolm IV. and is witneſs in many of his royal deeds, by the title of *pincerna domini regis*.

Chartul. of the priory of St. Andrews, penes com. de Panmure.

In king Malcolm's original charter to the abbacy of Scoon, *Willielmus de Haya*, Andrew biſhop of Caithneſs, *&c.* are witneſſes. The charter is without date, but granted *inter* 1153 *et* 1165, in which laſt year king Malcolm died.

Chartul. of Scoon, Fol. II. III. and IV. penes vicecomit. de Stormont.

He is witneſs alſo to an order or prohibition of the ſame prince, that no perſon whatſoever ſhall moleſt or diſtreſs the abbot of Scoon, *&c. ante* 1165.

Chartul. of Scoon, Fol. VII.

He married Julia or Juliana, ſiſter of Ranulphus de Soulis, one of the moſt conſiderable families in Scotland at that time, by whom he had a ſon,

Chartul. of Cupar, Fol. XII.

II. WILLIAM de HAYA, who ſucceeded him, and made no leſs a figure at the court of king William than his father had done at that of king Malcolm.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

He was a witneſs to that convention betwixt king Henry of England and king William of Scotland, when the latter obtained his liberty, *anno* 1174.

He appears to have had large poſſeſſions in Perthſhire, by the conſiderable donations made to the religious by him and his ſons.

Ibidem.

He gave a grant of ſome lands to the convent of Cupar, which is confirmed by king William, *viz. Willielmus de Haya dediſſe, &c. de terris de Edinpolis, Deo et ſanctæ Mariæ, &c. pro ſalute animæ Malcolmi regis, Ranulphi de Soulis, avunculi ſui, &c.*

This charter is alſo without date, but as *comes Duncanus juſticiarius* is a witneſs, it muſt have been betwixt the years 1175 and 1180.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol, ante 1188.

He obtained from the ſaid king William a charter *de terris de Herrol, per ſuas rectas diviſas, et cum omnibus juſtis pertinentiis, pro ſervitio duorum militum*, with all the privileges competent to a barony; and as Hugo biſhop of St. Andrews is a witneſs, it muſt have been betwixt 1178 and 1188, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

Chartul. of St. Andrews.

He married Eva, daughter of Alan, *hoſtiarius domini regis*, by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *William de Haya*, who made a donation to the convent of Cupar, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Adæ uxoris ſuæ, necnon pro ſalute animæ Willielmi de Haya patris, et Evæ matris ſuæ, &c.* of all the lands he had in the Carſe, which he had got *a domino Davide de Haya fratre ſuo, pro homagio et ſervitio, &c.*

Chartul. of Cupar, F. 15.

3. *John*, who was deſigned *Johannes de Haya de Ardnaughton*, in a donation he made *Deo et ſanctæ Mariæ, &c. de Cupro*, of a yair on the river Tay, *cum conſenſu Petri de Haya, filii ſui, pro ſalute quondam Julianæ de Laſcells ſponſæ ſuæ, teſtibus domino Willielmo de Haya fratre ſuo, domino Gilberto de Haya nepote ſuo.*

Ibid. F. 16.

4. *Thomas de Haya*, who made a donation to the ſame abbay, of the right of fiſhing with one net upon the river Tay, and that *pro ſalute animæ regis Willielmi, Willielmi de Haya patris ſui, Evæ matris ſuæ, et Adæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c. teſtibus domino Davide de Haya fratre ſuo, Roberto de Haya et Malcolmo de Haya fratribus ſuis, &c.*

Ibidem.

5. *Robert.*
6. *Malcolm.*

Both atteſted by the above donation.

William of Herrol died *ante* 1199, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir **DAVID** de **HAYA**, who obtained from king William a charter of the lands and barony of Errol, wherein he is deſigned *David de Haya filius Willielmi, &c.* to be held by him as freely as his father held the ſame. The charter is dated at Jedburgh the 17th day of September, to which Hugo *cancellarius* is a witneſs, *inter* 1189 *et* 1199; in which laſt year the chancellor died.

Chart. penes com. de Errol. Chron. of Melroſe and Fordun.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

He obtained from king Alexander II. a charter of confirmation of a charter, granted *quondam Willielmo de Haya patri dicti Davidis, &c.* The confirmation is without date; but as *Willielmus de Valoniis, camerarius regis*, is a witneſs to it, it muſt have been in or before 1219; in which year the *camerarius* died.

Chron. of Melroſe.

He likeways obtained from the ſaid king Alexander, a ratification of an agreement with William biſhop of St. Andrews, about the lands and patronage of the church of Eccleſdounan, with the ſame witneſſes, and of the ſame date of the above charter, *viz. ante* 1219.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

He made a donation to the convent of Cupar, *pro anima piæ memoriæ regis Willielmi, et pro anima Willielmi de Haya patris ſui, et pro ſalute animæ ſuæ et Helenæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* This grant or donation is made with conſent of Gilbert de Haya, his eldeſt ſon and heir, and his two brothers Robert and Malcolm are witneſſes to it.

Chartul. of Cupar.

The laſt deed in which ſir David is mentioned, was an agreement with the abbot and convent of Scoon, about ſome diſputed lands and tythes in the Carſe of Gowrie, in which Gilbert his eldeſt ſon is mentioned, and ſir John Hay knight, Malcolm de Hay, with many other honourable perſons are witneſſes. The deed is dated *anno* 1237; about which time ſir David died, having married Helen, daughter of Gilbert earl of Strathern, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

Ibidem.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

1. Sir *Gilbert*, his heir.
2. *William*, who obtained from king Alexander III. a charter, confirming *donationem illam quam Gilbertus de Haya fecit Willielmo de Haya fratri ſuo, duarum carucatarum terræ, &c. &c. in feodo de Errol, teſtibus Roberto de Mayners camerario, Eymero de Macuſwell, Johanne de Vallibus, Willielmo de Hawden, et Johanne de Herdmaniſtoun, apud Rokiſburgh, 29no Aprilis, anno regni II.* 1251.

Chart. penes Mr. Hay de Leys.

This William was witneſs in two charters of Roger de Quincy, and is deſigned *frater Gilberti, &c. anno* 1257.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, and penes com de Panmure.

He was anceſtor of the Hays of Leys. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

IV. Sir **GILBERT** de **HAYA** ſucceeded his father, and was deſigned *dominus de Errol* in a donation, *religioſis viris, abbati et conventui de Cupro, &c. pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et pro ſalute omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum*; to which donation his ſeal is appended, *cum Sigillo Nicolai de Haya, filii ſui primogeniti, teſtibus, epiſcopis Sti Andreæ, Dunkeld, et multis aliis.* This ſir Gilbert it witneſs in a charter of king Alexander III. of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, *anno regni ſecundo, anno domini* 1250.

Chart: penes comitem de Errol.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 357.

He was one of the new council of ſtate, appointed by king Alexander III. *anno* 1255.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

He married ——— Cummin, daughter of William earl of Buchan, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

Martin's col.

1. *Nicolaus*, his heir.
2. Sir *John de Haya*, who is witneſs to a charter of Alexander de Moravia in 1281.

Chartul. of St. Andrews, p. 412.

At this time there were ſo many different families of the name of Hay in Scotland beſides that of Errol, *viz.* Hays of Lochwarret, Leyes, Naughton, and others, that it is impoſſible when we meet with them in hiſtory to aſcertain what families they belong to, except thoſe that are locally deſigned.

For example,

There are to be found in Rymer, and Prynne's collections, from the year 1291, to 1297, the following Hays, *viz.*

Sir John de Haya, *miles*, Prynne, vol. III. p. 650.

Nicolaus de Haya, *dominus de Errol, miles*, p. 651.

Hugo de la Haya, p. 651.

Gilbert de la Hay of the family of Errol, p. 651.

William de la Haya, Rymer and Prynne, p. 653.

Sir Gilbert Hay of Lochwarret, p. 659.

Edmund de la Haya, p. 657.

Thomas de la Hay, Ibidem.

William de la Hay de Drummannack, and Nichol de la Hay, p. 662. &c. &c.

Sir Gilbert was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir Nicol de Haya, *dominus de Errol*, who was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who ſolemnly bound and obliged themſelves to maintain and defend queen Margaret's title to the crown, againſt all mortals, *anno* 1284.

Rymer's fœd. tom II. p. 266.

He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles, that agreed to the marriage of Queen Margaret, with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

He was likewiſe one of the arbiters choſen on the part of king Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown between him and Baliol, *anno* 1292; and every body knows how king Edward I. preferred the latter.

Ibid. p. 553.

He afterwards got a charter from king John Baliol, erecting his lands of Errol, Inchyrach, Kinſpindie, Dronlaw, Pethponts, Caſſingray, and Foſſy, *in liberam warennam*, (a free foreſtry.) The charter is dated at Lindores, 1ſt Auguſt, the ſecond year of his reign, *anno domini*, 1293. *Teſtibus*, John Cummin, earl of Buchan, conſtable of Scotland; Alexander Baliol, chamberlain; Patrick de Graham, John de Soulis, Walter de Lindſay, *militibus, &c.*

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

He got alſo a charter from Donald earl of Mar, of the lands and tenement of Dronlaw, to be held of the ſaid Earl *pro homagio et ſervitio. Teſtibus, domino Michaele Scott, Willielmo de Haya de Locherward*, the abbots of Scoon and Cupar, *&c.* This charter is without date, but by the witneſſes, was *ante* 1295.

Ibidem.

In 1302, *die dominica, in octavis Sti Martini*, he tranſacts with Willielmus Auld burgeſs of Perth, anent the recovery of what debts were then owing him, and obliges himſelf to give to the ſaid William Auld, a third part of all that ſhall be recovered.

Ibidem.

He gave to the abbot and convent of Cupar, in pure and perpetal alms, *illam bovatam terræ in Carſe, quam habet ex dono Rogeri filii Boderici, &c.* To this donation Nicolaus his ſon, rector of the church of Foſſenib, is a witneſs.

He died *circa* 1303, leaving iſſue by —— three ſons.

1. Sir *Gilbert*, his heir.
2. *Nicolaus de Haya*, rector of Foſſenib as above.
3. Sir *Hugh*, a great hero and patriot, who adhered always to the intereſt of king Robert Bruce.

Abercrombie, and Barber, p. 22.

VI. Sir Gilbert de Haya, *dominus de Errol*, ſucceeded his father. He was man of ſingular merit and reſolution, and a true lover of his country. He was one of the firſt great barons of Scotland that joined king Robert Bruce, and never deſerted his intereſt in all his viciſſitudes of fortune; and though he had the misfortune to be made a priſoner by king Edward, *anno* 1306, yet he ſoon recovered his liberty, and joined the loyaliſts.

Ibid. p. 571.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

King Robert no ſooner had it in his power, than he began to reward his faithful ſervices, and in 1308, conſtituted him conſtable of Scotland, which office was then in the crown, by the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie, earl of Athole; for in a letter from the *magnates Scotiæ*, to Philip the fair king of France, he is deſigned *Gilbertus de Haya conſtabularius Scotiæ, &c.* 16th March 1308.

In pub. archiv

He is alſo deſigned *conſtabularius Scotiæ*, in a donation of king Robert to the abbacy of

Chartul. of Scoon, ad ann. 1133.

Scoon, dated *anno regni ſeptimo*. And being ſtill more and more in favour with that great monarch, he was pleaſed to beſtow the conſtabulary heretably to him and his heirs for ever, *in feodo et hæreditate cum hoſtilagiis* (a lodging in every burgh where the parliament ſits) *ad dictum officium pertinentibus, &c.* the charter is dated 12th November 1315.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of this kingdom, *anno* 1320.

Rymer's fœd. tom. III. 1025.

He was alſo one of the Scotch commiſſioners, that ſwore to the keeping of a truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1323.

Chartul. of Scoon.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1328.

Rymer's fœd.

In a charter, wherein king Robert confirms a donation of king Malcolm to the abbot and convent of Scoon, dated the 20th of his reign, Sir Gilbert de Haya, *conſtabularius Scotiæ*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1326. He is alſo witneſs in a charter of king Robert's, *anno regni 22do*. And being a man equally qualified for the cabinet and field, was often employed by that great prince in foreign negociations, which he always managed with prudence and dexterity.

M. S. Hiſt. of the family of Errol.

He ſurvived his majeſty king Robert Bruce, and was no leſs faithful to his ſon king David, but had the misfortune to be killed in the ſervice of his country, at the fatal battle of Halidon-hill, on the 19th July 1333, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. Sir DAVID de HAYA, *dominus de Errol, conſtabularius Scotiæ*.

Chartul. of Arbroath.

In a charter of king David II. confirming a donation of Margaret counteſs of Angus, *de terris de Brakie, &c.* to the abbacy of Arbroath, *David de Haya, conſtabularius Scotiæ*, and many others are witneſſes. The charter is dated at Scoon, *ultimo die Octobris, anno regni 15to, anno dom.* 1344.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343, and Knighton in vita Edwardi III.

He was killed at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner, on 16th October 1346.

Chart. penes com. de Errol

He married ———— daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir John Keith of Innerpeffre, by whom he had a ſon,

VIII. Sir THOMAS HAY of Errol, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about king David's liberty, *anno* 1353; and afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom.

Rymer tom. VI. p. 619.

Chart. penes com. de Errol.

He enters into a tranſaction with ſir John Fenton of that ilk, wherein *Thomas de Haya, conſtabularius Scotiæ*, obliges himſelf to ſeaſe and inveſt the ſaid ſir John in a twenty-merk land, within the barony of Slains, *&c.* The deed is dated on the Vigil of Pentecoſt, 1368, in preſence of Sir William Keith mariſhal of Scotland, ſir John Hay of Tilliebothil, and many others.

Original acts in pub. archiv.

He acted as lord high conſtable of Scotland in the parliament, where the earl of Carrick's right of primogeniture, and title to the crown, was acknowledged and recognized, *anno* 1371.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 485.

In the year 1385, there were forty thouſand francs ſent by the king of France, to be divided amongſt his friends and allies the Scots, of which this ſir Thomas got four hundred.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol. et in pub. archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. and obtained from that prince a charter, *cariſſimo filio ſuo, Thomæ de Haya, conſtabulario noſtro Scotiæ, illas centum libratas terras cum pertinentibus in tenemento de Slains, in vic. de Aberdene, quas recolendæ memoriæ dominus, avus et predeceſſor noſter, Robertus, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, quondam Gilberto de Haya hæreditarie dedit et conceſſit, &c.* Sir Thomas, upon his own reſignation, gets all his lands *de novo* erected and united *in unam integram et liberam baroniam, &c. apud Dundee, ultimo die Junii, anno regni ſeptimo, anno dom.* 1378. He was ſerved heir to his grandfather, umquhil ſir John Keith of Innerpeffre, *per* brieve in the archives of the family, dated 19th January, 1389.

By the ſaid lady Elizabeth Stewart, he had iſſue, two ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *Gilbert Hay* of Dronlaw. In a charter by ſir William Hay of Errol, of the lands of Urie to his ſon William in 1430, this Gilbert, who is a witneſs, is deſigned *frater domini Willielmi, &c.*

Chart. penes comitem de Rothes.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir George Leſly of Rothes, who, in a charter of king Robert III. to this ſir George, is deſigned his well-beloved niece, *&c.*

Diſcharge of her portion, 14. July 1376.

2. ———— married to John Leſlie, ſon and heir apparent of Andrew Leſlie of that ilk.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1406, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. under the great ſeal ad ann. 1393.

IX. Sir WILLIAM HAY of Errol, who obtained from king Robert III. in his father's lifetime, a grant *dilecto nepoti ſuo Willielmo de Haya, filio et hæredi domini Thomæ de Haya*, wherein he promiſes to his nephew, not to ratify or approve of any alienations to be made by ſir Thomas his father, from the date thereof, without conſent of the ſaid William, and the king's council, *&c.* The charter is dated 19th March, the third year of the king's reign.

He obtained from Robert duke of Albany,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

governor of Scotland, a diſcharge and acquittance, &c. *cariſſimo nepoti ſuo, Willielmo de Haya de Errol, conſtabulario Scotiæ, relevium ſuum nobis debitum de omnibus terris ſuis, quas de domino rege tenet in capite ubicunque, per mortem domini Thomæ Haya patris ſui nuper defuncti*, dated at Perth 3d Auguſt 1406.

He was named one of the hoſtages for king James, when he was coming to Scotland, *anno* 1421.

Rymer tom. X. p. 125, 307, 325, & 332.

M. S. account of the family of Errol, and a decreet of parliament in 1429.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 491.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about the king's redemption, *anno* 1423. He is then deſigned *dominus de Errol et de Hay*, and became one of the hoſtages for his ranſom.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the king's coronation, *anno* 1424, was created a lord of parliament in 1427, and was appointed one of the wardens of the marches, *anno* 1430.

He died *ante* 1436, and had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Gilbert*, his apparent heir.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

2. *William*, to whom he gave the lands of Urie, to him and the heirs of his body; which failing, to return to the family.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 736, & tom. X. p. 325.

X. **Gilbert** his eldeſt ſon, went to England an hoſtage for Murdoch duke of Albany, *anno* 1412, and is then deſigned *filius et hæres apparens domini Hay conſtabularii Scotiæ, &c.*

He afterwards went a hoſtage to England for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424, and died there, his father being ſtill alive.

Chart. penes marchionem de Tweedale, and Rymer, tom. X. p. 364.

He married Alicia, daughter of ſir William Hay of Yeſter, who got a ſafe conduct from the king of England to go up to her huſband, *anno* 1426, and by her he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. **William**, who ſucceeded his father in 1436, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of a vaſt many lands, *Willielmo domino Hay de Errol, inter* 1436 *et* 1446.

Inſtrumentum penes com. de Errol.

Amongſt the archives of this family, there is a writ or inſtrument, whereby it appears, that this ſir William, lord Hay of Errol, obtained the patronage of the church of Turreff in Buchan, in lieu of the patronage of the church of Errol, which, the inſtrument ſays, had been inſidiouſly wreſted from ſir William Hay of Errol, his grand-father, (*avus ſuus,*) &c. The deed is dated *anno* 1446.

Chart. penes Marchionem de Tweedale.

He grants a charter, *de terris de Achmore*, to ſir David Hay of Yeſter, his uncle, (*avunculo ſuo,*) *anno* 1452.

Crawfurd's peerage, page 139.

This William lord Hay of Errol being, like many of his brave anceſtors, a man of eminent loyalty, and in high favour with his majeſty king James II. was, in conſideration of his great merit and faithful ſervices, raiſed to the dignity of earl of Errol, *anno* 1452.

In March 1453, he accepts of a reſignation of the lands of Urie, from his uncle William Hay, in which he is deſigned *comes de Errol*.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol, and Rymer. tom. XI. page 403.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners that concluded a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1457, and is then deſigned *Willielmus comes Erroliæ, conſtabularius Scotiæ, &c.*

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

He ratifies and confirms a deed and grant to William Hay of Urie, by Alan Kinnaird of that ilk, *apud caſtrum de Slains*, 15th March 1470.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He married Beatrix Douglas, daughter of James lord Dalkeith, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Nicol*, his heir.
2. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Gilbert Hay*.

Contract ad ann. 1457, penes com. de Errol.

Ibid. ad ann. 1475.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Patrick, ſon and apparent heir of Andrew lord Gray; 2dly, to George lord Gordon, afterward earl of Huntly, *per* an obligation granted by William earl of Errol, her brother, to George earl of Huntly, her huſband.

Ibid. ad ann. 1501.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to William Fraſer of Philorth, anceſtor of lord Salton, *per* a writ, wherein ſhe is deſigned ſiſter of William earl of Errol.

Ibidem.

The earl died in 1470, and the counteſs, his widow, made a donation to the convent of Gray-friars in Dundee, which bears, *per nobilem et potentem dominam Beatricem Douglas, relictam quondam Willielmi comitis de Errol, pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et pro animabus quondam Willielmi comitis de Errol, ſponſi ſui, et Willielmi comitis de Errol filii ſui*, dated 25th November 1482.

Rymer's fœd.

XII. **Nicol**, ſecond earl of Errol, ſucceeded his father in 1470. He was one of the privy council to king James III. and was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a peace with England, *anno* 1472.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Nicolao comiti Erroliæ et Elizabethæ comitiſſæ, terrarum de Caſſilis, &c. &c. inter* 1470 *et* 1476.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

He married lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly; but died without iſſue, on 6th January 1476, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

XII. **William**, third earl of Errol, who, in an inſtrument taken on an obligation granted by Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouſe, ſheriff of Angus, is deſigned *Willielmus comes de Errol*, on 5th December 1476.

He married, 1ſt, lady Iſabel Gordon, daugh-

Diſcharge of her portion, ad ann. 1478. penes com. de Errol.

ter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Hay* of Logyalmond, whoſe ſon ſucceeded to the earldom, of whom afterwards.

Contract. penes comitem de Errol, ad ann. 1501.

3. *John Hay* of Broganleſh.

His daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to Alexander Keith, ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Keith of Innerugie.

The earl married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Leſlie, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by whom he had one daughter,

Ibid. contract ad ann. 1485.

Lady *Mariana*, married to David Lindſay, ſon and apparent heir of ſir Alexander Lindſay of Auchtermonzie, afterwards earl of Crawfurd.

Writs of the family of Crawfurd, & infeftment penes com. de Errol, ad ann. 1510.

He died about 1490, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. William, fourth earl of Errol, who was a man of eminent qualities, great honour and probity.

As an inſtance of the high eſtimation he was held in abroad, he had a letter ſent him by Pope Alexander VI. notifying his election to the popedom, dated *7mo. calendas Septembris, anno* 1492.

Penes com. de Errol.

He was ſheriff of Aberdeen, and had great dependencies, and bonds of manrent, from ſome of the principal families in the country.

Ibidem.

He died in 1506, having married lady Janet, daughter of John Stewart earl of Athole, by lady Margaret his ſpouſe, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas, and duke of Turenne, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 172.

XIV. William, fifth earl of Errol, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned William of Caputh, and maſter of Errol.

He obtained from king James IV. a gift of the ward and relief due to the crown by the deceaſe of his father, dated 18th January 1507, and was ſerved heir to his father in the lands of Petponts, on 21ſt September that ſame year.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

Ibidem.

He got charters under the great ſeal of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1510 *et* 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William, firſt lord Ruthven, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Marian*, married to William earl of Crawfurd.

Ibidem.

2. Lady *Iſabel*, married to ſir William Forbes of Tolquhon.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol, ad ann. 1522.

He, with a great many of his friends, and almoſt all the gentlemen of his name, accompanied king James IV. to the battle of Flowdon, where they all loſt their lives, with their royal maſter, on 9th September 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. William, 6th earl of Errol, who, according to Mr. Calderwood's church-hiſtory, was a man of great parts, integrity and merit.

M. S. in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

He was one of the commiſſioners ſent to France, to endeavour to get the Scots included in their treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1515.

He was alſo, with ſome others, ſent by the eſtates of Scotland to the king of England, with their refuſal to comply with his deſire, in removing the duke of Albany from the guardianſhip of their young king, *anno* 1516.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XIII. p. 509, & 551.

There are ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti Errolia, et Helenæ comitiſſæ*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1520 *et* 1535.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John earl of Lennox, by whom he had a ſon,

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 155.

William, who died before himſelf, without iſſue,——and a daughter.

Lady *Jean Hay*, who became heir of line of this illuſtrious family, of whom more hereafter.

The earl dying, without any ſurviving male iſſue, before the year 1535, in him ended the male-line of the body of William fourth earl of Errol, eldeſt ſon of the third earl. The earldom, conſtabulary, *&c.* therefore devolved upon George, ſon of Thomas Hay of Logyalmond, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XIII. Thomas Hay, ſecond ſon of William third earl of Errol, got the eſtate of Logyalmond, by marrying Margaret Logie heireſs thereof. In a charter of king James IV. of the lands and barony of Logyalmond, to him *et Margaretæ dominæ de Logyalmond* his ſpouſe, he is deſigned *Thomas de Hay, filius dilecti conſanguinei noſtri Willielmi comitis de Errol.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1493.

He left iſſue a ſon,

XIV. George, who ſucceeding to the earldom of Errol, as before obſerved, was the ſeventh earl, and obtained from king James V. a charter under the great ſeal, of the whole eſtate and heretable conſtabulary, as next heirmale to William the laſt earl. The narrative bears, that the king was deſirous that the earldom of Errol, and conſtabulary of Scotland, ſhould remain and continue *hæredibus maſculis, cum cognominibus de Hay, in omni-*

bus temporibus futuris, prout fuerunt temporibus elapſis. The charter is dated 13th December 1541.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This earl, while he was laird of Logyalmond, married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Alexander Robertſon of Strowan, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

Diſpenſ. pen. com. de Errol.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded to the ancient family of the Hays of Muchils.

Genalog. hiſt. of the houſe of Errol.

3. *George Hay* of Ardlethan.

Ibidem.

4. Mr. *Thomas Hay*, parſon of Turreff in Buchan.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, Lady *Elizabeth*, was married to William Keith, ſon and heir of William, fourth earl Mariſchal, and was mother of George the fiſth earl.

Writs of the family of Mariſhal, ad ann. 1543.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Laurence maſter of Oliphant.

Contract penes com. de Errol, ad ann. 155?.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio de Logyalmond*; then *Georgio comiti Erroliæ*, of the lands and barony of Slains, and many others, *inter* 1532 *et* 1545.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter and coheireſs of Walter Bryſon of Pitcullen, *in vic. de Perth*, by whom he had one daughter.

Ibid. ad ann. 1567.

Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to John Leſlie of Balquhain; 2dly, to ſir James Balfour, brother to Michael firſt lord Burleigh, who was himſelf created Lord Glenaly in Ireland by king James VI.

This earl died *anno* 1563, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, who married the fore-mentioned lady Jean Hay, only daughter and heireſs of William, ſixth earl of Errol, whereby the heirs-male and of line of this noble family were united, the king himſelf having been a great promoter of this marriage.

Several writs in the archiv. of the family.

In his father's lifetime he got charters, under the great ſeal, *Andreæ magiſtro Erroliæ*, of the lands of Slains, Errol, *&c. &c. inter* 1552 *et* 1560, and got afterwards charters of other lands, *Andreæ com. Erroliæ, inter* 1570 *et* 1577.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid lady Jean he had iſſue, three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, who died before his father without iſſue.

2. *Francis*, his heir.

3. *Thomas*, who died without iſſue.

Their daughter, lady *Eleanor*, married to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

The earl married, 2dly, lady Agnes Sinclair, daughter of George earl of Caithneſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Sir *George Hay* of Killour, whoſe grandſon ſucceeded to the earldom as heir-male, as will be ſhown afterwards.

This earl was one of the privy council to queen Mary, to whom he was always a faithful and loyal ſubject.

He died in 1585, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. Francis, ninth earl of Errol, who was a man of great probity and merit. He always continued firm in the Roman Catholic religion, on which account he ſuffered greatly; his houſes were demoliſhed, his lands plundered, and himſelf impriſoned.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Franciſco comiti Erroliæ*, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1586 *et* 1592.

Ibidem.

He, with lord Huntly, were the chief commanders at the memorable battle of Glenlivet, where he behaved with remarkable courage and intrepidity, and defeated the king's troops under the command of the earl of Argyle, who were far ſuperior in numbers, *anno* 1594.

Spotiſwood's church hiſtory, p. 408.

However, he was afterwards reconciled to the court, and got much into favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England, *anno* 1604.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole; 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, ſecond daughter and co-heireſs of James earl of Murray the regent, but had no iſſue by either.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family.

Writs of the family of Errol.

He married, 3dly, lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had three ſons and eight daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *George*, who died at Avignon in France.

3. *Francis*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1630, but died in 1631, without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to George ſecond earl of Winton.

2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to John earl of Mar.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Hugh lord Semple; 2dly, to James lord Mordington.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to Walter earl of Buckcleugh.

5. Lady *Sophia*, married to John Gordon viſcount of Melgum, ſon of George marquis of Huntly.

6. Lady *Iſabel*.

7. Lady *Margaret*.

8. Lady *Helen*.

The laſt three died unmarried.

The earl dying on 14th July 1631, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. William, tenth earl of Errol, who having been brought up at court, and educated in the proteſtant religion, was in great favour with king Charles I.

He acted as conſtable in Scotland, at his coronation in the abbay of Holyroodhouſe, on 18th June 1633.

He lived in ſo ſplendid and grand a manner, that he brought great incumbrances on the family, which obliged them to ſell their old paternal eſtate in the Carſe of Gowrie, reſerving only ſome ſuperiorities, which are ſtill in the family.

He married lady Anne Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Kinghorn, by whom he had a ſon,

Gilbert, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Henry lord Ker, ſon and heir of Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh; 2dly, to John earl of Caſſilis, who was lord privy ſeal in the reign of king Charles I.

He died *anno* 1636, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. GILBERT, eleventh earl of Errol, who was too young to be engaged in the beginning of the troubles of king Charles I.'s reign, but was a ſtaunch loyaliſt, had a penſion ſettled on him in 1639; was colonel of horſe for Aberdeenſhire for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648; and none appeared more forward and zealous for a reſtoration than he did, to which he contributed all that was in his power.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He waited on the king at Aberdeen, was moſt graciouſly received, and raiſed a regiment for his majeſty's ſervice on his own charges.

King Charles II. being perfectly ſenſible of his loyalty, conſtituted him one of his privy council, *anno* 1661, and he always behaved with prudence, candour and moderation.

He married lady Catharine Carnegy, daughter of James earl of Southeſk, by whom he had no iſſue.

Upon which he made a reſignation of his whole eſtates, honours, dignities, heretable conſtabulary, &c. in favours of himſelf, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to ſir John Hay of Killour, his couſin and neareſt heir-male, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his own neareſt and lawful heirs whatſomever; upon which a charter was paſt and expede under the great ſeal, *anno* 1674.

Charta in cancellaria.

He dying without iſſue that ſame year, the male-line of the firſt marriage of Andrew eighth earl of Errol thus ended, and the eſtate and honours devolved upon the next heir-male, *viz.* ſir John Hay of Killour, lineally deſcended from ſir George before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. Sir GEORGE HAY of Killour, only ſon of the ſecond marriage of Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Patrick Cheyne of Eſſemont, an ancient family in the ſhire of Aberdeen, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVII. Sir ANDREW HAY of Killour, who married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture, ſiſter of George firſt lord Kinnaird, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *John Hay* of Killour, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Errol, as before obſerved.

XVIII. JOHN, twelfth earl of Errol, (formerly ſir John of Killour) married lady Anne Drummond, daughter of James earl of Perth, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *Thomas*.

All theſe ſons died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Errol.

2. Lady *Margaret*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Earl John died *anno* 1705, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. CHARLES, thirteenth earl of Errol, a man of ſingular honour and probity.

In the parliament 1706, he oppoſed the union with all his power and intereſt, as believing it derogatory to the honour and independency of Scotland, and entered a ſolemn proteſt againſt it, which ſtill remains upon record, *viz.*

> "I Charles earl of Errol, heretable lord high chancellor of Scotland, do hereby proteſt, that the office of high conſtable, with all the rights and privileges of the ſame belonging to me heretably, and depending upon the monarchy, ſovereignty, and ancient conſtitutions of this kingdom, may not be prejudiced, &c. &c. &c."

In the year 1708, he was made priſoner on account of the French invaſion; and, tho' in a bad ſtate of health, was kept cloſs confined in the caſtle of Edinburgh till the affair was over.

He never married, died in 1717, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſiſter,

XIX. Lady MARY, counteſs of Errol, eldeſt daughter of John the twelfth earl, who married Alexander, ſon of ſir David Falconer, lord preſident of the ſeſſion, *anno* 1682, and brother of Alexander lord Falconer of Halkertoun.

But ſhe dying without iſſue, *anno* 1758, the eſtate and honours devolved upon James lord Boyd, grand-ſon of her ſiſter,

XIX. Lady MARGARET HAY, ſecond daughter of John twelfth earl of Errol, before mentioned, who married James earl of Linlithgow and Calendar, to whom ſhe had only one daughter,

XX. Lady ANNE LIVINGSTON, undoubted heir of line of the noble and antient family of the Livingſtons, earls of Linlithgow and Calendar, who married William earl of Kilmarnock, to whom ſhe had iſſue three ſons.

1. *James*, lord Boyd.
2. Mr. *Charles*.
3. Mr. *William*.

XXI. JAMES lord Boyd, eldeſt ſon of lady Anne Livingſton, only child of lady Margaret Hay, ſecond daughter of John twelfth earl of Errol, upon the death of Mary counteſs of Errol, without iſſue, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours, as before noticed, and is the fourteenth earl of Errol.

He married Miſs Rebecca Lockhart, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Lockhart, Eſq; an eminent councillor at law, and brother of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Eſq; by whom he hath one daughter,

Lady *Mary*.

ARMS.

Argent, three eſcutcheons, *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath, a falcon proper.

SUPPORTERS; two men in country habits, each holding an ox-yoke over his ſhoulder.

MOTTO; *Serva jugum*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Slains, in the county of Aberdeen, *&c.* *&c.*

CHURCHILL Lord EYMOUTH.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

Colin's peerage of England, tom. I. p. 360.

I. Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL, deſcended from an ancient family, ſeated at Churchill in Somerſet-ſhire, from whence they had their ſirname.

Sir Winſton's eldeſt ſurviving ſon was,

II. JOHN CHURCHILL, Eſq; afterwards duke of Marlborough, lord Eymouth, *&c.* of whom, and his deſcendants, we are now to treat.

This John, in his early youth, betook himſelf to a military life, which ſo well ſuited his genius, that from an enſign in the foot-guards, he roſe to the chief command, not only of all the forces in Great-Britain, but of the confederate army in Flanders, where he performed ſo many great and glorious actions in the reign of queen Anne, that if they were not recorded by many faithful cotemporary hiſtorians, poſterity would ſcarce believe them.

Ibidem.

As it is inconſiſtent with the brevity of this work to enumerate all the glorious martial archievements of this great man, we ſhall only here inſert what is incribed on a monumental pillar at Blenheim, near Woodſtock in Oxford-ſhire, the chief ſeat of his family.

The caſtle of Blenheim was founded by queen Anne,
In the fourth year of her reign,
In the year of the Chriſtian æra 1705;
A monument deſigned to perpetuate the memory of the
Signal victory
Obtained over the French and Bavarians,
Near the village of Blenheim,
On the banks of the Danube,
By John Duke of Marlborough;
The hero not only of his nation, but his age;
Whoſe glory was equal in the council and in the field;
Who, by wiſdom, juſtice, candour, and addreſs,
Reconciled various, and even oppoſite intereſts;
Acquired an influence, which no rank, no authority
Can give,
Nor any force but that of ſuperior virtue:
Became the fixed important center,
Which united in one common cauſe
The principal ſtates of Europe;
Who, by military knowledge, and irreſiſtible valour,
In a long ſeries of uninterrupted triumphs,
Broke the power of France,
When raiſed the higheſt, when exerted the moſt:
Reſcued the empire from deſolation;
Aſſerted, and confirmed the liberties of Europe.

Philip, a grandſon of the houſe of France, united to the intereſts, directed by the policy, ſupported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of Spain. King William III. beheld this formidable union of two great, and once rival, monarchies. At the end of a life ſpent in defending the liberties of Europe, he ſaw them in their greateſt danger. He provided for their ſecurity in the moſt effectual manner. He took the duke of Marlborough into his ſervice.

Ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary,
To the States General of the united provinces.
The duke contracted ſeveral alliances before the death of king William. He confirmed and improved theſe. He contracted others, after the acceſſion of queen Anne; and re-united the confederacy, which had been diſſolved at the end of a former war, in a ſtricter and firmer league.
Captain general and commander in chief
Of the forces of Great-Britain,
The duke led to the field the army of the allies. He took, with ſurprizing rapidity, Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenſwaert, Liege, &c. &c. &c.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 361.

His firſt promotions were owing to the duke of York, who had conceived a particular friendſhip for him; and in the reign of king Charles II. he was created lord Churchill of Eymouth in Scotland, the 21ſt December 1682, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis ex corpore ſuo.*

Diploma in Cancellaria.

Upon king James's acceſſion to the crown, he was immediately made gentleman of his bed-chamber, captain of a troop of his life-guards, and created a peer of England, by the title of baron Churchill of Sandridge, in Hertfordſhire, 14th May 1685.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 365.

He came early into the revolution, and became a favourite of king William, who made him alſo one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and created him earl of Marlborough, 9th April 1689.

In the firſt year of queen Anne, he was appointed captain general of all his majeſty's forces, both at home and abroad, and further dignified with the titles of duke of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, *&c.* 14th December 1702. Theſe honours were afterwards limited to his daughters, and the heirs-male of their bodies ſucceſſively, by act of parliament, *anno* 1706.

Ibidem.

He married Sarah, daughter and one of the co-heireſſes of Richard Jennings of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; by whom he had one ſon,

John, who died at Cambridge, *anno* 1705, without iſſue; —— alſo four daughters.

1. Lady *Henrietta*, who, in conſequence of the ſaid act of parliament, became dutcheſs of Marlborough upon the death of the duke, and was married to Francis earl of Godolphin; but ſhe dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1733, theſe honours devolved upon her nephew Charles, ſon of her ſiſter,

III. Lady ANNE, ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough, married to Charles Spencer earl of Sunderland, whoſe ſon Charles ſucceeded to his aunt lady Henriet, and became duke of Marlborough, of whom afterwards.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, who was married to Scroop Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, to whom ſhe had two ſons who died young, and a daughter, lady Anne, married to Wriotheſly duke of Bedford.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to John duke of Montague.

John duke of Marlborough died *anno* 1722, and was ſucceeded by his daughters, as above.

IV. CHARLES earl of Sunderland, ſon and heir of Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland, by lady Anne, ſecond daughter of John duke of Marlborough, upon the death of his aunt lady Henriet, became duke of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, *&c.* *anno* 1733, as before obſerved.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Trevor, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, marquis of Blandford.
2. Lord *Charles Spencer*.
3. Lord *Robert*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Diana*.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

Earl Charles died *anno* 175--, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. GEORGE, now duke of Marlborough, *&c.*

ARMS.

Sable, a lion rampant, *argent*, in a canton of St. George of the 2d; a croſs, *gules*, being an augmentation.

CREST; on a wreath, a lion couchant, guardant, *argent*, ſuſtaining with his dexter paw a pennon, *gules*, charged with a ſiniſter hand couped at the wriſt, and erect, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two wyverns, *gules*, each gorged with a plain collar, having an oval ſhield pendant therefrom, upon the breaſt garniſhed, *or*; the dexter charged with St. George's badge *argent*, a croſs *gules*, and the ſiniſter with St. Andrews, *viz.* *ſable*, a ſaltire, *argent*.

MOTTO; *Fiel pero deſdecado.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Blenheim in Oxford-ſhire, near Woodſtock; and at Holloway-houſe at St. Albans, in the county of Hertford.

KING Lord EYTHEN.

THE ſirname of King is of great antiquity in Scotland. *Robertus dictus King* is witneſs in a charter of king Alexander II. *anno* 1247.

Origin. chart. penes Mac-Farlane, vol. I. p. 147.

The immediate anceſtor of this family was,

I. WILLIAM KING, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James IV. was proprietor of the lands of Barrocht, and others, in Aberdeen-ſhire, and left iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

James, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Helen, married to John Murray, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, to him and Helen King his ſpouſe, of the lands of Leithhead, &c. *anno* 1547.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. JAMES, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo King* (*filio Willielmi King de Barrocht*) *et Iſabellæ Cray ejus ſponſæ*, of the lands of Tullow, in the lordſhip of Garrioch, in Aberdeen-ſhire, upon his father's reſignation, dated 29th February 1538.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Barrocht, Weſterhouſe, and others, *inter* 1543 *et* 1550.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Iſabel Gray he left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*.
2. Mr. *Alexander King*, advocate, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Burnhouſe, and others, *inter* 1584 *et* 1587.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Janet King*, got a charter of the lands of Wray, *in vitali redditu*, *anno* 1586.

Ibidem.

III. WILLIAM, firſt ſon and apparent heir of James King of Barrocht, died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IV. JAMES KING of Barrocht, who ſucceeded his grand-father, and got charters, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo King filio Willielmi*, &c. of the lands of Barrocht, Tullow, Weſterhouſe, Eſſenhead, &c. *inter* 1584 *et* 1587.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon,

V. Sir JAMES KING of Barrocht, who ſucceeded him, and was afterwards deſigned by the title of Birneſs, in the county of Aberdeen.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great worth and honour, and his genius leading him to a military life, he went abroad to puſh his fortune in the German wars, under that great general Guſtavus Adolphus, where he acquired ſuch great reputation for his ſkill in the military art, that he roſe to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and was in high favour with that great prince.

But upon the breaking out of the civil war in England, being a great loyaliſt, he immediately repaired to the king, who conſtituted him general of his army againſt the parliament's forces, which he conducted with ſuch prudence and dexterity, that his majeſty, in reward of his faithful ſervices, was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, by the title of lord Eythen, 28th March 1642.

Crawfurd's peerage.

In 1644, he was forfeited by the Scotch parliament, his eſtate ordered to be ſequeſtrate, and himſelf excepted from pardon; but that was afterwards repealed by an act in his favours, 19th February 1647.

Reſcinded acts of parl. and Guthry's memoirs

Whether he had any poſterity, or what became of him afterwards, we can give no account; but the honours have never been claimed ſince his death.

CAREY Viſcount FALKLAND.

THE anceſtors of this noble family made a great figure in England, long before they were raiſed to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, and were antiently ſeated at Cockington, in the county of Devon.

Sir John Carey, knight of the ſhire for that county, was chief baron of the exchequer, *anno* 1387.

His great grand-ſon, ſir William Carey of Cockington, ſided with king Henry VI. at the battle of Tewksbury, for which he was beheaded, *anno* 1471. From him was deſcended,

I. Sir EDWARD CAREY of Berkhamſteed, in the county of Hertford, the immediate anceſtor of this noble family.

He was maſter of the jewel-office to king James VI. and left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Henry*, his heir, — and two daughters.

Peerage of England.

1. *Anne*, married to Francis Leak, earl of Scarſdale.

Ibid. vol. I. p. 459.

2. *Frances*, married to George Manners, earl of Rutland.

II. Sir **Henry Carey** of Berkſtead, ſucceeded his father, and was the firſt who brought the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth to Scotland, *anno* 1603, whereupon king James appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and comptroller of his houſhold.

When his ſon Charles was created prince of Wales, ſir Henry was made a knight of the Bath, *anno* 1616.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was afterwards created a peer of Scotland, by the title of viſcount Falkland, 10th November 1620; which title, with his naturalization, were confirmed by king Charles I. by a diploma, *Henrico Carey vicecom. de Falkland*, *anno* 1627.

Ibidem.

And, being a man of great parts and abilities, was appointed deputy-governor of Ireland, where he acquitted himſelf with great dexterity and moderation.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Laurence Taunſield, lord chief baron of exchequer, by whom he had a ſon,

Lucius, his heir,——— and a daughter, *Anne*, married to James, earl of Home.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

He died *anno* 1633, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

III. **Lucius**, ſecond viſcount Falkland, a man of great parts, and fine accompliſhments, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family. He was choſen member of parliament for Newport, in the county of Southampton, *anno* 1640. And being greatly, and deſervedly, in high eſteem with his majeſty, he was advanced to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, upon the removal of ſir Henry Vane, which high office he executed with univerſal applauſe; but afterwards, out of his great zeal for his majeſty's ſervice, venturing himſelf too far at the battle of Newbury, he there loſt his life on the 20th September 1643, in the 34th year of his age, greatly regretted by the king and all good men.

We ſhall ſum up that great man's character in the words of the celebrated author of the hiſtory of the grand rebellion, lord Clarendon:

“ The lord Falkland was a man of immenſe wit and judgment, and an admirable memory, that retained all it read and heard, which he theatrically ſet forth upon every occaſion.

“ He was ſuperior to all thoſe paſſions and affections which attend vulgar minds, being of that inimitable ſweetneſs and delight in converſation, of ſo flowing and obliging goodneſs to mankind, and of ſuch integrity of life, that if there was no other brand upon this odious and curſed civil war than that one ſingle loſs, it muſt be infamous and execrable to all poſterity.”

By Alicia his wife, daughter of Richard Moriſon, Eſq; of Tooly-park in the county of Leiceſter, he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. **Henry**, third viſcount Falkland, who ſucceeded him, and was alſo a man of great abilities, and well verſed in every kind of literature. He was a particular friend of the muſes, and a great patron of poetry, of which his own performances ſhow he was an ornament.

Hiſt. of England.

Immediately after the reſtoration, he was choſen a member of the houſe of commons, for Arundel in Suſſex, and appointed lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford, but he died in the flower of his age, *anno* 1664, as much miſſed when dead, as beloved when living, ſays our author, leaving behind him a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. **Anthony**, fourth viſcount Falkland, who, in the latter end of the reign of king Charles II. and that of king James VII. was paymaſter of the forces.

Ibidem.

He came early into the revolution, was ſworn one of the privy council to king William, *anno* 1691, and was twice a commiſſioner of the admiralty.

He died *anno* 1694, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VI. **Lucius Henry**, fifth viſcount Falkland.

Scots compend. p. 352.

He married, 1ſt, Dorothy, daughter of Francis Molineux of the city of London, Eſq; by whom he had four ſons,

1. *Lucius Charles*, his heir.
2. ————
3. ————
4. ————

Ibidem.

He married 2dly, Miſs Dillon, daughter of lord Dillon in the kingdom of Ireland, a lieutenant-general in the French ſervice.

He died in France, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **Lucius Charles**, ſixth viſcount Falkland.

Salmon's abridgment, p. 114, and peerage of Ireland.

In April 1734, he married, firſt, Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, Eſq; an eminent conveyancer in London, widow of the lord Villiers, ſon to the earl of Grandiſon in Ireland, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. ———, maſter of Falkland.

2. *Lucius Ferdinand Carey*, Eſq; who is now appointed governor of Goree, on the coaſt of Africa.

1ſt daughter, *Jane*.

2. *Frances*.

Salmon's abridgment.

3. *Mary*.

4. *Charlotte*.

In the year 1752, he married, 2dly, Sarah, daughter and heir of Thomas Inwen, Eſq; widow of Henry earl of Suffolk.

Ibidem.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *argent*, on a bend *ſable*, three roſes of the field, barbed and ſeeded, proper; 2d *argent*, a feſs between ſix annulets *gules;* 3d the arms of France and England quarterly, with a border compone, *argent* and *azure*.

CREST; on a wreath, a ſwan proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide an unicorn *argent*, his horns, mane, tufts and hoofs *or;* on the ſiniſter, a lion guardant, proper, his ducal crown and plain collar *or*.

MOTTO; *In utroque fidelis*.

OGILVIE Earl of FINLATER.

AS the origin of the noble and antient ſir-name of Ogilvie, is to be found under the title Airly, page 11th of this work, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family, from their immediate anceſtor, *viz.*

VIII. Sir **WALTER OGILVIE**, the eighth generation of that illuſtrious houſe, in a direct male-line, married Iſabel de Durward, heireſs of Lintrethan, by whom he had two ſons,

Sir *Walter* and ſir *John*.—Sir John ſucceeded to the eſtate of Lintrethan, and was anceſtor of the earls of Airly.—Sir Walter, deſigned of Auchleven, was the firſt of this family.

I. Sir **WALTER OGILVIE** of Auchleven, flouriſhed in the reigns of king James I. and II.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. II. p. 95.

In 1437, he married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir John Sinclair, lord of Deskford and Finlater, with whom he got both theſe baronies, which afterwards became the chief titles of his family; and, in conſequence of this marriage, he added the arms of Sinclair of Deskford to that of Ogilvie, *viz. argent*, a croſs engrailed *ſable*.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 302.

He then got two charters under the great ſeal, *Waltero Ogilvie de Deskford, militi*, of the lands and baronies of Deskford, Finlater, *&c.* the firſt dated in January, the other in Auguſt 1440.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king James II. a licence to fortify his caſtle of Finlater, with an embattled wall, and all other neceſſaries for a place of ſtrength, by a writ under the great ſeal, *anno* 1455.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Margaret Sinclair, he left iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. Sir *Walter Ogilvie* of Boyne, of whom the lord Banff, and William Ogilvie of Strathearn, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and others are deſcended. *Vide* title Banff, page 67th of this work.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Nicolaus Dun of Rathey, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal to them, *anno* 1487.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir **JAMES**, who was promiſcuouſly deſigned of Finlater and Deskford, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James III.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Ogilvie de Finlater, militi*, of the lands of Blareſhanach, *&c. anno* 1473.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards charters, *Jacobo Ogilvie de Deskford, militi*, of ſeveral other lands and baronies, a fiſhing on the water of Ythan, *&c. inter* 1474 *et* 1478.

Ibidem.

He acquired the conſtabulary of Cullen, by a diſpoſition from John Hay, upon which he got a charter from king James III. dated *anno* 1481.

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Robert Innes of that ilk, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters.

Martin's collections, and Crawfurd's peerage.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *Gilbert Ogilvie* of Glaſhaugh.
3. *Alexander*, who was killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.
4. *George*, who was bred to the church.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Abercrombie of Birkenbog.

2. *Marian*, married to Patrick Gordon of Haddo, anceſtor of the earl of Aberdeen.

3. *Catharine*, married to William Crawfurd of Federat, in the ſhire of Aberdeen.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to John Grant of Freughie.

5. *Mary*, married to Alexander Urquhart, ſheriff of Cromarty.

He died before the year 1490, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir **JAMES OGILVIE** of Deskford, knight, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Kethmore, *&c. anno* 1490.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo two charters of the lands of Darthalzie, Langmuir, and ſeveral others, with the fiſhing of Rathey on the water of Deveron, in Banff-ſhire, *anno* 1494 and 1497.

Ibidem.

He married lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

Martin and Crawfurd.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *John*.
4. *Patrick*.
5. *George*.

The above four ſons are all mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

His 1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to ſir James Dunbar of Weſtfield.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. ———, married, 1ſt, to the laird of MacIntoſh;

Contract penes comitem de Finrater.

MacIntoſh; 2dly, to ——— Monro of Foulis; and, 3dly, to a ſon of the lord Lovat, and had children to them all.

He died *anno* 1510, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **Alexander Ogilvie**, promicuouſly deſigned of that ilk, Deskford, and Finlater.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro de Deskford*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1511.

He got alſo a charter, whereby the lands and baronies of Finlater, Deskford, Kethmore, Glenfudich, Auchindoun, and many others too numerous to be here inſerted, with the fiſhings on Deveron and Ythan, conſtabulary of Cullen, *&c*, in the ſhires of Banff and Aberdeen, and the lands of Ballhall, and others in the ſhire of Forfar, were all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Ogilvie, "To and in favours of the heirs-" male of his own body; which failing, to "James, John, Patrick, and George Ogilvies, "his brothers-german; which failing, to "Gilbert Ogilvie his uncle, *&c. &c.* which "all failing, to his own neareſt heirs-male "whatever, dated 22d May 1517."

Ibidem.

Ibid. ad ann. 1509.

He married, 1ſt, Janet Abernethy, daughter of Alexander lord Salton, by whom he had a ſon,

James Ogilvie of Cardell,—and a daughter,

Contract penes comitem de Finlater, ad ann. 1526.

Elizabeth, married to Alexander Irvine of Drum, Eſq;.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Gordon, ſiſter of the earl of Huntly, which appears by two charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Ogilvie de eodem, et Elizabethæ Gordon ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the lands of Seafield, Finlater, Deskford, *&c.* dated *anno* 1541 and 1545.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had only one daughter,

Margaret Ogilvie, married to John Gordon, third ſon of Alexander earl of Huntly, upon whom, by evil counſel, and the inſtigation of his wife, he was prevailed upon to ſettle his whole eſtates of Deskford, Finlater, *&c.* in prejudice of his ſon James of Cardell, the ſaid John Gordon being obliged to carry the name and arms of Ogilvie. The ſubſtitution runs thus: "To himſelf and Elizabeth "Gordon his ſpouſe, in liferent, and in fee to "the ſaid John Gordon, and the heirs-male "of his body; which failing, to James and "Adam Gordons, his brothers; then to Walter Ogilvie of Boyne; then to Walter of "Dunlugas; then to lord Ogilvie, *&c. anno* "1546."

Ibidem.

John Gordon having been engaged at the battle of Corrichie, where his father was killed, *anno* 1562, was beheaded at Aberdeen, and forfeited; the eſtates of Deskford, *&c.* were thereupon claimed by the Gordons, in virtue of the deed of ſettlement of Alexander abovementioned; but queen Mary, out of her great goodneſs and love to juſtice, reſtored the whole eſtate to James Ogilvie of Cardell, the rightful owner, and confirmed it to him by a charter under the great ſeal, as will be ſhown hereafter.

V. **James Ogilvie** of Cardell, though deprived as above of the family eſtate, in his father's lifetime, got the baronies of Broadlands, *&c.* in Inverneſs-ſhire; upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, "to James "Ogilvie, ſon and apparent heir of Alexander "Ogilvie of that ilk, and Janet Gordon his "ſpouſe, dated 16th February 1534."

Ibidem.

Upon the death of John Gordon, as above mentioned, this James of Cardell, who then ſerved queen Mary as ſteward of her houſhold, came over from France to recover the eſtate, which belonged to him by birthright, but was now claimed by the Gordons, as before mentioned. At this time there appears to have been a ſubmiſſion to queen Mary of Lorrain, then regent, who pronounced a decreet-arbitral betwixt the parties. This decreet-arbitral is not now to be found; but it is mentioned in the ſecond decreet-arbitral which reſtored the eſtate to the right owner. This firſt decreet-arbitral, it would appear, was unfavourable for James of Cardell, who, upon queen Mary's coming over from France, raiſed a reduction thereof in the courts of law. Theſe proceedings cauſed great animoſities betwixt the families of Gordon and Ogilvie, in which the friends of both were moſtly embarked. To this was owing the ſcuffle that happened in the ſtreets of Edinburgh betwixt John Gordon and the above James, who is there deſigned lord Ogilvie of Airly, mentioned in Robertſon's hiſtory, vol. I. page 245.

When queen Mary made her progreſs into the north country, ſhe was attended by James of Cardell, who was extremely active and inſtrumental in bringing the MacIntoſhes, and others of his friends, as well as the Ogilvies from Angus, to her aſſiſtance.

On the 8th February 1563, queen Mary, out of her regard to James of Cardell, granted him a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and baronies of Deskford, Finlater, *&c.* "to James Ogilvie of Cardell, ſon and heir "of Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk, *&c.*"

Ibidem.

Notwithſtanding this charter, it ſeems the Gordons ſtill claimed part of the Ogilvies lands; but at laſt all differences between the families were ended by a ſubmiſſion to the following perſons, arbiters, *viz.* James earl of

Bothwell, and ſir John Ballenden, juſtice-clerk, on the part of the earl of Huntly, James and Adam Gordons, his brothers, and William Maitlend, younger of Leithington, and Mr. John Spence, his majeſty's advocate, for James Ogilvie, the queen being overs-woman; and by their decreet-arbitral, which is dated 23d March 1566, the lands and barony of Deſkford, *&c.* as contained in the above charter, were affirmed to the ſaid James Ogilvie, and the lands of Auchindoun and Kethmore, to the ſaid Adam Gordon.

Decreet-arbitral penes comitem de Finlater.

The lands and ſuperiorities in Strathearn and Strathnaven, and the other lands in the ſhires of Nairn and Inverneſs, had been ſeized by the Gordons, at the ſame time that they took poſſeſſion of the reſt of the eſtate of this family. Theſe lands and ſuperiorities came ſoon thereafter into the hands of the regent, earl of Murray, and have been poſſeſſed by that family ever ſince; but there is no diſtinct, or at leaſt certain, account of the cauſe of the regent's getting poſſeſſion of them.

He was one of thoſe Scotch barons who entered into an aſſociation to ſtand by and ſupport the queen with their lives and fortunes, *anno* 1568.

M. S. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of ſir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, without iſſue; he married, 2dly, dame Marian Livingſton, of the family of Linlithgow, one of the ladies who attended queen Mary to France; and it is of her the family was continued. Amongſt the family papers is a charter, 13th of February 1558, of the lands of Findochty, granted to him and her by Mr. George Hay, rector of Rathven, and a charter of confirmation thereof by Francis and Mary, 20th June 1559.

Chart. penes comitem de Finlater.

By the ſaid dame Marian Livingſton, his ſecond wife, he had a ſon,

VI. **Alexander**, who married Barbara Ogilvie, daughter of ſir William Ogilvie of Boyne. He got from his father ſeveral lands in Inverneſs-ſhire, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, "to Alexander Ogilvie, ſon and apparent heir of James Ogilvie of Cardell, and Barbara Ogilvie his ſpouſe, dated 19th September 1557."

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before his father, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Barbara, a ſon,

VII. Sir **Walter Ogilvie** of Finlater and Deſkford, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and got a charter under the great ſeal, "to Walter Ogilvie, grandſon and apparent heir of James Ogilvie of that ilk, of the lands of Finlater, Deſkford, *&c.* reſerving the liferent to the ſaid James; and failing heirs-male of Walter's body, to Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne; then to George Ogilvie of Dunlugas; then to the heirs whatever of the ſaid James of that ilk, dated 8th May 1567."

Ibidem.

He being a man of parts and learning, was highly eſteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, *anno* 1590; after which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Waltero Ogilvie de Finlater, militi*, of the lands and barony of Kethmore, Auchindoun, *&c.* 26th July 1594.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter, to him and Mary Douglas his ſpouſe, *terrarum dominicalium de Pitmedden, &c.* dated 1ſt Auguſt 1595.

Ibidem.

He got likeways charters of the lands and baronies of Finlater, Greenhills, Scotſtoun, *&c. &c.* 6th July 1615.

Ibidem.

And being poſſeſt of an opulent fortune, and in great favour with his majeſty, he was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ogilvie of Deſkford, 4th October 1616.

Sir George MacKenzie's baronage, &c.

He married, 1ſt, Agnes, daughter of Robert lord Elphingſton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Chriſtian, married to ſir John Forbes of Pitſligo.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt to James Douglas earl of Buchan; 2dly, to Andrew eighth lord Gray.

Contr. penes comitem de Finlater.

2. *Mary*, married to ſir John Grant of that ilk.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. **James**, ſecond lord Deſkford, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, *Jacobo magiſtro de Deſkford*, of ſeveral lands in Banffſhire, 20th July 1623.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was afterwards created earl of Finlater by king Charles I. 20th February 1638, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body.

Diploma ib. hæred. maſc. ex corp. ſuo.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti de Finlater*, of a great many lands and baronies, *anno* 1641.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He appears to have been deeply engaged on the parliament's ſide, and was by them made a privy councillor for life, and one of the committee for ſtating the debts of the nation, in November 1641.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

He got a ratification of the bailiary of Strathiſlay, and was appointed one of the committee of the North for proſecuting the malignants, *anno* 1644; one of the committee of eſtates, *anno* 1645, and one of the commiſſioners for ſelling malignants lands, *anno* 1646.

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Leſly, daughter of Andrew earl of Rothes, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards counteſs of Finlater, who married ſir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, of whom more hereafter.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

The earl having no male-iſſue, obtained a new patent from king Charles I. conferring the honours of Finlater, after his death, upon his daughter lady Elizabeth, and her ſaid huſband ſir Patrick of Inchmartin, to them and the heirs-male of their bodies, *&c.* and they ſucceeded accordingly.

Crawfurd's peerage.

This ſir Patrick being one of the oldeſt cadets of the family of Ogilvie, we ſhall here briefly deduce his deſcent from his immediate anceſtor,

Sir Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. was the ſixth generation from the firſt of the family of Ogilvie, in a direct male line, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter* of Auchterhouſe, his ſucceſſor.
2. *Patrick.*

I. This Patrick, anceſtor of the family of Inchmartin, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. Sir Walter Ogilvie, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir John Glen knight, by Iſabel his wife, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Alan Erſkine of Inchmartin, whoſe anceſtor got theſe lands, by marrying the daughter and heireſs of ſir Patrick Inchmartin of that ilk, ſecretary to king Robert Bruce, and afterwards killed at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332. He got with her the lands and barony of Inchmartin, which afterwards became the chief title of his family, and by her left iſſue a ſon,

Chart. penes com. de Finlater, and lives of the officers of ſtate, page 246.

III. Sir Andrew Ogilvie of Inchmartin, who was knighted by king James II. *anno* 1442, and, by Marjory his wife, (of what family we know not) left iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Wemyſs.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

IV. Sir David, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king James III. *domino Davidi Ogilvie, &c.* of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, in the ſhire of Perth, *anno* 1468.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Marian Hay, daughter of —— by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

1. *Alexander*, who died before his father, without iſſue.
2. *James*, who became his father's heir.

His daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to Patrick, fourth lord Gray, without iſſue.

Contract pen. dom. Gray, ad ann. 1503.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. James, who got a charter from king James IV. *terrarum baroniæ de Inchmartin, &c. anno* 1512.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married Iſabel, a daughter of lord Oliphant, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Balgillo, and many others, *anno* 1538.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter from queen Mary, *terrarum dominicalium de Drimmy, &c. anno* 1548.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Marian Stewart, daughter of Thomas lord Innermeath, by whom he had a ſon,

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, page 170.

William, his heir apparent.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Patrick, fourth lord Gray, by whom he had two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1541.

1. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Hay of Megginch, anceſtor of the earl of Kinnoul.
2. *Janet*, married to John Kinnaird of that ilk.

Ibidem.

VII. William, only ſon and apparent heir of ſir Patrick of Inchmartin, married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture, anceſtor of lord Kinnaird, and died before his father, *anno* 1558, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Elizabeth Kinnaird, a ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

VIII. Sir Patrick, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, *domino Patricio Ogilvie, &c.* of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, and others, *anno* 1593.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir George Haliburton of Pitcur, by whom he had two ſons.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *William*, who having been witneſs to the ſlaughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture, got a remiſſion under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Ogilvie, filio legitimo Patricii Ogilvie de Inchmartin, &c.* dated 8th December 1594.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir Patrick, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James VI. *Patricio, juniori de Inchmartin, et Annæ Campbell ſuæ ſponſæ, baroniæ de Inchmartin, &c.* dated 8th January 1611.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1624, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Anne, daughter of ſir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchie, anceſtor of the earl of Breadalbane, a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. Sir PATRICK OGILVIE, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Inchmartin, and ſeveral others, in Perthſhire, dated 1ſt July 1624.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 247.

He married lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, eldeſt daughter of James firſt earl of Finlater, who, with the approbation of the crown, ſucceeded to the honours, as before obſerved, and was the ſecond earl of Finlater.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He was a man of great honour and merit, a ſteady loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family. He was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, and fined in fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

He died *anno* 1658, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Elizabeth, counteſs of Finlater, a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XI. JAMES, third earl of Finlater, who married, 1ſt, lady Anne Montgomery, only daughter of Hugh, ſeventh earl of Eglington, by lady Anne, daughter of James ſecond marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Walter*, lord Deskford, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. *James*, his heir.
3. Colonel *Patrick Ogilvie* of Lonmay, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffen, and had iſſue.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to George Allardice of that ilk, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary, daughter of William ſecond duke of Hamilton, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1711, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. JAMES, fourth earl of Finlater, born *anno* 1664, a man of extraordinary parts, rare accompliſhments, and great knowledge of the laws.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 247.

Immediately after his return from his travels, he entered advocate with great applauſe, *anno* 1685, and was choſen member to the convention of eſtates for the burgh of Cullen, *anno* 1689, where he made a remarkable ſpeech in favours of king James VII. and was one of the five members that diſſented from the act for forfeiting him; but after the government was ſettled under king William, he went into all the meaſures of the court, and ſoon became a favourite of his majeſty; and being an eminent lawyer, was made ſollicitor for the crown, ſheriff of Banff, and knighted *anno* 1693.

In the beginning of 1695, he was appointed ſecretary of ſtate, in conjunction with the earl of Tullibardine, afterwards duke of Athole, who having reſigned, he acted as ſole ſecretary until lord Carmichael was joined with him.

Charta penes comitem de Finlater.

In the year 1698, he was appointed preſident of the parliament, (the earl of Marchmont chancellor, being then commiſſioner) and he was at the ſame time created viſcount Seafield.

In 1700, he was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, and was thrice preferred to the ſame high dignity afterwards, *viz.* in 1703, 1724, and 1727.

In 1701, he was created earl of Seafield.

He continued ſecretary of ſtate all king William's reign; and upon queen Anne's acceſſion, that office was continued to him until November 1702, when he was made chancellor.

In 1703, he was made a knight of the thiſtle; and in 1704, he was again made ſecretary of ſtate, in conjunction with the duke of Roxburgh, and at the ſame time he preſided in parliament.

In the ſame year 1704, he was again appointed chancellor: in which office he continued till the union was compleated, having been firſt commiſſioner for Scotland at the treaty of union, and preſided in the Scotch parliament that ratified it.

Ibidem.

In 1708, he was appointed chief baron of the court of exchequer in Scotland, with a ſalary of 3000 *l. per annum.*

After the union took place, he was appointed one of the privy council in England, and was continued to be one of that number all his life. He was choſen one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt Britiſh parliament, and was re-elected to the ſecond, third, ſixth, and ſeventh.

In 1713, he was again appointed chancellor, and keeper of the great ſeal in Scotland; and during all the periods in which he enjoyed the office of chancellor, he preſided in the court of ſeſſion. In which learned court, he remarkably diſplayed his eloquence, and great abilities in the law, and a peculiar talent of diſpatch in buſineſs, and ſhortening law ſuits.

The family eſtate having been reduced by cautionry, and other incidents, ſo low as to be almoſt bankrupt, he paid all his father's debts without compoſition; and though he lived always in a manner ſuitable to his high ſtations, yet by a prudent œconomy, he greatly increaſed his family eſtate.

This earl of Finlater and Seafield married Anne, daughter of ſir William Dunbar of Durn, baronet, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, now earl of Finlater.

2. Mr. *George Ogilvie*, who being bred to the law, acquired great knowledge in that profeſſion, and entered advocate, but died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Charles earl of Lauderdale, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to Hugh Forbes, Eſq; ſon and heir apparent of ſir William Forbes of Craigyvar, baronet, of the county of Aberdeen; ſhe married, 2dly, William Duff of Braco, Eſq; now earl Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, to whom ſhe had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1730, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. James, fifth earl of Finlater and Seafield. In the year 1734, he was choſen one of the ſixteen peers, and made one of the lords of police.

In the year 1737, he was promoted to be vice-admiral of Scotland; in which office he has continued ever ſince.

He was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to all the ſucceſſive parliaments until the 1761, when, by reaſon of his age, he choſe to retire from public buſineſs; but becauſe of the zeal he had ſhown upon every occaſion for the ſervice of the preſent royal family, and the preſervation of the conſtitution, his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to continue him in the office of vice-admiral.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had a ſon,

James, lord Deskford,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Ludovick Grant of that ilk, baronet, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Hopeton, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Sophia Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton, by whom he hath no iſſue.

James lord Deskford, ſon and apparent heir of James fifth earl of Finlater, was appointed one of the truſtees for improving manufactures, fiſheries, *&c.* and for managing the annexed forfeited eſtates.

He married lady Mary Murray, daughter of John duke of Athole, by whom he hath iſſue two ſons.

1. *James*, maſter of Deskford, *&c.*

2. *John Ogilvie*, Eſq;.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *argent*, a lion paſſant guardant *gules*, crowned with an imperial crown proper; 2d and 3d *argent*, a croſs ingrailed *ſable*.

Crest; on a wreath, a lion rampant *gules*, holding between his paws a plum-rule erect proper.

Supporters; two lions guardant *gules*.

Motto; *Tout jour*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Cullen and Deskford in Banff-ſhire, and St. James's place, London.

* * *

FORBES Lord Forbes.

That this noble and ancient family hath flouriſhed in Scotland above five hundred years, appears both from our hiſtories and records, though ſome traditional accounts deduce their origin and deſcent much higher.

Mr. Martin of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, ſays, that one Solvathius Forbes, married Moravilla, daughter of king Gregory the great, about the year 870, and that all the Forbes's in Scotland are deſcended of him. Martin's gen. collect. v. II. p. 17.

Other hiſtorians ſay, that one Achonacher, a man of rank, who came from Ireland, having killed a monſtrous wild boar, took the name of For-bear, which was afterwards turned to Forbeas; that he was anceſtor of the Forbes's, and that they took the boar's head for their armorial bearing, in memory of their having killed the boar.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 327.

Cambden ſays, that one of the name of Bois, in king John Baliol's time, after killing a mighty wild boar, was called For-bois, which afterwards was turned to Forbes; but this muſt be a miſtake, (at leaſt as to the æra,) for there were Forbes's in Scotland long before that time.

Cambd. fol. edit. p. 712.

It is alledged by others, with more probability, that Forbes is a local ſirname, and was firſt taken up by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Forbes, ſoon after the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, about which time ſeveral men of rank in Scotland aſſumed their ſirnames from the lands they poſſeſſed, and were progenitors of ſome of the moſt conſiderable families in the kingdom.

We ſhall therefore paſs over the traditional accounts, and deduce the deſcent of this noble family, by authentic documents, from the firſt of them we find upon record, *viz.*

I. JOHN de FORBES, a man of rank and figure, who flouriſhed in the reign of king William the Lion. He poſſeſſed the lands and barony of Forbes, and was father of,

II. FERGUS de FORBES, who got a charter from Alexander earl of Buchan, *Ferguſio, filio Johannis de Forbes, totum et integrum tenementum de Forbes, cum pertinent. jacent. in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c.* to which charter William Cummin, the earl of Buchan's brother, and John Cummin, his eldeſt ſon, *&c.* are witneſſes, about the year 1236; and of this Fergus all the Forbes's in Scotland are deſcended.

Chart. penes dom. Forbes, and book of orig. charters, penes M'Farlane, vol. I. p. 158.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. ALEXANDER FORBES, who was a man of great magnanimity and courage, and a true lover of his country. He was captain and governour of the caſtle of Urquhart, which he gallantly defended againſt king Edward I. of England, to the very laſt extremity, and on no terms could be prevailed on to ſurrender. In the end the caſtle was taken by ſtorm, and the whole garriſon, with himſelf and all his ſons, were put to the ſword, *anno* 1303; but happily his lady being with child was delivered of a ſon, who ſucceeded him, and carried on the line of this family.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 516.

This ſon, who was alſo named

IV. ALEXANDER FORBES, when a young man, joined king Robert Bruce, performed many brave actions in his ſervice, and never deſerted his intereſt; for which, and in regard of the great ſufferings of his family, and his own eminent loyalty, he obtained a grant of ſeveral other lands from that great monarch, to him and his heirs for ever.

Lumiſden's M. S. hiſt. of the family of Forbes, Scots compend. and chart. penes dom. Forbes.

He was no leſs faithful to king David Bruce, and adhered firmly to his intereſt, till he loſt his life in his ſervice at the fatal battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332.

Ibidem and Crawfurd's peerage.

He was alſo ſucceeded by a poſthumous ſon,

V. Sir JOHN FORBES of that ilk, who made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and acquired from Thomas earl of Marr ſeveral lands in Aberdeen-ſhire, which he got confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal of king Robert II. *anno* 1373.

Ibidem, and chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained likeways a grant of the lands of Findroſſie, by a charter *Johanni de Forbes domino ejuſdem, et Margaretæ ſponſæ ſuæ*, dated 19th July 1378.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane, p. 145.

In the fifth year of king Robert III. he was conſtituted juſticiar of Aberdeen-ſhire, and coroner of that county.

He is witneſs in a charter of Iſabel counteſs of Marr, of the lands of Bonjedworth to Thomas Douglas, in which he is deſigned *Johannes Forbes de eodem, miles*, dated *anno* 1404.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

By the ſaid Margaret, (but of what family we know not,) he left iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Sir *William Forbes*, knight, anceſtor of lord Pitſligo. *Vide* title Pitſligo.
3. Sir *John Forbes*, thane of Formartin, anceſtor of the Forbes's of Tolquhon, Foveran, Waterton, Culloden, and many others.
4. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Forbes's of Brux, and of ſeveral other families. *Vide* vol. II. of this work.

Lumiſden's M. S. and chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1405, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir ALEXANDER, afterwards lord Forbes, who got an aſſignation to certain lands from William de Camera, *dominus de Findowne, Alexandro domino Forbes, &c.* dated *anno* 1419.

Chart. penes dom. Forbes, and book of originalcharters, penes MacFarlane, v. I. p. 164.

He was a great patriot, of an undaunted ſpirit, and was one of thoſe Scotch heroes that went to France as volunteers to oppoſe the Engliſh under king Henry V. who carried king James I. then their priſoner, along with them, in hopes of making the Scots deſert their old allies, and come over to them; but without ſucceſs. Lord Forbes carried with him, in his own retinue, forty launces and one hundred horſe, which ſufficiently ſhews the grandeur of this family at that time; and it was chiefly owing to his valour, lord Gordon's, and ſome others, that the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the Engliſh at Bauge in Anjou, *anno* 1421.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 256.

He returned to Scotland immediately after that battle, and obtained a ſafe conduct to wait upon the king in England, and is then deſigned *dominus de Forbes*, in the end of that year 1421.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 153.

He obtained a grant from John earl of Buchan, to him and Elizabeth Douglas his ſpouſe, and their heirs, of the lands of Meigle, Fintray, Blacktown, Balcroſs, *&c. anno* 1423.

Chart penes dom. Forbes.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Forbes, from Murdoch duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, *Alexandro domino Forbes et Elizabethæ Douglas ſponſæ ſuæ, conſanguineæ noſtræ* (*gubernatoris*) *cariſſimæ, &c.* dated *anno* 1424.

Ibidem.

All which was confirmed by a charter, under the great ſeal, of king James I. *domino Alexandro Forbes militi, domino de Forbes, et Elizabethæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* dated 6th October 1429.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained a bond of man-rent from ſir Alexander Ogſton, lord of that ilk, who obliged himſelf to attend him with three horſemen againſt all mortals, the king's majeſty only excepted, dated 20th May 1426.

Penes dom. de Forbes.

He entered into an indenture with Robert lord Lyle of Duchale, who gives to Alexander lord Forbes his part of the lands of Strathdee, Kindrocht, *&c.* with all their pertinents, to be holden of the ſaid Robert in blanch farm, as ſoon as Robert ſhall recover poſſeſſion of half the lands of Mar, *&c.* And in like manner the ſaid Alexander gives to the ſaid Robert his lands of Clunie and Whitefield, lying in Strathern and Angus, to be holden of the earl of Angus, *&c.* dated *anno* 1444.

Ibidem, and book of charters, p. 172.

This ſir Alexander was certainly created lord Forbes long before this æra, though we cannot fix the preciſe time; for he was ſo deſigned in Rymer *anno* 1421, in the above charter of Murdoch duke of Albany, *anno* 1424; alſo in his ſon's proteſt in 1445, hereafter mentioned. There is likeways in the regiſter of the ſheriff-court-books of Aberdeen, a precept by king James II. to his well-beloved couſin Alexander lord Forbes, of all arrearages and reſts of his laſt accompts in the ſhire of Aberdeen, *&c.* dated 12th July 1447.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawiers library. Edinr.

He married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. and obtained an obligation from William earl of Angus, her brother, *nobili viro Alexandro de Forbes militi, domino ejuſd. et Elizabethæ ſponſæ ſuæ, ſorori et hæredi dicti comitis, &c.* dated *anno* 1423.

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas, and book of charters, p. 167.

He got alſo a charter from king James I. to him and Elizabeth his wife, of the barony of Forbes, Logie, Muchil, and many others, all erected into one barony, *&c.* dated 6th October 1430.

Haddington's coll. p. 146.

By her he had iſſue two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. Mr. *John Forbes*, provoſt of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh.

1ſt daughter, *Annabella*, married to ſir Andrew Gray of Foulis, anceſtor of lord Gray.

2. *Margaret*, married to —— of Fyvie.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to —— Irvine of Drum.

He died anno 1448, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. JAMES, ſecond lord Forbes, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned maſter of Forbes, the common appellation of a lord of parliament's eldeſt ſon: This is inſtructed by a proteſt taken by him in parliament, *viz. Jacobus magiſter de Forbes, filius et hæres Alexandri domini Forbes, proteſtatus eſt, quod ſi decretum contra Jacobum comitem Anguſiæ contigerit eſſe promulgatum, quod illud nullum ſibi generaret præjudicium ex ſucceſſione prædicto comiti Anguſiæ, &c. Teſtibus* (to the notar's inſtrument) *nobilibus et potentibus dominis, Henrico domino de Dalkeith, Willielmo domino de Somerville, Andrea domino Gray, Patricio domino Glammis, &c.* dated *anno* 1445.

Inſtrument penes dom. Forbes; and book of charters, p. 170.

This agrees with the earl of Angus's bond and tailzie of his eſtate, failing heirs of his own body, to James maſter of Forbes, ſon and heir of Alexander lord Forbes, by his ſiſter Elizabeth Douglas, *&c.*

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

This lord obtained from king James II. a licence, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Jacobo domino Forbes, ad conſtruendum turrem ſeu fortalitium dictum Drumynor vulgariter nuncupat. Forbes in dominio de Forbes infra vicecomitatum de Aberdeen, &c.* dated 14th May 1456.

Penes dom. Forbes, and book of charters, p. 169.

He married lady Egidia Keith, daughter of William firſt earl Mariſhal, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, maſter of Forbes.

2. *Duncan*, anceſtor of the Forbes's of Corſindae, Monimusk, Kilmuck, Leſly, *&c.*

3. *Patrick*, anceſtor of the Forbes's of Corſe, Craigyvar, *&c.* in Scotland, and of the earls of Granard in Ireland.

His daughter, *Giles*, was married to Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhon.

He died about the year 1470, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Charta penes dom. Forbes.

VIII. WILLIAM, third lord Forbes, who married lady Chriſtian Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander.*
2. *Arthur.*
3. *John.*

The above three ſons were all ſucceſſively lords Forbes.

His daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to William lord Ruthven.

He died ſoon after his father, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Forbes, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Forbes, to him and Elizabeth his wife, dated 9th July 1477.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 494.

He was a man of great honour and loyalty, and a true patriot: he took up arms, and raiſed all his vaſſals and friends, to revenge the murder of king James III. and was joined by the earls Mariſhal and Huntly, who were no leſs zealous than himſelf: but their meaſures were all diſconcerted by the defeat of the earl of Lennox at Tillymoſs, who had raiſed two thouſand men on the ſame account, *anno* 1488.

He afterwards ſubmitted to king James IV. and was received into favour.

He married lady Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Thomas earl of Arran; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. ARTHUR, fifth lord Forbes, who married Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John lord Glammis; but dying alſo without iſſue, before 1505, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Ibidem.

IX. JOHN, ſixth lord Forbes, who got a charter from king James IV. *Johanni domino Forbes, terrarum de Meigle, Fintray, Blackſtown, Belcroſs, &c. quæ fuerunt Alexandri Forbes militis, proavi dicti Johannis, &c.* dated 1ſt December 1505.

Alſo a charter allowing him to build a caſtle upon the hill of Kynedward, dated 6th April 1509.

Ibidem.

And a charter of the lands and barony of Fudes, *in vicecomitatu de Aberdain*, to him and Chriſtian Lundin his ſpouſe, dated 6th February 1510.

Ibidem.

He got charters from king James V. of many other lands, too numerous to be here inſerted, *inter* 1520 *et* 1535.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 182.

He married, 1ſt, lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had a ſon,

James, who died young, ——— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to — Grant of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir John Lundy of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Andrew Fraſer of Muchil, anceſtor of lord Fraſer.
2. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Gilbert Keith of Troup; and, 2dly, to Alexander Innes of that ilk.
3. *Marjory*, married to Gilbert Forbes of Brux.
4. *Chriſtian*, married to William lord Ruthven.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1527.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth Barlow, widow of Alexander lord Elphington, by whom he had a ſon,

Arthur, deſigned of Putachie, —— and a daughter,

Janet, married, 1ſt, to John earl of Athole; 2dly, to Alexander Hay of Dalgity; and, 3dly, to William Leſlie of Balquhain.

He died *anno* 1547, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

X. WILLIAM, ſeventh lord Forbes, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo magiſtro de Forbes, terrarum baroniæ de Fudes*, dated *anno* 1539.

And a charter, *terrarum baroniæ de Forbes, Awford, &c.* dated *anno* 1545.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of ſeveral other lands, *inter* 1578 *et* 1584.

Ibidem.

He was in great favour with king James V. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, when but a young man.

Lumiſden's M. S. hiſtory of the family of Forbes, & chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of ſir William Keith of Innerugy, by whom he had ſix ſons, and eight daughters.

1. *John*, maſter of Forbes.
2. *William Forbes* of Foderhouſe.
3. *James Forbes* of Lethinty.
4. *Robert Forbes*, prior of Monimuſk.
5. *Arthur Forbes* of Logie.
6. *Abraham Forbes* of Blackſtown.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to James lord Ogilvie of Airly.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Henry lord Sinclair.

3. *Chriſtian*, married to George Johnſton of Caskieben.

4. *Iſabel*, married to John Gordon of Pitlurg.

5. *Catharine*, married to ——— Barclay of Gartly, *in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen.*

6. *Margaret*, married to George Sinclair of May, ſon of George earl of Caithneſs.

7. *Barbara*, married to Alexander Allardice of that ilk.

8. *Anne*, married to ſir John Seton of Barns.

He died *anno* 1593, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. **John**, eighth lord Forbes, who got from king James VI. a charter of the lands and barony of Forbes, &c. *Johanni domino Forbes, &c.* dated *anno* 1598.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had a ſon,

John, who entered into holy orders abroad, and died without iſſue, —— and two daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to William Cummin of Earnſide.

2. *Margaret*, married to George Sinclair of Dunbeath.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of James Seton of Touch, by whom he had a ſon,

Arthur, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Catharine, married to —— Gordon of Rothemay.

Ibidem.

Lumiſden's M. S. hiſt. of the family of Forbes.

XII. **Arthur**, ninth lord Forbes, ſucceeded his father, and married Jean, daughter of Alexander lord Elphingſton, by whom he had five ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Colonel *John Forbes*.
3. Colonel *William Forbes*.
4. Captain *Arthur*;
5. Captain *James*.

Theſe two laſt were killed in the German wars.

1ſt daughter, *Barbara*, married to George earl of Seaforth.

2. *Anne*, married to —— Forbes of Echt.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to —— Skeen of that ilk.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. **Alexander**, tenth lord Forbes, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James VI. *Alexandro magiſtro de Forbes, filio et hæredi apparenti Arthuri domini Forbes, terrarum baroniæ de Fintray, &c.* dated *anno* 1619.

His genius leading him to a military life, he went over to Germany, and ſerved under the great Guſtavus Adolphus, where he acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer, and arrived to the degree of a lieutenant-general.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war in Great-Britain, he returned to his native country, had a conſiderable command in the army that was ſent over to ſuppreſs the rebellion in Ireland.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was one of the colonels of foot in Aberdeen-ſhire, for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648; and, after the murder of the king, had the ſame office in that ſhire, for putting the kingdom in a poſture of defence, *anno* 1649.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of ſir John Forbes of Pitſligo, by whom he had a ſon,

William, maſter of Forbes, and ſeveral others who died young.

Lumiſden's hiſtory of the Forbes's, and peerage of Scotland.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Forbes of Rires, *in vicecom. de Fife*, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters that came to maturity, and eight others that died young.

1. Colonel *James Forbes*.
2. Captain *Arthur Forbes*.

1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to John Forbes of Balflug.

2. *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Hugh Roſe of Kilravock; and 2dly, to —— Kinnaird of Cowbine.

3. *Anne*, who died unmarried.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XIV. **William**, eleventh lord Forbes, who married Jean, daughter of —— Campbell of Calder, by whom he had iſſue, three ſons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Arthur Forbes* of Breda, without iſſue.
3. Mr. *Archibald Forbes* of Putachie.

1ſt daughter *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to William Sutherland of Roſecommon, ſon of James, ſecond lord Duffus; and 2dly, to ſir Robert Gordon of Gordonſton.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to —— Leith of Whitehaugh.

And dying in 1691, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **William**, twelfth lord Forbes, who, coming early into the revolution, was conſtituted one of the lords of the privy-council to king William, in May 1689; captain of a troop of horſe; and ſoon after colonel of a regiment of dragoons.

He was alſo one of the privy-council to queen Anne, and lieutenant colonel of the horſe guards, commanded by the duke of Argyle.

He married Anne, daughter of James Brodie of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*, who ſucceeded to the honours, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Mary*, married to John Ogilvie of Balbegno, Eſq;

He died, *anno* 1716, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. William, thirteenth lord Forbes, who married Miſs Dorothy Dale, daughter of William Dale, Eſq; of Covent-garden, Weſtminſter, by whom he had a ſon,

Francis, his heir,———and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, who died young.
2. *Jean*, married to captain James Dundaſs younger of Dundaſs.
3. *Elizabeth*, married to doctor John Gregory, profeſſor of medicine in king's college, Aberdeen.

He died *anno* 1730, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XVII. Francis, fourteenth lord Forbes, who died a minor, unmarried, *anno* 1734, and was ſucceeded by his uncle James beforementioned, to whom we now return.

XVI. James, fifteenth lord Forbes, ſecond ſon of William, the twelfth lord, married, 1ſt, Mary Forbes, ſiſter of Alexander, lord Pitſligo, widow of John Forbes of Monimusk, by whom he had a ſon,

James, now lord Forbes,——and three daughters.

1. *Sophia*, married to Charles Cummin of Kinninmount.
2. *Mary*, married to James Gordon of Cowbardie, Eſq;
3. *Anne*, married to Thomas Erskine of Pittodrie, Eſq;

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Gordon of Park, Bart. by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1761, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVII. James, ſixteenth lord Forbes, who married Catharine Innes, only daughter of ſir Robert Innes of Orton, Bart. by whom he has a daughter.

ARMS.

Azure, three boars heads couped *argent*, muzled *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, a ſtag's head erazed, proper.

Supporters; two greyhounds *argent*, each having a plain collar *gules*.

Motto; *Grace me guide*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Caſtle Forbes and Putachie, in Aberdeenſhire, *&c*.

ASHTON, Lord Ashton of Forfar.

As a full account of this noble and antient family is to be found in many Engliſh hiſtories, we ſhall here briefly deduce their deſcent, as contained in the Scots compendium, being all taken from Engliſh authors.

I. Ralph de Ashton, in the county of Stafford, flouriſhed in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. who ſucceeded to the crown of England, *anno* 1216.

He was father of

II. Roger de Ashton, who obtained from Roger de Maland, biſhop of Litchfield, the keeping of the game of Cankwood in Staffordſhire, *anno* 1260, which hath continued with his poſterity ever ſince.

Hiſt. of England, and Scots compend. p. 427.

He married Sibil, daughter of James de Launda, by whom he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Sir John de Ashton, who was knight of the ſhire for Stafford, the 7th of Edward III. *anno* 1327.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Roger de Ashton, who was alſo knight for Staffordſhire, the 23d of the ſame prince, *anno* 1350.

He was father of

V. John de Ashton, who was made ſheriff of Staffordſhire by king Edward III. about the 1370, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir Thomas Ashton, who ſerved in parliament as knight for Staffordſhire, the 10th of Henry IV. *anno* 1409, and was alſo made ſheriff of the county.

He married Elizabeth, ſiſter and heir to Reginald de Leigh, by whom he got a great eſtate, and by her had iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir Roger de Ashton, who was

returned knight for Staffordſhire, by the commiſſioners of the county, to ſerve in parliament the 12th of Henry VI. *anno* 1434.

He married Joyce, ſiſter and co-heireſs of Baldwin de Freville, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

VIII. Roger de Ashton, who married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Brereton in the county of Cheſter, by whom he had a ſon,

IX. John de Ashton, who ſucceeded him, and was ſheriff of the county of Stafford, in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Delves of Dodington, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,

X. Sir John de Ashton, who at the marriage of prince Arthur, eldeſt ſon of king Henry VII. was made knight of the bath.

This ſir John, in the 4th of Henry VIII. *anno* 1513, went in the expedition into Britanny, and aſſiſted that king at the ſiege of Terouin and Tournay, as alſo at the battle of Spurs that ſame year; and for his conduct and bravery was made a knight banneret in the open field.

He married Joan, daughter of ſir William Littleton, by which marriage he got the manor of Wanlip, *&c.* and by her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Edward*, his heir.
2. *William Aſhton*, Eſq;

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir Edward Ashton, who was ſeveral times ſheriff of the county of Stafford, and married Joan, daughter of Thomas Bowls, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Walter*, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to ſir William Chitwynd of Ingſtree, in the county of Stafford.
2. *Mary*, married to ſir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordſhire.
3. *Frances*, married to Robert Needham of Shenton, in Leiceſter-ſhire, anceſtor of viſcount Kilmurry.

He died *anno* 1568, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. Sir Walter Ashton, who was knighted by queen Elizabeth.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Leviſon.

He died *anno* 1589, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XIII. Sir Edward Ashton, who was alſo knighted and appointed ſheriff of Stafford-ſhire, an office that had been enjoyed by all his anceſtors, ſince the time of king Edward III.

He married Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Lucy knight, by whom he had a ſon,

XIV. Sir Walter Ashton, who ſucceeded him, and at the coronation of king James I. of England, was made a knight of the bath, *anno* 1603, and a baronet, 1611.

In 1622, he was ſent with the earl of Briſtol to the court of Madrid, to conclude a marriage treaty with Charles prince of Wales, and the eldeſt daughter of that crown; where, to ſupport the glory of his country, he ſpent the greateſt part of his own eſtate, tho' that marriage never took effect.

However, king Charles I. being ſenſible of his faithful ſervices, created him a peer of Scotland, by the title of lord Aſhton of Forfar, 8th November 1628, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis in perpetuum.*

Diploma in pub. regiſt.

He died *anno* 1639, having married *Gertrude*, daughter of ſir Ralph Sadler of Standon, in the county of Hartford, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XV. Walter, ſecond lord Aſhton of Forfar, who was a great loyaliſt, and truſty ſervant to king Charles I.

When Litchfield was beſieged by the parliament's forces, he was joined in commiſſion with ſir Thomas Tildeſly the governor. They ſent a letter to the king at Newcaſtle, with a ſafe hand, to which he returned the following anſwer:

> Newcaſtle, 6th June, 1646.
>
> My lord Aſhton and Tildeſly,
>
> "The greateſt of my misfortunes is, "that I cannot reward ſuch gallant and loyal "ſubjects as you are, as I ought or would. "For the preſent, (I deal freely with you,) "I can give you no relief; but I deſire you "to hold out till Oxford be ſurrendered, "which will be ranked among the good "ſervices done by you to
>
> "Your aſſured friend,
>
> "Charles R."

Oxford being ſurrendered ſoon thereafter, and no conditions obtained for them, lord Aſhton retired, and lived privately in the country till the reſtoration; after which he ſucceeded to the eſtate of Standon, beforementioned, and got a grant thereof from king Charles II. to him and his heirs, with a weekly mercat, and two ſeveral fairs in the year, at the town of Standon, without being accountable to the exchequer, *&c.*

He married lady Mary Weſton, daughter of Richard earl of Portland, lord treaſurer of England, by whom he had a ſon,

XVI. WALTER, third lord Aſhton of Forfar, who married Eleanor, daughter of ſir Walter Blunt, knight, by whom he had a ſon, *Walter*, his heir.

He died *anno* 1714, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVII. WALTER, fourth lord Aſhton of Forfar, who married lady Mary Howard, ſiſter to Thomas duke of Norfolk, by whom he had ſeveral children.

1. *James* his heir, *&c. &c.*

He had a daughter married to Robert Wield, Eſq;

He died *anno* 1746, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. JAMES, fifth lord Aſhton of Forfar, who married lady Barbara Talbot, eldeſt daughter of George earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had ſon.

He died *anno* 1755, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIX. WALTER, ſixth lord Aſhton of Forfar, *&c.*

ARMS.

Argent, a feſs; and in chief, three lozenges *ſable*.

CREST; on a wreath, a bull's head couped, of the laſt.

SUPPORTERS; two Roman knights compleatly armed, their faces, hands, and knees bare.

MOTTO; *Numini et patriæ aſto*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Standon in the county of Hartford, and at Tizhall in Staffordſhire.

DOUGLAS Earl of FORFAR.

ARCHIBALD earl of Angus, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William, firſt marquis of Douglas, married 1ſt lady Anne Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lennox, by whom he had a ſon,

James, afterwards marquis of Douglas.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Wemyſs, daughter of David earl of Wemyſs; and on 3d April, 1651, when king Charles II. was in Scotland, he was created earl of Ormond and Forfar, lord Bothwell and Hartſide, theſe honours being limited to his heirs-male by the ſaid lady Jean Wemyſs; and by her he had alſo a ſon,

II. ARCHIBALD, who, accordingly upon his father's death, ſucceeded to thoſe titles, *anno* 1655. But after the reſtoration, he got a new patent, confirming the titles of earl of Forfar, lord Windale and Hartſide, to him, and the heirs-male of his body, 2d Oct. 1661.

Dipl. in pub. archiv.

He came early into the revolution, was named a privy councillor to king William, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord privy ſeal.

He was alſo of the privy council to queen Anne, and was by her appointed one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, in which office he continued till the diſſolution of that court by the union.

He married Rabina, daughter of ſir William Lockhart of Lee, ambaſſador extraordinary from king Charles II. to the court of France. By the ſaid Rabina, he had a ſon, *Archibald*, his heir.

He died in 1712, and was ſucceeded by the ſaid

III. ARCHIBALD, ſecond earl of Forfar, who betaking himſelf to a military life, ſoon roſe to the degree of a lieutenant colonel, and was with the duke of Argyle at the battle of Sheriff-muir, *anno* 1715, where he received ſeveral wounds, of which he died a few days thereafter, without iſſue, whereby his honours became extinct.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, and 4th, *argent*, a man's heart crowned, proper; on a chief *azure*, three ſtars of the 1ſt. 2d, and 3d, four coats quarterly, 1ſt MacDoual, 2d Abernethy, 3d Wiſhart, 4th Stewart, as born by the Duke of Douglas.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide, a ſavage with a chain about his neck, pendant; to it a crowned heart, proper; on the ſiniſter, a buck collared with three mullets.

CREST; a phœnix in a flame.

MOTTO; *Extinctus orior*; and on the compartment, *Jamais arrier*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At Bothwel-caſtle in Lanerk-ſhire.

FORRESTER Lord FORRESTER.

THIS ſirname, which is of great antiquity, is taken from the office of foreſter, or keeper of the king's foreſts, their armorial bearings being hunting horns, *&c.*

There was an antient family of the ſirname of Forreſter in the Merſe, deſigned of Renton, which long ago ended in an heireſs, married to Ellim of Ellimford; which family again ended in another heireſs, married to the anceſtor of ſir John Home, now of Renton.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was

I. Sir ADAM FORRESTER, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David Bruce, from whom he got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Whitburn, in the conſtabulary of Linlithgow, to him and his heirs, *&c.* dated the 17th of Auguſt 1365.

Chart. in king David's book.

He got another charter from the ſame prince, upon the reſignation of William de Seton, *terrarum villæ de Nudriff*, (Niddery) in the ſaid conſtabulary, to him, and the heirs-male of his body, dated *anno* 1370.

Ibidem.

This ſir Adam has been poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, for he got from king Robert II. no leſs than ſix charters, under the great ſeal, of different lands and baronies; beſides, one of the lands and barony of Corſtorphine, which he acquired from ſir William More of Abercorn, *anno* 1377, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Chart. in archiv. Robert II.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts, was made lord privy-ſeal *anno* 1390, and was ſix or ſeven times employed to negotiate treaties with the Engliſh, betwixt the 1394 and 1404.

Rymer tom. VII. & VIII.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Dundas of Fingask, by whom he had two ſons.

Nisbet's append. p. 269.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Thomas*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Drylaw, upon ſir John's reſignation, *Thomæ Forreſter fratri ſuo, &c.* dated in 1406.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir Adam died in the end of the year 1405, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir JOHN, who got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the lands and barony of Uchtertyre, in the ſhire of Stirling, upon the reſignation of ſir John Drummond of Cargill, to and in favours of ſir John Forreſter of Corſtorphine, and Margaret his ſpouſe, dated 6th March 1407.

Ibidem.

He acquired from Henry Sinclair earl of Orkney, an annuity of twelve merks *per annum*, out of his lands and coal-works of Dyſart, until he is repaid of thirty nobles, which he lent the earl in his great neceſſity, *&c.* Upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, dated in December 1407.

Ibidem.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about the king's liberty, *anno* 1416, and again in 1423; he was alſo one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, 1424.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 341. tom. X. pages 266, 308, &c.

He was in great favour with king James I. who made him, firſt, maſter of his houſhold, then lord high chamberlain of Scotland, 1425.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 310.

He was afterwards employed in ſeveral negotiations with the Engliſh, and made many conſiderable donations to the religious.

Ibid. and Rymer.

By the above charter in 1407, it appears he married, 1ſt, Margaret; but of what family, or whether or not he had children by her we can give no account.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Sinclair, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Henry Forreſter* of Liberton, *&c.*

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to ſir Robert, then ſon and heir-apparent of Herbert lord Maxwell of Carlaverock.

Ibidem.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Lauder of Hatton, knight.

He died *anno* 1440, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir JOHN, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Forreſter, filio et hæredi apparenti domini Johannis Forreſter, camerarii Scotiæ, &c.* of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1425 *et* 1430.

Ibidem.

He married Marian Stewart lady Dalſwinton, widow of ſir John Stewart, knight, by whom he had two ſons.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal fam. p. 160.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.
2. *Matthew Forreſter*, who got a charter from king James III. of the lands of Barnton, *&c. anno* 1487.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. ARCHIBALD FORRESTER of Corſtorphin, who married Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Patrick lord Hailes, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

V. Sir ALEXANDER, who got a charter from king James III. *domino Alexandro Forreſter de Corſtorphine, militi*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, dated *anno* 1477.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters of many other lands, *inter* 1480 *et* 1500.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Duncan Forreſter of Gardyn, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. **VI. James**, who ſucceeded him, and got many charters from king James V. *Jacobo Forreſter de Corſtorphine, &c.*

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Lauder of Hatton, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *Henry*, who ſucceeded his brother.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in cancellaria. **VII. Sir James Forrester** of Corſtorphine, who dying without iſſue-male, *anno* 1587, his eſtate devolved upon his brother,

VII. Henry Forrester of Corſtorphine, who married Helen Preſton, a daughter of the family of Craigmillar, in Edinburghſhire, by whom he had a ſon,

VIII. George, who being a man of parts, honour, and probity, was in great favour with king Charles I. who created him a baronet, *anno* 1625, then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Forreſter of Corſtorphine, 22d July 1633, by patent to his heirs-general. Records of parliament.

He was alſo appointed high ſheriff of the ſhire of Edinburgh.

Chart. in pub. archiv. He got charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Forreſter de Corſtorphin*, of the lands and barony of Torwood-head, and many others, *inter* 1634 *et* 1640.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Livingſton of Kilſyth, by whom he had ſeveral daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to William lord Roſs.
2. *Jean*, married to James Baillie of Torwood-head, ſon of lieutenant-general William Baillie.
3. *Lilias*, married to William Baillie, another ſon of the ſaid lieutenant-general William, and who carried on the line of this family.

George, firſt lord Forreſter, having no iſſue, made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours in the king's hands, and got a new patent, to himſelf in liferent, and after his deceaſe, "To and in favours of his daughter "Jean, and her huſband, the ſaid James Baillie, and the heirs procreate betwixt them; "which failing, to the neareſt and lawful "heirs-male of the ſaid James whatever; "they carrying the name and arms of Forreſter; the ſaid James being deſigned maſter of Forreſter during George's life, *&c.*" This patent is dated 13th Auguſt 1650. Records of parliament.

George, firſt lord Forreſter, dying ſoon thereafter without male-iſſue, was accordingly ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law,

IX. James Baillie alias **Forrester**, ſecond lord, who, after the death of his firſt wiſe, the ſaid Jean, married, 2dly, lady Jean Ruthven, only daughter of Patrick earl of Forth and Brentford, but dying without iſſue by either, his eſtate and honours, according to the laſt mentioned patent, devolved upon his brother and heir-male,

IX. William, third lord Forreſter, who, by the ſaid Lilias, daughter of the firſt lord, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

X. William, fourth lord Forreſter, who married a daughter of ſir Andrew Birnie of Saline, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; and he dying *anno* 1705, by her left a ſon and heir,

XI. George, fifth lord Forreſter, who went into the army, ſignalized himſelf in the government's ſervice at Preſton in Lancaſhire, *anno* 1715, and was made colonel of the 4th troop of horſe guards.

He married Charlotte, daughter and coheireſs of Anthony Row, Eſq; in the county of Oxford, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *William*.

His daughter ———, married to Patrick Haldane of Bearcrofts, Eſq; advocate.

The other ———, married to ——— Stirling of Herbertſhire, Eſq;.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. George, ſixth lord Forreſter, who dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XII. William, ſeventh lord Forreſter, who was a chaplain in the royal navy, but dying unmarried, *anno* 1748, the title appears to be extinct.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *argent*, three buffalo's horns *ſable*, ſtringed *gules*, for the name of Forreſter; 2d and 3d *azure*, nine mullets *or*, for Baillie.

Crest; on a wreath, a talbot's head erazed *argent*.

Supporters; two talbots of the laſt.

Motto; *Spero*.

CHIEF SEATS

Were at Torwood in the ſhire of Stirling, and Corſtorphine within two miles of Edinburgh.

PATRICK RUTHVEN Earl of FORTH in Scotland, and BRENTFORD in England.

THE immediate anceſtor of this great man was,

I. **William**, ſecond ſon of William, created lord Ruthven, *anno* 1487.

He got from his father the lands of Bandean, in Perthſhire, upon which he got a charter from king James V. *anno* 1528.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo another charter, *Willielmo Ruthven et Agnetæ Crichton ſponſæ ſuæ*, dated 1536.

Ibidem

By the ſaid Agnes Crichton, he left iſſue a ſon,

II. **William Ruthven** of Bandean, who ſucceeded him. He was father of

III. **Patrick**, afterwards earl of Forth, who being of a military genius, went abroad when young to puſh his fortune in the German wars, and ſerved under that great general Guſtavus Adolphus; where, for his conduct and bravery, he roſe to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and gained to himſelf immortal honour: But hearing of the troubles in his own country, and being ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of the royal family, he returned home, and immediately joined the loyaliſts. The king being no ſtranger to his character, created him lord Ruthven of Ettrick, *anno* 1639, and made him governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, which he held out for the king, and abſolutely refuſed to ſurrender; for which he was forfeited by the parliament in June 1640; but by general Leſly's intereſt, his forfeiture was taken off in November 1641. He immediately repaired to the king in England, who made him general of his army, and created him earl of Forth, 27th March 1642, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

Minutes of parliament.

Ibidem.

Records of parliament.

At the battles of Edgehill, Brentford, and Newberry, he performed the part of a prudent and experienced general; and, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices, the king was pleaſed to create him a peer of England, by the title of earl of Brentford, *&c. anno* 1645.

He was again forfeited, and excepted from pardon by the parliament, and died in an advanced age, *anno* 1651, leaving iſſue only one daughter,

Guthry's memoirs.

IV. Lady **Jean Ruthven**, married to James lord Forreſter, who dying alſo without iſſue, all the titles became extinct.

ARMS.

Argent, three bars *gules*.

FRASER Lord FRASER.

THE immediate anceſtor of this branch of the noble and antient family of Fraſer was,

I. **Andrew Fraser** of Muchil, in Aberdeenſhire, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James V. and married Margaret, daughter of John ſixth lord Forbes, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. **Andrew Fraser** of Muchil, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Douglas earl of Buchan, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

III. **Andrew**, who ſucceeded him, and being a man of parts and learning, was in great favour with king Charles I. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Fraſer, 19th June 1633, by patent *hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo*.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ domino Fraſer*, of the lands and barony of Duris, and others, *inter* 1634 *et* 1636. In which laſt year he died, having married Anne, daughter of James lord Balmerino, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

IV. **Andrew**, ſecond lord Fraſer, who appears to have been engaged on the parliament's ſide during the troubleſome reign of king Charles I.

He was one of the committee ſent to the north for proſecuting malignants, 19th July 1644.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

He was one of the committee of eſtates in 1645; and he and his ſon the maſter

Ibidem.

were both in the laſt committee, *anno* 1649.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters from king Charles II. of the lands and barony of Stainywood, *&c. anno* 1662.

He married Anne, daughter of —— Haldane of Gleneagles, by whom he had iſſue,

Andrew, his heir.

He died *anno* 1674, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

V. **Andrew**, third lord Fraſer, who married Catharine Fraſer, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, widow of Robert viſcount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. **Charles**, fourth lord Fraſer, who ſucceeded him, and married lady Mary Erſkine, daughter of James earl of Buchan, and died without iſſue.

ARMS.

Azure, three fraizes *argent*.

Crest; a mount full of ſtrawberries, leaved, flowered, and fructuate, proper.

Supporters; on the dexter a falcon, and on the ſiniſter a heron proper.

Motto; *All my hope is in God.*

MACDUFF Thane and Earl of FYFE.

AS there are many full and elaborate accounts of this great and antient family, wrote by good hiſtorians, we ſhall here briefly deduce their deſcent from the beſt authorities.

Fiſus Duffus, or Fyfe MacDuff, was a man of vaſt wealth and power in the reign of king Kenneth II. and gave that prince great aſſiſtance in his wars with the Picts, about the year 834.

Sir James Balfour's deſcription of Fife.

After they were ſubdued (about the year 840) king Kenneth gave to this MacDuff, in reward of his great and eminent ſervices, all the lands then called Otholinia, which he himſelf had conquered from the Picts, which extended from Fife-Neſs to Clackmannan, from eaſt to weſt, from the river Forth on the ſouth, to the river Tay and Earn on the north.

Boeth. lib. X. p. 199.

This great tract of land he called Fife, after his own name, according to theſe words of Boethius, *regio ad id tempus Otholinia a Fiſo Duffo, in Fiſi nomen conceſſit, &c.*

As he was now proprietor of all Fyfe, he was alſo appointed heretable thane thereof, the higheſt juriſdiction then known in Scotland under our kings; which dignity was enjoyed by his poſterity in a direct male-line to that hero and eminent patriot MacDuff, the eighth thane, and firſt earl.

I. **MacDuff**, eighth thane, afterwards earl of Fyfe, was one of the greateſt and moſt powerful ſubjects in the kingdom; and as he was no leſs good than great, he was conſequently much dreaded by MacBeath the uſurper.

The great ſhare he had in bringing about king Malcolm Canmore's reſtoration, and his killing MacBeath with his own hand, are facts ſo well known, that it is needleſs here to inſiſt on them.

Fordun, vol. I.

And as Malcolm was a prince both generous and grateful, he did not fail to reward his benefactor according to his merit: He confirmed to him the county of Fyfe, and created him earl thereof at his firſt *conventus procerum* held at Forfar, *anno* 1057; or, according to others, *anno* 1061.

He likeways conferred on him many great and noble privileges, all to deſcend to his poſterity, *viz.*

1ſt, To have the honour of placing the kings of Scotland in the chair of ſtate at their coronation.

2d, That they ſhould lead the van of the royal army in the day of battle.

Ibid. vol. I. p. 252.

3d, That if any within the ninth degree of relation to his family, ſhould be guilty of man-ſlaughter, he ſhould be free by flying to Croſs MacDuff (a ſanctuary or place of girth) upon paying twenty-four merks of ſilver for the death of a gentleman, and twelve for that of a plebeian, *&c.*

This laſt privilege was often claimed and obtained; particularly by ſir Hugh Abernethy, ſir Alexander Murray of Abercairny, Spens of Wormiſton, *&c.*

This great man was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont, & ſir James Dalrymple's collections.

II. **Duffagan**, ſecond earl of Fyfe, who is a witneſs to many charters of king Alexander I. and aſſents to a charter of mortification to the Trinity Church of Scoon, 1115.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem, and chartularies of Dunfermline and St. Andrews, &c.

III. **Constantine**, third earl of Fyfe, who was witneſs to a charter of Edelrad, *anno* 1120; alſo to a charter of mortification to the monaſtery of Dunfermline.

He, dying *anno* 1127, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. **GILLMICHAEL**, fourth earl of Fyfe, who is witneſs to the foundation charter of the Abbay of Holyrood-houſe, *anno* 1128; alſo to ſeveral other charters of king David I.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Duncan*, his heir.
2. *Hugo*, of whom the family of Wemyſs is lineally deſcended. *Vide* title earl Wemyſs.

He died *anno* 1139, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Dunfermline, &c.

V. **DUNCAN**, fifth earl of Fyfe, who is witneſs to many charters of king David I. and he himſelf was a liberal benefactor to the religious.

He had iſſue a ſon,

Duncan, his heir.

M. S. hiſt. of Clanchatton.

It is ſaid he had alſo ſeveral other ſons, of whom the Wemyſſes, MacIntoſhes, Duffs, Fyfes, *&c.* are deſcended; but we have never ſeen any document for this.

Earl Duncan died *anno* 1154, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **DUNCAN**, ſixth earl of Fyfe, who made a great figure, and was juſticiar of Scotland in the reign of king William the Lion.

Ibid. Chartul. of Coldſtream &c.

He founded a monaſtery for nuns at North-Berwick, and made many other donations to the religious.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

He was one of the Scotch nobles at the convention with the king of England, when king William obtained his liberty, *anno* 1174.

He left iſſue ſeveral ſons.

1. *Malcolm*, his heir.
2. *Duncan*, whoſe ſon Malcolm became earl of Fyfe, upon the death of his uncle Malcolm the ſeventh earl, as will be ſhown hereafter.
3. *David*, deſigned in ſeveral authentic writs, *filius Duncani comitis de Fife, &c.* whoſe ſon John became earl of Athole. *Vide* title earl of Athole.

Chartulary of Moray.

Earl Duncan died *anno* 1203, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chron. of Melroſs, and chartulary of Moray.

VII. **MALCOLM**, ſeventh earl of Fife, who founded and largely indowed the abbacy of Culroſs, in Perth-ſhire, *anno* 1217.

Ibid. p. 4.

He made a donation to the epiſcopal ſee of Moray, to which Duncan and David, his brothers, are witneſſes.

He dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1230, was ſucceeded by his nephew Malcolm, as before obſerved.

Fordun, vol. II p. 58.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377 and 428.

VIII. **MALCOLM**, eighth earl of Fyfe, ſon of Duncan, ſecond ſon of the ſixth earl, ſucceeded to the earldom, as above, and was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1237, and to another in 1244.

Ibid. p. 566.

He was appointed one of the privy council to king Alexander III. upon the change of the miniſtry, *anno* 1255.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 58.

He married a daughter of Lewelin king of Wales, by whom he had a ſon,

Colban, his heir, —— and a daughter,

———, married to ſir Walter Murray of Bothwel.

Ibid. p. 104.

He died *anno* 1266, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. p. 113.

IX. **COLBAN**, ninth earl of Fyfe, who ſurvived his father only four years, and died *anno* 1270, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

X. **DUNCAN**, tenth earl of Fyfe, who being but eight years old when his father died, the king took the charge of his education till he ſhould be of age.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that took an oath, obliging themſelves to ſtand by, and maintain the right and title of king Alexander's grand-child to the crown, failing heirs-male of his body, *anno* 1284.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 148.

After the death of king Alexander III. this earl was choſen one of the ſix guardians of the kingdom; but was baſely put to death by ſir Patrick Abernethy, and ſir Walter Percy, *anno* 1288, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibid. p. 175.

XI. **DUNCAN**, eleventh earl of Fyfe, who loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298; and, tho' not above twenty years of age, left iſſue a ſon,

Rymer.

XII. **DUNCAN**, twelfth earl of Fyfe, who married Mary de Monthermer, niece to king Edward I. of England.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that ſigned the famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Ibid. p. 305, and 306.

He was taken priſoner at the unfortunate battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332; after which he was compelled to put the crown upon Edward Baliol's head at Scoon that ſame year.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Rymer's fœd.

XIII. **DUNCAN**, thirteenth earl of Fyfe, who attended king David Bruce in his unlucky expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 671.

He afterwards got liberty to return to Scotland, to procure ſufficient hoſtages, or to raiſe money for his own ranſom, *anno* 1350.

We can trace him no further; but he is ſaid to have died about the year 1353, leaving iſſue, by Mary his wife, only one daughter,

XIV. **Isabel**, his ſole heireſs, who married, 1ſt, ſir William Ramſay, knight, who, it is ſaid, in her right, became earl of Fyfe; but of that we have ſeen no documents. By him ſhe had no iſſue.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, p. 56.

She married, 2dly, Walter Stewart, ſecond ſon of the firſt marriage of king Robert II. who died alſo without iſſue, *anno* 1360.

She married, 3dly, ſir Thomas Byſſet of Upſetlington, and does not yet ſeem to be deſigned *comitiſſa*. There is a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, in theſe words: *David D. G. &c. ſciatis nos vidiſſe intellexiſſe, &c. quandam cartam, viz. omnibus hanc cartam viſuris, &c. Thomas Byſſet dominus de Upſetlington, miles, &c. dotaſſe Iſabellam de Fife dominam ejuſd. ante matrimonium inter me et ipſam Iſabellam, &c. in tota baronia de Gleſclune, &c. &c. anno* 1362.

Chart. in archis regis David.

About a year thereafter, he got a new charter from the ſame prince, narrated at length in ſir Robert Sibbald's hiſtory of Fife, p. 97. in which are theſe words:

David D. G. &c. ſciatis nos dediſſe dilecto et fideli noſtro Thomæ Byſſet, militi, totum comitatum noſtrum de Fife, &c. tenend. &c. eidem Thomæ et hæredibus ſuis maſculis inter ipſum et Iſabellam de Fife, &c. quibus deficientibus, volumus quod totus prædictus comitatus, &c. ad nos et hæredes noſtros libere revertatur, &c. &c. dated in June 1363, *anno regni* 34.

She had no iſſue by any of her huſbands; but reſigned the whole earldom of Fife in favours of Robert duke of Albany; we ſhall therefore here inſert part of an indenture narrated at large in ſir Robert Sibbald's hiſtory of Fife, p. 97. *viz.*

"Indenture betwixt Robert Stewart, earl "of Menteith, and Iſabel counteſs of Fife, "*&c.* That the ſaid counteſs doth acknowledge the ſaid earl to be her lawful heir "apparent, as well by the tailzie made by "umquhil Duncan earl of Fife, her father, "to Alan earl of Menteith, grand-father of "the lady Margaret, ſpouſe of the ſaid Robert now earl, as by the tailzie made by "the ſaid lady Iſabel herſelf, and her umquhil "huſband Walter Stewart, the ſon of the "ſaid Robert earl of Menteith, to the foreſaid earl, by which, upon the ſaid earl's "aſſiſting her in the recovery of her earldom, which ſhe by force and fear had otherways reſigned; and that when the ſaid "earldom is recovered, and the counteſs has "got poſſeſſion of it, ſhe ſhall preſently reſign it in the king's hands, to infeſt the "earl himſelf in it, *&c. &c. &c.*" This deed is dated the penult day of March 1371.

Robert duke of Albany ſucceeded to the earldom accordingly, which at laſt was annexed to the crown, by the forfeiture of his ſon duke Murdoch, *anno* 1425. *Vide* title duke of Albany.

Sir Robert Sibbald, p. 98. ſays, "There "were ſeveral cadets of the MacDuffs, earls "of Fife, *viz.* the predeceſſor of the earls of "Wemyſs, of MacIntoſh or Clanchatton, of "Toſhach of Monyvaird, of the barons of "Finday, Craigton, and others of the name "of Duff, *&c. &c.*"

A R M S.

Or, a lion rampant *gules*.

Lord of GALLOWAY.

THE inhabitants of this county were of old governed by their own lords and princes, according to Cambden, who ſays, *Galovidia olim ſuos principes et dominos habuit*; but we ſhall begin to deduce their deſcent, only where we have authentic documents.

Cambden, p. 693.

I. **Fergus**, lord of Galloway, flouriſhed in the end of the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and lived till near the end of that of king Malcom IV. who died *anno* 1165.

He made a great figure in his time, being very rich and powerful, and had been engaged with the Engliſh againſt his country; but at laſt ſubmitted, and delivered his own eldeſt ſon Uchtred to the king, as an hoſtage for his good behaviour in time coming.

Fordun, vol. I. p. 450.

He was a great benefactor to the religious. He founded the monaſtery of Dundrenan, *anno* 1142; alſo the priory of Whitehorn, and made ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Holyrood-houſe, *&c.*

Chron. of Melroſe, &c.

He at laſt turned a *religieuſe* himſelf, retired to the laſt named monaſtery, *anno* 1160, and died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Ibidem, and Fordun.

1. *Uchtred.*
2. *Gilbert.*

II. Uchtred,

Fordun, vol. I. p. 471.

II. **Uchtred**, ſecond lord of Galloway, ſucceeded his father, and in many authentic writs is deſigned *filius et hæres Ferguſii*, &c. He was a true patriot, and ſtood always firm to the intereſt of his country; but his brother Gilbert being more in the Engliſh intereſt, got aſſiſtance from them, made Uchtred priſoner, and at laſt cruelly put him to death, and took poſſeſſion of his whole eſtate; but Gilbert dying *anno* 1185,

III. **Roland**, ſon of his brother Uchtred, got poſſeſſion of his own inheritance, and was third lord of Galloway.

Ibid. p. 491.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject, and was always in great favour with king William.

Chron. of Melroſs, p. 16. Eva comitiſſa uxor Rolandi de Galloveia, &c.

He married Eva, daughter, and at laſt ſole heireſs of Richard de Morvile, conſtable of Scotland, whereby he got not only a great acceſſion to his eſtate, but had alſo the dignity of conſtable transferred to his family.

Keith's biſhops, p. 257.

He founded the abbay of Glenluce in Galloway, *anno* 1190.

By the ſaid Eva he left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Alan*, his heir.
2. *Thomas de Galloway*, who married Iſabel, ſecond daughter of Henry earl of Athole, by which marriage he came to be earl of Athole.

His daughter, *Ada*, married to ſir Walter Byſſet.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **Alan**, fourth lord of Galloway, who was alſo conſtable of Scotland.

Chartulary of Melroſs, &c.

He founded the abbacy of Tungland, and gave vaſt donations to the religious.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 58.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of Hugh de Lacy, an Iriſh lady, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, eldeſt daughter of David earl of Huntington, brother to king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter, without iſſue.
2. *Chriſtian*, married to William de Fortibus, earl of Albermarle, alſo without iſſue.
3. *Dervegild*, married to John Baliol, lord of Bernard caſtle.

Chron. of Melroſs.

Lord Alan dying without male-ſucceſſion, *anno* 1234, and his two eldeſt daughters dying without iſſue, the greateſt part of his eſtate came to

V. **Dervegild**, his third daughter, who married John Baliol, as above.

She dying *anno* 1269, left iſſue a ſon,

VI. **John Baliol**, afterwards king of Scotland, of whom there is now no ſucceſſion.

Dervegild is ſaid alſo to have had a daughter, married to John Cummin, lord of Badenach, whoſe only daughter married Archibald tenth lord Douglas, father of the firſt earl.

This Archibald was alſo deſigned lord of Galloway, which title continued long in the family of Douglas. *Vide* title duke of Douglas.

STEWART Earl of GALLOWAY.

As the riſe, deſcent, grandeur and antiquity of the illuſtrious and royal family of Stewart, is fully recorded and tranſmitted to poſterity by many hiſtorians, we ſhall proceed directly to the immediate anceſtor of this noble family, which hath the honour to be among the firſt cadets of that illuſtrious houſe.

Simſon's collections, and chart. penes Mr. Stewart de Phiſgil, nunc penes com. de Galloway, and Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 50.

Alexander, ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, obtained from king Alexander III. a grant of the lands of Gairlies, *anno* 1263.

He married Jean, daughter and heireſs of Angus MacRorie, lord of Bute, and died in 1283, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *James*, ſeventh lord high ſteward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II. the firſt Scotch king of the name of Stewart, of whom the whole of the royal family is deſcended.
2. Sir *John Stewart* of Bonkill, the immediate anceſtor of this family.

I. Sir **John Stewart**, ſecond ſon of Alexander, ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, got from his father the lands of Gairlies, &c.

Ibidem, Scots compend. and hiſt. of the Stewarts.

He was a great hero and patriot, and was one of thoſe noble worthies, who, upon the death of king Alexander III. entered into that memorable bond or aſſociation, whereby they bound themſelves to ſtand by one another, in defence of their country, and whoever ſhould by right of blood ſucceed to the crown of Scotland. The obligement is dated, 20th December 1286.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He was one of the Scotch nobles choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

After he had performed many great actions in the ſervice of his country, he was killed fighting gallantly againſt the Engliſh, at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298, having married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of ſir Alexander Bonkill of that ilk, in whoſe right he came to be poſſeſt of a great many lands, particularly the barony of Bonkill, by which title he was afterwards deſigned.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 158.

By his ſaid lady, he left a numerous iſſue, *viz.*

1. *Alexander Stewart* of Bonkill, afterwards earl of Angus, whoſe male line is extinct.

2. Sir *Alan Stewart* of Dreghorn, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Darnly, earls and dukes of Lennox. The laſt duke of the male-line of that family, dying without iſſue in 1672, king Charles II. grandſon of king James VI. ſon of Henry lord Darnley, ſon of Matthew earl of Lennox, was then the next heir-male.

3. Sir *Walter Stewart* of Dalſwinton, who carried on the line of this family.

4. Sir *John Stewart* of Jedburgh, of whom ſeveral conſiderable families are deſcended, and whoſe grandſon married the heireſs of Dalſwinton, as will be ſhown hereafter.

5. Sir *James Stewart* of Preſton, *&c.*— and a daughter,

Iſabel, married to the brave Thomas Randulph earl of Murray, with whom he got the barony of Gairlies, which again returned to the family, as will appear afterwards.

II. Sir WALTER STEWART third ſon of ſir John Stewart of Bonkill, was one of thoſe patriots who joined king Robert Bruce, as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown, and performed many gallant actions againſt the enemies of his country, under that great prince, from whom he obtained a grant of the lands and barony of Dalſwinton, *pro bono et fideli ſervitio ſibi impenſo*, as the charter bears.

Haddington's collect. and Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 16

He alſo got the barony of Gairlies conveyed back to him, by John Randulph earl of Murray, ſon of the ſaid Thomas, his brother-in-law, by a charter, in which he is deſigned *dilectus avunculus noſter*.

Haddington's collect. hiſt. of the royal family, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Sir JOHN STEWART of Dalſwinton, who adhered as firmly to the intereſt of king David Bruce, as his father had done to that of king Robert.

He accompanied him in his expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Rymer, tom. V, p. 534.

He had the good fortune to be relieved ſoon thereafter, which appears from an original charter, granted by John Crawfurd of Dalgarnock, to John Ferguſon of Craigdarroch, of the miln of Balmachene in Dumfries-ſhire, in which this ſir John de Dalſwinton, with his two ſons Walter and John, are witneſſes.

Chart. penes dominum de Craigdarroch.

He was likewiſe one of the great barons ſent to England, as hoſtages for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

He married ——— by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Walter*.

2. Sir *John*, both mentioned in the above charter of John Crawfurd of Dalgarnock.

IV. Sir WALTER the eldeſt, deſigned lord of Dalſwinton and Gairlies, ſucceeded his father, and made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III.

He got from the king of England, a penſion of 100 merks ſterling, to be paid yearly out of the exchequer during his life, and that of Iſabel his ſpouſe, upon condition that he ſhould ſerve him the king of England, againſt all men whatſomever, the king of Scotland only excepted. The obligation or indenture is dated 27th April 1392.

Rymer.

He left iſſue no ſons, and but one only daughter, *viz.*

V. Dame MARIAN STEWART, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Walter Stewart of Dalſwinton and Gairlies, who was married to her couſin John Stewart, ſon of ſir William Stewart of Jedburgh, ſheriff of Teviotdale, and one of the greateſt heroes of his time. He was ſon of ſir John Stewart of Jedburgh, fourth ſon of ſir John Stewart of Bonkill, younger brother of ſir Walter of Dalſwinton, great grandfather of this Marian.

He, in right of his wife, became poſſeſt of the lands and baronies of Dalſwinton, Gairlies, *&c.* which appears by their contract, dated *anno* 1396, and of this marriage, the preſent earl of Galloway is the lineal heir-male.

Chart. penes comitem de Galloway, & Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 160.

In 1418, they, with mutual conſent and aſſent, give and diſpone from them and their heirs, to ſir John Stewart lord of Greyton and his heirs, the lands and barony of Callie, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, which went with Elizabeth Stewart, his daughter and ſole heireſs, to her huſband Donald Lennox, ſon of Duncan, the laſt earl of Lennox of that line; of which Donald, the Lennoxes of Woodhead and Callie are lineally deſcended.

Simſon's collections, and Chart. penes Lennox de Woodhead.

She had iſſue one ſon,

William of Dalſwinton, *&c.*

Dame Marian Stewart, heireſs of Dalſwinton, ſurvived her firſt huſband, and married 2dly, ſir John Forreſter of Corſtorphin, great chamberlain of Scotland, which appears from a donation made by her, with conſent of the ſaid ſir John her ſpouſe, and William Stewart her ſon and apparent heir, of the church of Kirkmahoe in Galloway, to be a prebendary of Glaſgow. This deed is dated in 1424.

Chartulary of Glaſgow, in the lawiers library Edinr.

VI. Sir WILLIAM STEWART of Dalſwinton and Gairlies, ſucceeded his father and mother: he was a man of good parts, and in great favour with king James II. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him *anno* 1443.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He maried Dame Eupheme Grahame, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Andrew*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Stewart filio et hæredi apparenti domini Willielmi de Dalſwinton, &c.* but he died before his father without iſſue.

Ibid. ad ann. 1458.

2. Sir *Alexander* who became his heir.

Ibid. ad ann. 1466.

3. Sir *Thomas Stewart* of Minto, of whom the lord Blantyre, and ſeveral other conſiderable families are deſcended.

4. Sir *Walter Stewart* of Tongrie, of whom the earl of Bleſſington, the Stewarts of Bonkill, Shambelly, *&c.* are deſcended.

Sir *William* was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, who obtained a grant of the barony of Dalſwinton from his father, *anno* 1454, in whoſe lifetime he reſigned ſome lands in Teviotdale, in favours of Alexander Scott of Howpaſlet, which was confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1465.

Ibidem.

Ibidem, and hiſt. of the royal family, p. 161.

He married Elizabeth Stewart, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Shaw of Hallie, but died without iſſue before his father.

Ibidem.

2. *Alexander* of Gairlies.

He died *anno* 1477, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. ALEXANDER, who in his father's lifetime was deſigned Alexander of Gairlies, which continued to be the chief title of the family till they were made earls of Galloway.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, heretable ſheriff of Teviotdale, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

M. S. hiſt of this family, penes com. de Galloway, and hiſt. of the Stewarts.

1. Sir *Alexander* of Gairlies.

2. *Walter Stewart* of Barclay.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to John lord Maxwell.

2. *Janet*, who was ſecond wife to John Dunbar of Mochrum, of which marriage Dunbar of Baldoon was deſcended.

He died in 1501, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, who was in great favour with king James IV. from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and was killed in the ſervice of his country, with his royal maſter, at the fatal battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth Kennedy his wife, one ſon, *viz.*

Ibidem.

Sir *Alexander* of Gairlies,——and ſixteen daughters.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Galloway.

1. *Janet*, married to ſir John Kennedy of Culzean, and had only one daughter, married to Gilbert earl of Caſſilis.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to captain James Stewart of Cardonald.

3. ——— married to —— Towers of Innerleith, *in vicecom. de Edinburgh.*

4. ——— married to —— Douglas of Pompherſton in Weſt-lothian.

5. ——— married to —— Moultray of Seafield, *in vicecom. de Fyfe.*

6. ——— married to —— Lundy of Balgony, *ibidem.*

7. ——— married to —— Hannay of Sorbie in Galloway.

8. ——— married to Alexander Adair of Kilhill in Wigton.

9. ——— married to Finlay Campbell of Corſehill in Galloway.

10. ——— married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargenie.

11. ——— married to —— Lockhart of Barr in Airſhire.

12. ——— married to —— Kennedy of Blairquhan, *ibidem.*

13. ——— married to —— Crichton of Naughton in Fyfe.

14. ——— married to —— Johnſton of that ilk.

15. ——— married to —— Cairns of Orchardtown.

16. *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Mac-Dowal, ſon and heir apparent of Uthred MacDowal of Garthland.

X. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, ſucceeded his father *anno* 1513, and made a great figure in the reign of king James V. He was one of his privy council, and was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to king Henry VIII. of England, and acquitted himſelf with honour, fidelity and reputation.

He, when a young man, with conſent of his curators, Robert lord Maxwell, *&c.* married Catharine, daughter of ſir James Crichton

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1521.

of Cranſton-Riddel, who died ſoon thereafter without iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Patrick Dunbar of Clugſton, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his apparent heir.

Charta penes Mr. Stewart of Phiſgal, ad annum 1510.

2. *John*, parſon of Kirkmahoe, progenitor of the Stewarts of Phiſgal.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1550.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, and had iſſue; 2dly, Patrick Mackie of Larg.

M. S. hiſtory of the family of Galloway.

He married, 3dly, his couſin Catharine, daughter of Walter Stewart of Barclay, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert Stewart*, who married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of James Stuart of Cardonald; 2dly, Marian, daughter of the earl of Eglinton, but died without iſſue.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Galloway, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Anthony Stewart*, parſon of Penninghame, who married Barbara, daughter of Alexander Gordon biſhop of Galloway, by whom he got the lands of Clarie, *anno* 1566, and had iſſue.

3. *William Stewart* of Bargrenan, who married and had iſſue.

His daughter, *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to William Gordon of Mureſode, anceſtor of viſcount Kenmure; 2dly, to John Glendoning of Drumraik,

Sir Alexander made an entail of a great many of his lands, to himſelf in liferent, and to Alexander his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to his ſecond ſon John, brother german of the ſaid Alexander, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c. all contained in a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1541.

Ibidem.

Sometime after, he made an entail of his other lands, to his heirs-male, and to the ſame effect and purpoſes as above, upon which he paſſed another charter.

Regiſter of the privy-ſeal, ad annum 1557.

XI. ALEXANDER, younger of Gairlies, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir Alexander, was a man of great bravery and ſpirit, and a mighty promoter of the reformation: He ſent a challenge to the famous ſir William Kirkaldy of Grange, governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh for the queen, who wiſely evaded the combat, not out of cowardice, but becauſe he knew his life was of the utmoſt conſequence to her majeſty.

Calderwood's church hiſt.

He was appointed commiſſioner for the kirks of Nithſdale, and was a member of the convention or parliament that met in 1560.

He was knighted when Henry lord Darnly was made earl of Roſs, and was one of thoſe who ſigned a protection, together with queen Mary's privy council, to the earl of Murray, to come and diſcover the pretended conſpiracy againſt his life, *anno* 1565.

He adhered firmly to the intereſt of king James VI. in his minority, and was ſlain with the regent Lennox at the ſurprize of the town of Stirling, *anno* 1571, his father being then alive.

Hiſt. of the royal family, p. 162.

By Catharine his wife, daughter and one of the co-heireſſes of William lord Herries of Terreagles, he left iſſue a ſon,

XII. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was in great favour with his majeſty king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, at the ſolemnity of his queen's coronation, *anno* 1590.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Galloway.

2. *William Stewart* of Mains, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Burray in Orkney.

1ſt daughter, *Helen*, married to John Douglas of Stanhouſe.

2. *Jean*, married to John Kennedy of Culzean.

3. *Nicolas*, married to John Dunbar of Mochrum.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David earl of Augus, dowager of Robert lord Maxwell, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1596, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies, a man of eminent parts, great loyalty, and integrity; he was firſt knighted, then raiſed to the peerage by king James VI. by the title of lord Gairlies; the patent being to him, and the heirs-male of his body, and bearing date 19th July 1607.

Chart penes comitem de Galloway.

The king's eſteem and favour for him ſtill increaſing, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Galloway, by a new patent, dated 9th September 1623.

Ibidem.

He was likewiſe a ſteady and firm friend of his majeſty king Charles I. was one of his privy council, and never deſerted his intereſt.

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir John Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of viſcount Kenmure, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Maxwell lord Herries, anceſtor of the earl of Nithſdale, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Crawfurd. Scots compendium, &c.

1. *Alexander*, lord Gairlies.

2. Sir *James Stewart*, baronet, afterwards earl of Galloway.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to ſir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, baronet.

XIV. **Alexander**, lord Gairlies, firſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander firſt earl of Galloway, died in 1638, having married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of William earl of Monteith and Airth, lord juſtice-general, and preſident of the council, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, lord Gairlies, who dying unmarried in 1642, was ſucceeded by his uncle ſir James Stewart, baronet, before mentioned, who was ſerved heir to Alexander lord Gairlies, ſon and heir of Alexander earl of Galloway, *&c.* on 5th December 1643.

Crawf. Scots compend. and Simſon's collections.

The earl, who lived to a great age, died in 1649; and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon,

XIV. **James**, ſecond earl of Galloway, a man of untainted loyalty, who, after the murder of the king, adhered firmly to the intereſt of his ſon king Charles II. for which he ſuffered greatly.

In the year 1654, when Oliver Cromwell gave an act of indemnity to the Scots, this noble lord, for his ſtrong attachment to the royal family, was fined in four thouſand pounds ſterling, which he was forced to pay. However, he had the good fortune to outlive the uſurpation; and, for his great ſufferings and perſonal merit, was highly eſteemed by, and in great favour with king Charles II.

Cromwell's act of indemn. hiſt. of the royal family, &c.

He married Nicholas, daughter of ſir Robert Grierſon of Lag, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

Scots compend. and hiſtory of the royal family.

1. *Alexander*, lord Gairlies.
2. *Robert Stewart* of Reimſton.
3. *William* of Caſtleſtewart, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of John Gordon of Cardonneſs.

His daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to Alexander viſcount Kenmure.

He died *anno* 1671, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **Alexander**, third earl of Galloway, who married lady Mary Douglas, daughter of James earl of Queenſberry, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, lord Gairlies.
2. *James*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. Brigadier *John Stewart* of Sorbie.
4. *Andrew*, who died in the expedition to Darien in 1699.
5. *William*.
6. *Robert Stewart*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to ſir John Clerk of Pennycuik, baronet, one of the barons of exchequer.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. **Alexander**, fourth earl of Galloway, who dying unmarried in 1694, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVI. **James**, fifth earl of Galloway, who was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity, and a true lover of his country.

He was one of the lords of the privy council to queen Anne, and married lady Catharine Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now earl of Galloway.
2. *James*, a major-general of his majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 37th regiment of foot, was twice member of parliament for the ſhire, and twice for the burghs of Wigton, *&c.*
3. *William*, alſo an officer in the army, and was member for the burghs of Wigton, *&c.* to the 9th Britiſh parliament.
4. *George*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to James earl of Southeſk; 2dly, to John lord Sinclair.

2. Lady *Eupheme*, married to Alexander Murray of Broughton, Eſq;.

3. Lady *Catharine*.

4. Lady *Anne*.

The two laſt died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1747, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. **Alexander**, ſixth earl of Galloway, who is one of the lords of police, *&c.*

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhall, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Gairlies, who died at Aix-la-chapelle unmarried.
2. *James*, who died young at Dalkeith ſchool.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to Kenneth lord Fortroſe, ſon and heir of the late earl of Seaforth.

He married, 2dly, lady Catharine Cochrane, daughter of John earl of Dundonald, by whom he had four ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, lord Gairlies, now member of parliament for Morpeth, in England.
2. *George*, who was a captain in the army,

and killed at Ticonderago in America, *anno* 1758, much regreted.

3. *William*, who died young.

4. *Keith*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to her couſin, James Murray of Broughton, Eſq;.

2. Lady *Suſanna*.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Charles earl of Aboyne.

4. Lady *Euphemia*.

5. Lady *Henriet*.

6. Lady *Charlotte*, married to William earl of Dunmore.

ARMS.

Azure, a feſs cheque *azure* and *argent*, ſurmounted of a bend *gules*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flowers de lis of the laſt.

Crest; on a wreath, a pelican feeding her young in the neſt, proper.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a ſavage, wreathed with lawrel about the temples and middle, holding a battoon over his ſhoulder, all proper; and on the ſiniſter, a lion rampant *gules*.

Motto; *Vireſcit vulnere virtus*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Gairlies, Gleniſh, Glaſſerton, and Clary, all in Wigton-ſhire.

CRAWFORD Viſcount Garnock.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. Gualterus de Crawford, who flouriſhed in the reign of king William the Lion. He was cotemporary with Galfridus, anceſtor of the Crawfords, lords of that ilk.

Chart. of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 103.

This Gualterus was witneſs to a charter of Roger biſhop of St. Andrews, confirming a donation to the monaſtery of Coldinghame, *inter* 1189 *et* 1202, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir Reginald de Crawford, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. by whom he was highly eſteemed.

He was appointed heretable ſheriff of the county of Air; which honourable office was long enjoyed by his poſterity.

Chart. of Paiſley penes com. de Dundonald.

In a donation of Walter, ſon of Alan lord high ſteward of Scotland, of the lands of Dalmulin, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, ſir Reginald de Crawford ſheriff of Air, Walter biſhop of Glaſgow, *&c. &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1220.

Ibidem.

He is witneſs, with ſeveral others, to a donation by the ſame Walter lord high ſteward, *eccleſiæ de Dundonald, &c.* and as the ſaid biſhop is alſo a witneſs, it muſt have been in or before 1232, in which year the biſhop died.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 19.

He is likeways witneſs to a donation of David de Lindſay to the monaſtery of Newbottle, of ſome of his lands, *in territorio ſuo de Crawford, inter* 1227 *et* 1232.

He married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of James Loudoun of that ilk, with whom he got the lands and barony of Loudoun, in Airſhire, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

By her he left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Hugh*, his heir.

2. Sir *John*, anceſtor of the family of Garnock.

Sir Reginald died about the year 1250, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir Hugh Crawford of Loudoun, heretable ſheriff of the county of Air, whoſe great grandſon ſir Reginald, died without male-iſſue, *anno* 1303, (*vide* title earl of Loudoun) whereby the repreſentation of the firſt branch of this antient family devolved upon the male deſcendents of,

III. Sir John Crawford, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir Reginald, who having acquired a part of the lordſhip and barony of Crawford, from ſir John the proprietor, gave it the name of Crawford-john; by which title he was afterwards deſigned, though it was not the greateſt part of his eſtate, but becauſe moſt of the lordſhip of Crawford went to the Douglas's and the Lindſays, by their marriage with ſir John's daughters, as obſerved under the title lord Crawford, page 152 of this work.

Sir John got a ſafe conduct and protection from king Henry III. to go into England, *anno* 1255, and is then deſigned *Johannes de Crawford, miles, &c.*

Rymer tom. I. p. 559.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Reginald*,——and a daughter,

Margaret, to whom he gave the half of his lands of Crawford-john, as will be ſhown hereafter.

IV. Sir REGINALD, only ſon of ſir John, in a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, by James, lord high ſteward of Scotland, is deſigned *dominus Reginaldus de Crawford, miles, &c. anno* 1288.

Chartul. of Paiſly.

He is witneſs to another donation of the ſame lord high ſteward, together with Robert biſhop of Glaſgow, *anno* 1294.

Ibidem.

He was a great patriot, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, from whom (for his good and faithful ſervices) he got a grant of the lands of Crumſhuc in Cunningham, which had been formerly poſſeſſed by John Baliol. The charter is without date, but appears to have been granted about the year 1320.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Rob. regis I.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. ROGER de CRAWFORD, who accompanied king David Bruce in his expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He left iſſue a ſon,

VI. MALCOLM de CRAWFORD, who married the daughter and co-heireſs of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, an antient family in thoſe parts, by whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her had iſſue a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

VII. ROGER de CRAWFORD, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, from king James I. of ſome lands in Kyle, *anno* 1425.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. JOHN de CRAWFORD, who got a charter from king James II. of his lands in Kyle, in which he is deſigned *Johannes filius Rogeri, &c. anno* 1445.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Greenock, who married Marjory, only daughter and heireſs of ſir John Barclay of Crawford-john; and ſhe being lineally deſcended of Margaret only daughter of ſir John Crawford of Crawford-john, N°. III. of this account, to her we now return, and ſhall briefly deduce her deſcent.

IV. MARGARET, only daughter of the ſaid ſir John, got from her father the half of the lands of Crawford-john, as before obſerved, and married ſir Walter Barclay, who got with her theſe lands, which afterwards became one of the titles of his family.

Remarks on Ragm. roll, p. 34.

They left iſſue a ſon,

V. DAVID BARCLAY, who we find poſſeſſed half of the lands of Crawford-john, *anno* 1357.

Ibidem.

He was father of,

VI. Sir HUGH BARCLAY, deſigned of Kilbirnie, alſo *dominus dimidiæ baroniæ de Crawford-john, anno* 1397.

Ibidem, and chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir ADAM BARCLAY, who, in a charter from king James I. is deſigned *Adam filius domini Hugonis de Kilbirny, miles, anno* 1429.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. Sir JOHN BARCLAY of Kilbirnie and Crawford-john, who died without male iſſue, *anno* 1470, and whoſe only daughter and heireſs *Marjory*, married to Malcolm Crawford of Greenock, as before obſerved, whereby the heirs-male, and of line of this family were united.

To the ſaid Malcolm therefore we now return.

IX. MALCOLM CRAWFORD of Greenock, ſon of John de Crawford, the eighth generation of this family, in a direct male line, married Marjory Barclay, as above, with whom he got the lands and barony of Kilbirnie, Crawford-john, *&c.* and in conſequence of the marriage, he quartered the arms of Barclay of Kilbirnie with his own.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 56.

He got a charter from king James IV. *Malcolmo Crawford de Greenock, terrarum de Kilbirnie, dimidietat. baroniæ de Crawford-john, &c. &c.* 4th May 1499.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Marjory, he left iſſue four ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *James*, firſt of the Crawfords of Minnock, in the ſhire of Air.
3. *Thomas*.
4. *John*.

His daughter, *Iſabel*, married to ſir Adam Cunningham of Caprington, knight.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. ROBERT CRAWFORD, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Kilbirnie, Crawford-john, *&c.* in which he is deſigned *filius et hæres apparens Malcolmi, &c. anno* 1499.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, under the great ſeal,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

ſeal, to him and Margaret Semple, his ſpouſe, of the lands of Eaſter-Greenock, *&c. anno* 1506.

He died *anno* 1513. By the ſaid Margaret, a daughter of ſir Thomas Semple of Elliotſtone, he left iſſue a ſon,

XI. **Laurence Crawford** of Kilbirnie, who ſucceeded him, and being a man of good parts, and poſſeſſed of an opulent fortune, made a conſiderable figure in his time.

Chart. penes comitem de Crawford.

He exchanged the lands of Crawford-john, the antient inheritance of his family, with ſir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lands of Drumry, *anno* 1528.

He founded a chaplainry at Drumry, and made ſeveral donations to the religious.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, anceſtor of the earl of Loudoun, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. *William*, who died without iſſue.
3. *Robert*, of whom there is now no ſucceſſion.
4. *John*, deſigned of Greenock-Eaſter, whoſe male-line is extinct.
5. *David*, of Campbell, of whom there are no male deſcendents.
6. Captain *Thomas*, who was anceſtor of the Crawfords of Jordanhill, of whom more hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married to David Fairly of that ilk.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Gavin Blair of Hally.

Laurence died *anno* 1547, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **Hugh Crawford** of Kilbirnie.

Ibidem.

He was a ſtaunch and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and fought in her cauſe at the battle of Langſide, *anno* 1568; for which he was afterwards obliged to take a remiſſion from the regent.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Malcolm, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of David Barclay of Ladyland, by whom he had another ſon,

William, of whom there are no deſcendents,——and three daughters.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to James Galbraith of Kilcroich; 2dly, to ſir Auly MacAulay of Arncaple.

2. *Marian*, married to John Boyle of Kelburn, anceſtor of the earl of Glaſgow.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to David Brodie of Caſtletoun, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1576, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. **Malcolm Crawford** of Kilbirbirnie, who married Margaret, daughter of John Cunningham of Glengarnock, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

Chart. penes comitem de Crawfurd.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Crawford*, Eſq; of whom there is now no ſucceſſion.

His daughter, ———, married to William Cunningham of Legland, anceſtor of ſir William Cunningham, Bart.

He died *anno* 1592, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. **John**, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, (*Johanni Crawfurd de Kilbirnie*,) of the lands and baronies of Kilbirnie, Eaſter-Greenock, *&c. anno* 1600.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Malcolm Crawford* of Newton.
3. *James Crawford* of Knightwood.

Of theſe two laſt there is no male ſucceſſion.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan.

2. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to John Lindſay of Blackſolme; 2dly, to John Buchanan of Drumiekill.

He died *anno* 1622, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **John Crawford** of Kilbirnie, who re-built the houſe of Kilbirnie, in the year 1627.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Mary Cunningham, daughter of James, ſeventh earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, who died unmarried.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to Alexander Cunningham of Corſehill.

2. *Margaret*, married to colonel William Crawford, elder brother of Thomas Crawford of Carſe, but had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1629, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir **John**, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands in Air-ſhire, *anno* 1637.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter, *domino Johanni Crawford de Kilbirnie, militi*, of the lands and barony of Kilbirnie, *&c. anno* 1642.

Ibidem.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Charles I. and was one

Reſcind. acts of parlt.

of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1644; alſo in 1645.

He had the command of a regiment of foot during the time of the civil war; but lived quite retired under Oliver Cromwell's uſurpation.

He lived to ſee the happy reſtoration, and was elected a member of the parliament which met in January 1661, John earl of Middleton being his majeſty's high commiſſioner.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, *Magdalene*, daughter of David lord Carnegie, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to ſir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Bart.

2. *Margaret*, who married Patrick, ſecond ſon of John, fourteenth earl of Crawfurd, and carried on the line of this family, of whom more afterwards.

Sir John dying in the end of 1661, without ſons, his next male-heir was Cornelius Crawford of Jordanhill, grand-ſon of captain Thomas, ſixth ſon of Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie, No. XI. of this account, whoſe heir-male is now male repreſentative of the antient Crawfords of Kilbirnie, *&c.*

We now return to the laſt ſir John.

XVI. Sir JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie having no male-iſſue, as before obſerved, made an entail of his whole eſtate upon his daughter Margaret and her husband, Patrick Lindſay, and their heirs general, they carrying the name and arms of Crawford of Kilbirnie, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was accordingly ſucceeded by his ſaid daughter,

XVII. MARGARET CRAWFORD, *&c.* who, dying *anno* 1680, left iſſue, by the ſaid Patrick, three ſons and three daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards viſcount of Garnock.
2. *Patrick Crawford*, Eſq;.
3. Captain *Archibald Crawford*.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to David earl of Glaſgow.

2. *Anne*, married to Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly, brother and heir of James earl of Panmure.

3. *Magdalene*, married to George Dundaſs of Duddingſton, Eſq;.

They were both ſucceeded by their eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. JOHN CRAWFORD of Kilbirnie, who came early into the revolution, and was choſen member of parliament for the ſhire of Air, *anno* 1693, and continued in it all the life of king William.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne to the throne, he was again choſen member for the county of Air, and was appointed one of the privy council to her majeſty, who was pleaſed to dignify him with the title of viſcount of Mount-Crawford, which he afterwards changed for the title of Garnock, the patent being provided to his heirs-male whatever.

Ibid. et penes com. de Crawfurd.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute, by whom he had five ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *John*.
3. *James*.
4. *David*.
5. *Charles*.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Anne*.

3. *Magdalene*.

He died *anno* 1709, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. PATRICK, ſecond viſcount Garnock, who married Miſs Home, daughter of George Home of Kelly, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, who died before his father, without iſſue.
2. *George*, who became his heir.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Janet*.

Theſe two daughters died unmarried.

3. *Chriſtian*, married to Patrick Bogle, Eſq;.

Patrick dying *anno* 1737, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XX. GEORGE, third viſcount Garnock, who ſucceeded to the honours of Crawford, upon the death of John, ſeventeenth earl, *anno* 1749, and is now deſigned George Lindſay-Crawfurd, earl of Crawfurd and Lindſay, viſcount and baron Garnock, baron Crawfurd and Spiney, *&c.*

He married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton, Eſq; of Bourtreehill, in the county of Air, by whom he hath iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, lord Lindſay.
2. *Robert*.
3. *Bute*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

Vide title Lindſay earl of Crawfurd for the arms of that family.

ARMS.

The armorial bearing of the viſcount Garnock, is, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *gules*, a feſſe ermine; 2d and 3d *azure*, a cheveron between three croſſes patee *or*.

Crest; on a wreath, an ermine couchant proper.

Supporters; two grey hounds of the laſt.

Motto; *Sine labe nota.*

CHIEF SEAT,

At Kilbirnie in Air-ſhire.

* * *

ABERCROMBIE Lord GLASFORD.

Alexander Abercrombie of Fetternier, in Aberdeen-ſhire, deſcended of the antient family of Abercrombie of that ilk, in Fife-ſhire, married Jean, daughter of John Seton of Newark, by whom he had ſeveral ſons.

1. *Francis.*
2. *John Abercrombie*, Eſq;.
3. Doctor *Patrick Abercrombie*, a learned antiquary, author of the martial atchievements, &c.

Francis Abercrombie, ſon of the ſaid Alexander, married Anne baroneſs of Semple, and was himſelf created lord Glasford for life, by king James VII. the fifth day of July 1685.

By the ſaid baroneſs he had iſſue ſeveral children.

1. *Francis*, who ſucceeded his mother in the eſtate and honours of Semple. *Vide* title lord Semple.

* * *

BOYLE Earl of GLASGOW.

THE ſirname of Boyle is of very great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland, of which the Boyles of Kelburn, the immediate anceſtors of this noble family were undoubtly the chief. They had large poſſeſſions in Air-ſhire, and flouriſhed with luſtre five centuries ago; but not having ſeen their writs, we cannot pretend to connect their deſcent.

Richard Boyle, lord of Caulburn, or Kelburn, had an acquittance from Walter Cummin, lord of Rowgallan, *de quadraginta ſolidis annui redditus, &c. in quibus dictus Ricardus, et anteceſſores ejus, mihi et anteceſſoribus meis annuatim ſolvere tenebantur.* To which *dominus Galfridus de Roſs*, *Willielmus de Keith*, William abbot of Kilwinning, William Semple, and Adam ſon of Uchtride, are witneſſes, *tempore Alexandri* III. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1249.

Copper-plate of the original charter in Mr. James Anderſon's collect.

He married Marjory, daughter of ſir Robert Cummin, knight, of Rowallan, by whom he had two ſons.

Sir George MacKenzie's collections.

1. *Richard de Boyle*, who is amongſt the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. for lands lying in the county of Air, *anno* 1296.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 659.

2. *Robert*, who alſo ſwore allegiance to the ſaid king Edward the ſame year.

Ibid. p. 658.

The next of this ancient family we find upon record, is,

Hugo de **Boyle**, no doubt of the ſame family, who made a conſiderable donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, 7th February *anno* 1399.

Chart. of Paiſley penes com. de Dundonald.

Of this Hugh was deſcended in a direct male-line, John Boyle of Kelburn, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James III. of whom afterwards.

Crawfurd's peerage.

There were ſeveral other families of the name of Boyle, deſcended from the Boyles of Kelburn, before the reign of king James III. *viz.*

The Boyles of Wamfray in Dumfries-ſhire.

The Boyles of Rayſholm in Airſhire, *&c. &c.*

I. **John Boyle** of Kelburn, a man of rank and figure in the reign of king James III. was at leaſt the ſixth or ſeventh generation from the firſt Richard.

This John was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend to that prince, and loſt his life with his royal maſter, at the field of Bannockburn, *anno* 1488, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

John, his heir,———and a daughter,

Catharine Boyle, who got a charter of the lands of Biſholme, *anno* 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **John Boyle** of Kelburn, who married Agnes, a daughter of the family of Roſs, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who got from his father the lands of Balloch-martin, in the iſle of Cumra-major, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Boyle, &c. anno* 1554.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Boyle de Kelburn*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1536.

Ibidem.

He lived to a great age, and had an exemption from king James V. excuſing him from attending the royal army in time of war.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1549, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. JOHN, who in his father's lifetime got a charter from king James V. *Johanni Boyle juniori de Kelburn*, of the lands of Bellekewen, in the iſle of Cumra-major, *&c. anno* 1536; and, that ſame year, was made hereditary crownary of that iſland.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters of the lands and barony of Kelburn, and ſeveral others, betwixt the years 1543 and 1549.

Ibidem.

This John had iſſue two ſons.

1. *David*, his apparent heir.

2. *John Boyle* of Halkſhill, whoſe great grandſon married the heireſs of Kelburn, and carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

IV. DAVID, firſt ſon and apparent heir of John Boyle of Kelburn, married Jean, daughter of John Fraſer of Knock, an ancient family in the ſhire of Ayr, and dying before his father, left iſſue by the ſaid Jean Fraſer a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

V. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who ſucceeded his grandfather.

He was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of Queen Mary, during all the time of the civil war.

He got afterwards charters from king James VI. of the lands and barony of Kelburn, South-Balloch, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1592 and 1598.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Marian, daughter of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and ſix daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to William Barclay of Pearſton, in the ſhire of Ayr.

2. *Marian*, married, 1ſt, to Matthew Roſs of Haining; 2dly, to doctor James Law, archbiſhop of Glaſgow.

3. *Margaret*, married to Robert Bruce of Auchenbowie, in the ſhire of Stirling.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Semple of Milbank in Renfrew-ſhire.

5. *Agnes*, married to Robert Boyle of Balloch-martin in the ſhire of Bute.

6. *Mary*, married to William Hamilton, Eſq; in the county of Down in Ireland.

They all had poſterity.

He died about the year 1610, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. JOHN BOYLE of Kelburn, who being a man of parts and great knowledge of the laws, was joined in commiſſion with ſeveral of the firſt quality, to reviſe the practice of our law in Scotland, *anno* 1630.

Acts of parlt.

He was ſtrongly attached to the royal family, and adhered moſt zealouſly to their intereſt, during all the time of the civil war, on which account he ſuffered a long baniſhment, and many other hardſhips.

He married Agnes, only daughter of ſir John Maxwell of Pollock, by whom he had only one daughter,

VII. GRIZEL his ſole heireſs, who married her couſin, David Boyle of Halkſhill, deſcended of John Boyle of Halkſhill, brother german of her great grandfather; to him therefore we now return.

IV. JOHN BOYLE of Halkſhill, ſecond ſon of John of Kelburn, (N°. III. of this account,) married Chriſtian, daughter of —— Wallace of Cairn-hill, by whom he had ſeveral ſons,

Notes on Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *David*, his heir.

Of the other ſons, the Boyles of Bellekewen, Pottray, *&c.* are deſcended.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. DAVID BOYLE of Halkſhill, who got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Sagedach, and married Chriſtian, a niece of lord Boyd, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. JAMES BOYLE of Halkſhill, who married Margaret, daughter of David Crawfurd of Bedlane, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Notes on Crawfurd's peerage.

VII. DAVID BOYLE of Halkſhill, who married Grizel, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Boyle of Kelburn, as before obſerved, and by her he had three ſons and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *John*, their heir.

2. *James*, who married Jean, daughter and heireſs of Mr. Robert Barclay, with whom he got the lands of Montgomerſtoun.

3. *Patrick Boyle*, Eſq;.

His daughter *Grizel*, married to William Wallace of Shewalton in Ayr-ſhire.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi Boyle de Kelburn, et Griſellidæ Boyle ejus ſponſæ, filiæ legitimæ et hæredi, quondam Johannis*

Ibidem.

hannis Boyle de Kelburn, et Johanni Boyle, filio legitimo dicti Davidis, et Griſellidæ, &c. &c. dated 13th January 1671.

He died ſoon thereafter, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. John Boyle of Kelburn, a man of great abilities. He was choſen member for the ſhire of Bute, to the parliament 1681, where his royal highneſs James duke of York ſat high commiſſioner, and he continued a member without interruption till his death.

Records of parliament.

He married Marian, daughter of ſir Walter Stewart of Allanton in Lanerk-ſhire, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Glaſgow.
2. *William Boyle*, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for Scotland.

His daughter *Margaret*, married to ſir Alexander Cunninghame of Corſe-hill, baronet.

He died *anno* 1685, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. David Boyle of Kelburn, who was member for the ſhire of Bute, to the convention of eſtates in 1689, when the prince of Orange was declared king of Scotland.

He was appointed one of the privy-council to his Majeſty, *anno* 1698, and was created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Boyle, 31ſt January 1699.

Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, he was appointed treaſurer-depute, 2d January 1703; and on the 12th April that ſame year, he was further dignified with the titles of earl Glaſgow, viſcount Kelburn, lord Boyle of Stewarton, &c. by patent *hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque*.

He was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union, *anno* 1706, and concurred heartily with the court in every meaſure, till that great work was concluded.

He was conſtituted her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, for that year 1706, and enjoyed the ſame dignity for four ſucceeding years afterwards.

He was alſo appointed lord regiſter for Scotland, *anno* 1708.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret Crawfurd, ſiſter of John viſcount Garnock, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Patrick Boyle*, Eſq; a man of great honour and probity, who was many years one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and died *anno* 1761.
3. *Charles Boyle*, Eſq;

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter and ſole heireſs of William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to major general ſir James Campbell, brother to Hugh earl of Loudoun, whoſe ſon takes the name of Mure, as repreſenting his mother an heireſs.
2. Lady *Anne*.

He died *anno* 1733, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. John, ſecond earl of Glaſgow, who married Helen, daughter of William Morriſon of Preſtongrange, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue two ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Glaſgow.
2. *Patrick*, who ſucceeded his uncle in the eſtate of Shewalton, and married miſs Mure, daughter of ——— Mure of Caldwall, Eſq; She died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, Lady *Janet*.
2. Lady *Margaret*.
3. Lady *Jean*.
4. Lady *Marian*, who died unmarried.
5. Lady *Catharine*.
6. Lady *Helen*.

He died *anno* 1740, and was ſucceeded by

XI. John, third earl of Glaſgow, who, *anno* 1745, married Elizabeth, daughter of George lord Roſs, by whom he hath iſſue, a ſon,

John, lord Boyle,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Betty*.
2. Lady *Jean*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt, and 4th, *or*, an eagle diſplayed *gules*; 2d, and 3d, parted per bend cronette, *argent* and *gules*. Over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon *or*, charged with three ſtags horns *gules*.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a ſavage proper; on the ſiniſter, a lion rampant, parted per bend crenelle, *or* and *gules*.

Crest; an eagle, with two heads and necks diſplayed, parted per pale crenelle, *or* and *gules*.

Motto; *Dominus providebit*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Kelburn and Rowallan in Ayrſhire.

CUNNINGHAME Earl of GLENCAIRN.

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland, but our antiquaries are not agreed about their origin.

Frederic Van Baſſen, a learned Norvegian, who wrote an account of the origin of ſeveral Scotch families, ſays, that one Malcolm ſon of Friskin, aſſiſted Malcolm prince of Scotland, (afterwards king Malcolm Canmore) to make his eſcape from the tyranny of Macbeath, who had murthered his father king Duncan; and, being hotly purſued, he took ſhelter in a barn, where Malcolm concealed the prince, by forking ſtraw or hay over him. The purſuit being over, the prince made his eſcape to England, accompanied by his faithful Malcolm.

M. S. in the advocate's library, Edr.

Prince Malcolm was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of his kingdom, than he rewarded his preſerver with the Thanedom of Cunninghame, from which his poſterity aſſumed their ſirname, and took a ſhake-fork for their arms, with *Over fork over* for their motto, to perpetuate the memory of this happy eſcape.

Cambden ſays, that the Cunninghames came originally from England, which poſſibly may be true, for there came ſeveral perſons of rank from that country to Scotland, with king Malcolm Canmore, and we find Cunninghames ſettled in the ſhire of Ayr, very ſoon thereafter.

Cambden, folio edition, p. 693.

Sir George MacKenzie is of opinion, that the ſirname is local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of lands in Cunninghame, where the anceſtors of this noble family had great poſſeſſions in very early times; and having the office of maſter of horſe in the king's ſtables, took for their armorial figure, the inſtrument wherewith hay is thrown up to the horſes, *viz.* a ſhake-fork, with *Over fork over* for their motto: but we ſhall ſubmit theſe conjectural accounts to the judgment of our readers, and deduce the deſcent of this illuſtrious family, by authentic documents, from the firſt of them we find upon record, *viz.*

Sir George MacKenzie's heraldry.

I. WARNEBALDUS or VARNEBALDUS de CUNNINGHAME, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Edgar, and king Alexander I. which laſt ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1107, and died *anno* 1124.

This Warnebaldus was proprietor of the lands and barony of Kilmaurs, in the bailiary of Cunninghame, and ſhire of Ayr, which hath been one of the chief titles of the family ever ſince; and of him all the Cunninghames in Scotland are deſcended.

Chron. of Melroſs, chartul. of Kelſo, Chartul. of Paiſley, &c. penes MacFarlane.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Galfridus de Cunninghame*, who is witneſs in a charter of king Malcolm IV. of a donation to the abbacy of Scoon, *inter* 1153 *et* 1165, in which laſt year king Malcolm died.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes MacFarlane, p. 157.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. ROBERT de CUNNINGHAME de Kilmaurs, who made a donation to the abbacy of Kelſo, by a charter, in which are theſe words: *Robertus filius Warnebaldi, &c. dediſſe, &c. eccleſiæ Stæ Mariæ de Kelſau, &c. eccleſiam de Kilmaurs, et villam meam de Cunninghame, cum dimidia carucata terræ, ad ipſam eccleſiam pertinen. pro ſalute animæ meæ, &c.*

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 249.

This donation is afterwards confirmed by Richard de Morville, conſtable of Scotland, *anno* 1162.

Ibid. p. 251, and chron. of Melroſe.

Robertus filius Warnebaldi, is alſo witneſs to a charter of Richard de Morville, conſtable of Scotland, *Henrico de Sto Claro terrarum de Herdmanſton*, *anno* 1162.

Book of original charters penes MacFarlane. vol. II. p. 1.

He married Reſcinda, daughter and heireſs of ſir Humphrey de Barclay of Gairntully, which appears by a donation made by the ſaid Reſcinda, to the abbacy of Arbroath, of the lands of Glenfarquharland, with conſent of Robert de Cunninghame, ſon of Warnebald her huſband, *&c. tempore regis Malcolmi, ante* 1165.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes eund.

By the ſaid Reſcinda, he left iſſue a ſon,

III. Sir ROBERT CUNNINGHAME de Kilmaurs, the firſt we find deſigned *dominus*. He confirmed his father's donations to the abbacy of Kelſo, in theſe words: *Robertus filius Roberti, filii Warnebaldi, &c. ſciatis me confirmaſſe monachis de Kelſau donationem quam pater meus fecit eccleſiæ de Kilmaurs, villæ de Cunninghame, &c.* to which Richard de Morville conſtable of Scotland, is a witneſs.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 250.

All which donations are confirmed by Ingelram biſhop of Glaſgow, in or before the year 1174, in which year the biſhop died.

Ibid. p. 251.

Sir Robert lived after 1200, and left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Robert*.
2. *William*, who is documented by a confirmation of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, by David biſhop of St. Andrews, in which William de Cunninghame, Thomas de Graham, &c. are witneſſes. David was biſhop from 1233 to 1253.

Chartulary of Paiſley, p. 17, 18.

3. Sir *James*, who is vouched by a donation of the church of Largyſs to the monaſtery of Paiſley, wherein *dominus Jacobus Cunnynghame, miles, Robertus de Sympill, &c.* are witneſſes, *ante* 1247.

Chartulary of Paiſley, page 198.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **Robert Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who, in a confirmation of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, is called *Robertus filius et hæres domini Roberti Cunninghame de Kilmaurs, &c. circa* 1240.

Ibid. p. 51.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Henry.*
2. *Richard de Cunninghame*, who is witneſs to a charter granted by Alan lord of Galloway, of the lands of Stevenſone, Crosbie, and Monoch, to Hugh de Crawford, anceſtor of the earl of Loudoun.

Niſbet's append. p. 44.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **Henry Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who was a brave warrior, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Largs, where king Alexander III commanded in perſon, and obtained a complete victory over Haco king of Norway, *anno* 1263.

He got a charter from king Alexander, of the lands of Kilmaurs, *anno* 1264.

Ibidem.

He married —— Riddel, heireſs of Glengarnock, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *William.*
2. *Galfridus*, anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Glengarnock, of whom ſeveral other families are deſcended.

Henry dying before 1268, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir **William Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, of whom there are many documents.

In the determination of a diſpute betwixt the abbots of Melroſs and Kelſo, he is deſigned *dominus Willielmus de Cunninghame, miles, anno* 1269.

Chart. of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 153.

He is alſo witneſs to a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, *circa* 1275.

Chart. of Levenax, penes eund. p. 39.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. **Edward Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who mortified the lands of Grange to the monaſtery of Kilwinning, and died before 1290, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

1. *Gilbert.*
2. *Richard*, anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Polmais, &c.

Niſbet, vol. I. p. 196.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. **Gilbert Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who is witneſs in a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, together with James lord high ſteward of Scotland, *Reginaldus de Crawford, Colinus de Campbell, Finlaus de Houſtone, &c. anno* 1290.

Chartulary of Levenax, p. 34.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* choſen upon the part of Robert Bruce lord of Annandale, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Robert.*
2. Sir *James*, who obtained from king Robert Bruce a charter, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Jacobo Cunninghame, militi, &c. terrarum de Haſſenden, &c.* He was anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Belton and Haſſendean, and his ſon Nigellus, was the firſt of the family of Barns, which appears by a charter of king Robert II. dated 1376.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. I.

Ibidem.

3. Sir *Donald*, who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, aud was anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Skuloch, Auchtermarkar, Caddel, Quarrelton, Bellhearhim, Newton, &c.

Niſbet's append. p. 45.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir **Robert Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who appears to have had large poſſeſſions, both in the ſouth and weſt parts of Scotland; and though he was forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run the greateſt part of this country, *anno* 1296, yet no ſooner did king Robert Bruce begin to aſſert his title to the crown, than, like a true patriot, he joined him, and continued ſteady in his intereſt ever after.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 662.

He got a charter of confirmation from that great prince, of the lands of Lambruchton, Grugere, &c. with their pertinents, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Roberto de Cunninghame, militi, ſuperiori dominii terrarum et tenementorum de Lambruchton, &c. in Cunninghame,* dated 1319.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. I.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William.*
2. Sir *Andrew*, who got a charter of the lands of Kilfaſſane and Ballindalloch from Malcolm earl of Wigton, and was anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Drumwhiſtle, Ballindalloch, Balbougie, &c.

Chartulary of Levenax.

Niſbet's append. p. 297.

He died about 1330, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir **William Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who is witneſs to a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, in which he is deſigned *dominus Willielmus Cunninghame, miles, &c. anno* 1350.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 436.

He was one of the Scotch nobles propoſed by the eſtates of Scotland for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1354.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 791.

Who he married for his 1ſt lady, does not appear upon record, but by her he had iſſue four ſons.

1. *Robert*, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs ſent to England for king David's ranſom, when he obtained his liberty, *anno* 1357; and he is then deſigned *Robertus de Cunninghame, filius et hæres domini Willielmi, &c.* but he died before his father without iſſue.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

2. Sir *William*, his father's heir.

3. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Caprington, of whom are deſcended the Cunninghames of Enterkin, Legland, *&c.*

Nisbet's append. p. 44.

4. Sir *Andrew*, who got from king David Bruce a charter of an annuity of two merks ſterling, out of the lands of Kindinny, in Perthſhire, dated *anno* 1368. Alſo a charter from king Robert II. *anno* 1373.

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

Sir William married, 2dly, Helen Bruce, counteſs of Carrick, and in her right was earl of Carrick; which appears by a charter of king David, *dilecto conſanguineo noſtro Willielmo de Cunninghame, militi, totum comitatum noſtrum de Carrick*, dated *anno* 1362: but ſhe dying without iſſue, the title of Carrick afterwards fell to the crown.

Ibid. ſir Ja. Dalrymple, p. 360.

N. B. The name of Cunninghame was by this time become ſo very numerous in Scotland, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh what families they belonged to, except when they are locally deſigned.

Sir William died before 1384, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir **William Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs, who, according to a good hiſtorian, was a brave and gallant knight, and always behaved with great courage and reſolution againſt the enemies of his country.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 399. ad ann. 1384.

In the year 1385, there were forty thouſand francs ſent to Scotland by the king of France, to be diſtributed amongſt the nobles, his faithful allies, of which ſir William got five hundred.

Rymer's fœd. tom. VII. p. 485.

He is witneſs in two donations to the monaſtery of Paiſley, wherein he is deſigned *dominus Willielmus Cunninghame de Kilmaurs, vicecom. de Air, &c. anno* 1393 *et* 1404.

Chartulary of Paiſley, pages 223 and 235.

He founded the collegiate church of Kilmaurs, and largely endowed it, with a provoſt and eight prebends, *anno* 1403.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of ſir Robert Denniſton of that ilk, by whom he got a vaſt eſtate, *viz.* the baronies of Glencairn, Finlayſton, Kilmarnock, Redhall, Collington, *&c.* By her he had iſſue three ſons.

Original contract of diviſion, pen. dom. de Pollock, ad ann. 1404.

1. Sir *Robert*.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the branch of Cunninghame-head.

Crawfurd's Peerage and Nisbet.

3. *Henry de Cunninghame*, who remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Beauge, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the Engliſh, *anno* 1421.

Fordun, v. II. p. 461.

The father dying *anno* 1418, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir **Robert Cunninghame** of Kilmaurs.

He was appointed one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of king James I. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, *anno* 1424.

Rymer.

He was one of the judges that ſat upon the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, *anno* 1425.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

This ſir Robert, together with Alexander lord Montgomery, got a joint commiſſion for the government of Kintyre, Knapdale, *&c.* with power to grant remiſſions, ſet tacks, hold courts of juſtice, appoint lieutenants, and apply eſcheats and unlaws to their own uſe, 10th Auguſt 1430.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards lord Kilmaurs and earl of Glencairn.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Waterſtoun, *&c.*

Ibid. ad ann. 1458.

XIII. **Alexander** *dominus de Kilmaurs* ſucceeded, and being a man of extraordinary parts, was in great favour with, and highly eſteemed by king James II. who created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Cunninghame of Kilmaurs.

Preface to ſir James Dalrymple's collections, and Records of parliament.

He afterwards got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Cunninghame, domino de Kilmaurs*, of ſeveral lands.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being in no leſs favour with king James III. was appointed one of the lords of his privy-council.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject, and never deſerted the king's intereſt in all his viciſſitudes of fortune; for which, and in conſideration of his many good and faithful ſervices, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Glencairn, *&c.* to him and his heirs for ever, 28th May 1488.

Ibidem, and Chart. penes comitem de Glencairn; to him, et ſucceſſores ſui, omni tempore futuro.

He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn, lord of Hailes, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Robert*, earl of Glencairn.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Craigends, of whom are deſcended the Cunninghames of Robertland, Camcairn, Bedlane, and Auchinhervie, of whom Balquhain and Auchinyards are deſcended.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Alexander de Cunninghame*.

Ibidem.

4. *Edward*.

The laſt two are both mentioned in a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1483.

He was killed with his royal maſter, king James III. at Bannockburn, on 11th of June 1488, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Robert, ſecond earl of Glencairn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. Cuthbert, third earl of Glencairn, who was one of the privy council to king James IV. *anno* 1509, and got charters under the great ſeal, of a great number of lands and baronies, *Cuthberto comiti de Glencairn, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married lady Marjory Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, anceſtor of the duke of Douglas, by whom he had a ſon,

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

XVI. William, fourth earl of Glencairn, who ſucceeded him; and, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo magiſtro de Glencairn, terrarum de Muirhouſe, Miltoun, &c. anno* 1527.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After his father's death, he got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Glencairn*, of many other lands and baronies.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts, knowledge, and judgment, and was, by the lords of the regency, in the minority of king James V. appointed lord high treaſurer of Scotland, when he was but a young man.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

He was taken priſoner by the Engliſh at the battle of Solway, *anno* 1542, and paid one thouſand pound ſterling for his ranſom.

Rymer.

He was a great favourer of the reformation, and was joined in commiſſion with ſir George Douglas, and others, to treat with the Engliſh about a marriage with queen Mary and prince Edward of England, afterwards king Edward VI. *anno* 1543, which king Henry VIII. had much at heart; but it met with great oppoſition, and never took effect.

Ibid. and ſir R. Sadler's letters.

He married, 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of William lord Borthwick, by whom he had no iſſue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Campbell, daughter and heireſs of John Campbell of Weſt-Loudon, by whom he had iſſue five ſons, and one daughter.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, and chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Alexander*, lord Kilmaurs.
2. *Andrew*, anceſtor of ſir Alexander Cunninghame of Corſehill, Bart.
3. *Hugh*, anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Curlung, and others.
4. *Robert*, miniſter of the priory of Fell, *in vicecom. de Air*, and was anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Montgreenan.
5. *William*, biſhop of Argyle.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Cunninghame of Caprington, Bart.

He died *anno* 1547, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Alexander, fifth earl of Glencairn, a man of great piety and benevolence, and was called the good earl.

He went early into the reformation of the church, of which he was a zealous promoter, and was a ſtrenuous aſſerter of king James VI.'s title to the crown, after queen Mary's reſignation.

Upon the diſſolution of the religious houſes, he obtained a grant of the abbay of Kilwinning, of which one of his ſons came to be titular commendator.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of a vaſt number of lands.

Chart. in pub. arch.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean, daughter of James earl of Arran, and duke of Chattelherault, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs.
2. *Andrew*, prior of Leſmahagoe.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to John Wallace of Craigie, *in vicecom. de Air*.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir John Cunninghame of Caprington, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald, commendator of Kilwinning, —— and a daughter,

Ibidem.

Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to Archibald earl of Argyle; and 2dly, to ſir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luſs.

He died *anno* 1574, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. William, ſixth earl of Glencairn, who married Janet, daughter of ſir James Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of lord viſcount Kenmure, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

1. *James*, lord Kilmaurs.
2. *John Cunninghame* of Roſs, Eſq; who got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Johanni Cunninghame filio Willielmi comitis de Glencairn, terrarum de Cambuskeith, extenden. ad decem librat. terrarum, &c. anno* 1627.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was anceſtor of the Cunninghames of Aikenbar, *in vicecomitatu de Dunbarton*, of which family Alexander Cunninghame, clerk to the ſignet in Edinburgh, is the heir-male.

Lyon regiſter, ad ann. 1754.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to George Haldane of Gleneagles; 2dly, to —— Kilpatrick of Cloſeburn; and, 3dly, to —— Ferguſon of Craigdarroch.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Hector MacLean of Dowart, Bart.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to James Crawford of Auchinames; and, 2dly, to Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to John Napier of Kilmahew.

XIX. James, ſeventh earl of Glencairn ſucceeded, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti de Glencairn, terrarum baroniæ de Stevenſon, &c.* and being a man of parts and learning, was in great favour with king James VI.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was one of the lords of his privy council, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a nearer union with England, *anno* 1604.

He married, 1ſt, *Margaret*, daughter of ſir John Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had two ſons, and ſix daughters.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs.
2. *John Cunninghame* of Camskeith.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to ſir James Cunninghame of Glencarnock.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ſir James Hamilton of Evandale; and, 2dly, to ſir James Maxwell of Calderwood.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to James marquis of Hamilton.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to John Crawford of Kilbirnie.

6. Lady *Suſan*, married to ſir Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

He married, 2dly, lady Agnes Hay, daughter of James lord Bewlie and earl of Carliſle, relict of ſir George Preſton of Craigmiller, by whom he had no iſſue.

Ibid. p. 157.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. William, eighth earl of Glencairn, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great ſeal, of a great many lands, *Willielmo domino Kilmaurs, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Janet Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had two ſons, and five daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. Colonel *Robert Cunninghame*, who was a great loyaliſt during the uſurpation, for which king Charles II. after his reſtoration, appointed him his uſher, in Auguſt 1660.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Ludovick Stewart of Minto.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to David Beaton of Creich; and, 2dly, to —— Chiſholm of Cromlix.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to —— Blair of that ilk.

4. Lady *Marian*, married to James earl of Finlater.

5. Lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

This earl died in 1631, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in cancellaria.

XXI. William, ninth earl of Glencairn, a man of ſingular worth and merit.

He was one of the privy council to king Charles I. from whom he got a ratification of the titles and honours of Glencairn, as conferred upon his predeceſſor Alexander the firſt earl, by king James III. his majeſty's *atavus*, in which all the privileges, dignities, &c. in his former patent are fully narrated, *Willielmo nunc comiti de Glencairn, hæredibuſque ſuis et ſucceſſoribus omni tempore futuro, &c.* dated 21ſt July 1637.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo other two charters, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Glencairn*, of ſeveral lands.

Ibidem.

Though this earl did not appear to act ſtrenuouſly for his majeſty's intereſt, in the beginning of his troubles, yet he was far from engaging on the other ſide.

In the convention 1643, he joined the duke of Hamilton, and others, and vigorouſly oppoſed the nation's ſending an army into England, to join the parliament's forces under the obligation of the ſolemn league and covenant, for which he had a letter of thanks under his majeſty's own hand, acknowledging the ſervice he had done him, and aſſuring him he never would retract any thing he had granted, either in religion or liberty, to his ſubjects in Scotland, &c. The original letter is ſtill preſerved in the family.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

Upon the death of ſir Thomas Hope of Carſe, he was made juſtice-general, in 1646.

Ibidem.

In 1648, he was very zealous in engaging the nation to endeavour to reſcue the king from his confinement.

He was deeply concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, for which, after the duke's defeat, the then ruling faction turned him out of his office of juſtice-general, and conferred it upon the earl of Caſſilis.

After the murder of the king, he got a commiſſion from king Charles II. appointing him general and commander in chief of all the forces he could raiſe for his majeſty's ſervice, which, upon general Middleton's arrival, he willingly reſigned in his favours.

In 1653, he received a new commiſſion from king Charles II. impowering him to raiſe men, &c. which he effectually did, and gave great uneaſineſs to general Monk; in conſequence whereof he received a letter under king Charles's own hand from Paris, which is ſtill preſerved, is very honourable for the family, and may be ſeen in the lives of the officers of ſtate, copied from the original,

Ibid. p. 217, and 218.

as alſo the above-mentioned letter from king Charles I. together with a full account of this great man's conduct.

We ſhall only add, that, immediately after his majeſty's reſtoration, the earl, in conſideration of his many faithful ſervices, was made ſheriff of Air, and bailie of the ſtewarty of Kyle, in October 1660, and was conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, on 19th of January 1661, which high office he exerced with honour and reputation till he died in July 1664.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Ogilvie, daughter of James earl of Finlater, by whom he had four ſons, and four daughters.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs, a youth of great expectation, who died in the eighteenth year of his age, much regreted.

2. *James*, lord Kilmaurs, who married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William duke of Hamilton, who likeways died before his father without iſſue.

3. *Alexander*, who became his father's heir.

4. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother, and carried on the line of this family.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to William earl of Kilmarnock.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John lord Bargenie.

3. Lady *Anne*, died unmarried.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William Hamilton of Orbiſton.

The chancellor married, 2dly, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, widow of John earl of Tweedale; but by her had no iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his third ſon,

XXII. Alexander, tenth earl of Glencairn, who married Nicholas, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir James Stewart of Strabrock and Kirkhill, by whom he had but one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Lauderdale.

And dying without male-iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XXII. John, eleventh earl of Glencairn, who was retoured heir to his brother, *anno* 1670, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *Johanni comiti de Glencairn, &c.*

Retour in chancery.

In king James's parliament 1686, he oppoſed the repealing of the penal laws, and came early into the revolution.

In May 1689, he was appointed one of the lords of the privy council to king William, and colonel of a regiment of foot. And, by her majeſty queen Anne, he was appointed captain and governor of Dunbarton-caſtle.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Kilmaurs.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heireſs of John Napier of Kilmahew, relict of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had no iſſue.

And dying *anno* 1703, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XXIII. William, twelfth earl of Glencairn, who was one of the lords of the privy council to queen Anne, and captain and governor of the caſtle of Dunbarton.

He married lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he had eight ſons, and four daughters.

1. ———, who died young.

2. *William*, lord Kilmaurs, who ſucceeded his father.

3. Mr. *John*.

4. Mr. *James*, died an infant.

5. Mr. *Malcolm-Fleming*.

6. Captain *Alexander*, who was an officer in the army, and died in Jamaica, *anno* 1739.

7. Mr. *Charles*.

8. Mr. *James*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Nicol Graham of Gartmore, Eſq; and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to John Campbell of Shawfield, Eſq;.

3. Lady *Mary*.

4. Lady *Catharine*.

XXIV. William, thirteenth earl of Glencairn, betaking himſelf to a military life, ſoon roſe to the degree of a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

He married Miſs Macguire, by whom he hath four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, lord Kilmaurs.

2. Mr. *James*.

3. Mr. *John*.

4. Mr. *Alexander*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Henriet*.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

ARMS.

Argent, a ſhake-fork *ſable*.

Supporters; two rabbets proper.

Crest; an unicorn's head couped.

Motto; *Over fork over*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Kilmaurs in Cunningham, and Finlayſton in Renfrew-ſhire, on the banks of the river Clyde.

GORDON Duke of GORDON.

THOUGH there are many elegant hiſtories of this ancient and illuſtrious family, written by learned and judicious antiquaries, yet they differ greatly as to their origin and firſt ſettlement in this iſland.

Some bring them from Greece to Gaul, and from thence to Scotland, at leaſt a thouſand years ago; others bring them from Italy; others from Spain, Flanders, &c.

Certain it is, there were many conſiderable families of the name of Gordon in France, long before the Norman conqueſt of England, whoſe poſterity we ſhall have occaſion to mention hereafter, and whoſe deſcendents are ſubſiſting in France to this day.

The moſt probable conjecture therefore is, that ſome of theſe Gordons came to England with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, and to Scotland with king Malcolm Canmore, or his ſon king David I. for it is well known, that the anceſtors of ſeveral of the beſt families in this kingdom are of Norman extract, and came to Scotland with one or other of theſe princes.

It is alſo ſaid, that in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, a valiant knight, of the name of Gordon, came to Scotland, and was kindly received by that prince; and having killed a wild boar, which greatly infeſted the borders, the generous Malcolm gave him a grant of ſeveral lands in the Merſe, or Berwickſhire, which he called Gordon, after his own ſirname. He ſettled there, took the boar's head for his armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed that monſtrous animal; that he was progenitor of all the Gordons in Scotland; and mention is made of Adam de Gordon the father, and Adam his ſon, in the reigns of the ſaid Malcolm and David.

It is moſt certain the Gordons were making no ſmall figure in Scotland immediately after that æra; we ſhall therefore inſiſt no more on the hiſtorial accounts, but proceed to deduce the deſcent of this great and moſt noble family, by unqueſtionable authority, from their immediate anceſtor.

I. **Ricardus de Gordon**, ſaid to be grandſon of the knight who killed the boar, or ſon of the ſecond Adam. He was a man of conſiderable diſtinction in Scotland in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Gordon, and others, in Berwickſhire, which is inſtructed by a donation he made, "To St. Mary's church of Kelſo, and the monks ſerving God there, and to the church of St. Michael in his village of Gordon, (a bounded piece of his lands and eſtate of Gordon, lying contiguous to the church-yard of Gordon,) in a free and perpetual alms; and grants to whatever miniſter they ſhall place in the ſaid church of Gordon, all the ordinary privileges of paſturage, moſs, muir, and other conveniencies that the inhabitants of the lands of Gordon enjoyed, &c."

Chartulary of Kelſo, in the Lawyer's library, Edin. and printed in the appendix to Mr. Gordon's hiſt. of the family of Gordon.

This deed has no date, but by the ſubſequent confirmations, appears to have been made *inter* 1150 *et* 1160.

He died about the year 1200, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir **Thomas de Gordon**, who, by his charter, confirms all the donations made by his father, to God and St. Mary's church at Kelſo, and to the Monks ſerving God there, &c. and that in as full, free, and ample a manner as expreſſed in the deeds of his father; and he is then deſigned *Thomas de Gordon, filius Ricardi, &c.*

Ibidem.

Cotemporary with this Thomas, there flouriſhed in France, Bertram de Gordon, who wounded with an arrow king Richard I. of England, before the caſtle of Chalons, of which he died, *anno* 1199.

Hovedon's hiſtory, p. 791.

About this time lived alſo Adam de Gordon in Scotland. This appears by a charter of confirmation, in which Richard biſhop of St. Andrews confirms to the abbacy of Kelſo, in a free and perpetual alms, the church of Gordon, with the whole of its pariſh, (*viz.* of Gordon and Spotiſwood,) and in which he, at the deſire of the abbot and monks, pointed out a church-yard or burial place to that pariſh; but granting liberty to the inhabitants of the other half of the lands of Gordon, belonging to Adam de Gordon, to take their ſacrament, and bury either there, or, at their pleaſure, in their mother-church of Home, &c.

Chartulary of Kelſo, and Gordon's appendix.

Richard was biſhop of St. Andrews, from 1163 to 1178, ſo this deed muſt have been made within that ſpace.

If this Adam was not a younger ſon of Richard, he was certainly a near relation of the family, ſeeing he poſſeſſed part of the lordſhip of Gordon. He is a frequent witneſs in charters and donations to the monaſtery of Kelſo, in the reign of king William the Lion, and

Ibid. and chartul. of Coldſtream.

and was probably grandfather of Adam, who married the heireſs Alicia, &c.

Thomas died in the reign of king Alexander II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartulary of Kelſo.

III. Sir **THOMAS de GORDON**, who, by a charter, confirms to the monks and abbot of Kelſo, all the donations and conceſſions made to them by Richard de Gordon his grandfather, and Thomas his father, &c.

Ibidem, and Gordon's appendix.

In two other charters granted by him, with conſent of Marjory his wife, to the ſaid abbot and monks of Kelſo, for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, and that of his wife and daughters, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors, &c. he confirms all his father's and grandfather's donations, and grants them ſeveral other privileges and poſſeſſions, in his lordſhip of Gordon, and commits his body to them, to be buried at Kelſo as they ſhall ſee meet.

Chartulary of Coldſtream.

Ibidem.

He alſo makes a donation to the religious at Coldſtream, of paſturage upon the lands of Thorndyke and Gordon, *tempore Alexandri II.* and is then deſigned *filius domini Thomæ, militis.*

Chartulary of Kelſo.

This ſir Thomas is mentioned in two other charters to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *anno* 1258, in which he is deſigned *dominus Thomas de Gordon, miles*, &c.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 761.

Pontius de Gordon, of a conſiderable family in Normandy, lived about this time. In a convention with king Henry III. of England, this Pontius did homage to king Henry, *pro caſtro et honore de caſtellania de Gordon*, in Normandy, and for all his other caſtles and lands which he held of the king of France, and that he ſhall hold theſe lands in the ſame manner of the king of England, as he held them formerly of the king of France, for which king Henry grants him many noble privileges, *anno* 1263.

Sir Thomas de Gordon had no male iſſue, and was ſucceeded in his whole lands and eſtate by his daughter,

Chartulary of Coldſtream and Kelſo.

IV. **ALICIA de GORDON**, who, in many charters, is deſigned daughter and heireſs of ſir Thomas, &c.

Ibidem.

She married her couſin Adam de Gordon, who, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander, in a donation to the monaſtery of Coldſtream, is deſigned *Alam filius Adæ de Gordon*, and was probably the grandſon of Adam, proprietor of part of the eſtate of Gordon, before mentioned; by which marriage the whole lordſhip of Gordon was now united in one family.

Chartulary of Dryburgh penes MacFarlane.

This Adam mortified to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, a bounded piece of land, lying in his territory of Fawns, in Berwickſhire, for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, the ſoul of Alicia his ſpouſe, his anceſtors and ſucceſſors, &c. *ante annum* 1270.

When king Alexander III. ſent one thouſand auxiliaries to king Lewis of France, to attend him in his expedition to the Holy Land, *anno* 1270, Adam de Gordon was one of the chief commanders, and loſt his life in that enterpriſe, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Alicia, a ſon,

Sir *Adam*, their heir.

Chartulary of Kelſo, and Gordon's appendix.

Alicia ſurvived her huſband, which appears by her charter of confirmation to the religious in Kelſo, in theſe words: *Alicia de Gordon, filia et hæres quondam domini Thomæ de Gordon, militis, in pura viduitate*, &c. *pro ſalute animæ meæ et animarum fratris mei, et Adæ de Gordon quondam ſponſi mei*, &c. *confirmaſſe*, &c. *omnes donationes*, &c. *a domino Ricardo proavo meo, ſive a domino Thoma quondam avo meo, ſive a domino Thoma quondam patre meo*, &c. to which deed her ſeal is appended.

Ibidem.

V. **ADAM**, deſigned *dominus de Gordon*, ſucceeded Adam and Alicia, his father and mother, and confirms all the donations of his predeceſſors to the religious at Kelſo.

Rymer.

This Adam appears to have had ſome property in England, whether his own inheritance, or in right of his wife, who was an Engliſh lady, cannot now be determined; but in a writ, dated at Weſtminſter the 14th June 1287, he, as a ſubject of England, is ordered to meet Edmund earl of Cornwall, king Edward's lieutenant, at Gloceſter, in order to give advice and aſſiſtance in certain great affairs of ſtate, which ſhould be communicated at meeting, but whether he obeyed the ſummons or not is uncertain.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 727.

He was always on the Baliols ſide, which probably proceeded both from inclination and intereſt, for moſt of his lands then held of that prince, or of the earls of March, his faſt friends; but he died before king John (as he is then called) reſigned the ſovereignty of Scotland to king Edward I. for Marjory his wife obtained a ſafe conduct from king Edward to go up to England, and is then deſigned *Uxor quondam Adæ de Gordon*, *anno* 1296.

By the ſaid Marjory, (but of what family we know not) he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. Sir **ADAM de GORDON**, *dominus ejuſdem*, who was certainly one of the greateſt men of that age, being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field.

As all the Gordons in Scotland appear to be deſcended of this ſir Adam, and as he is variouſly repreſented by different authors, we ſhall endeavour to trace his conduct, ſtep by ſtep, from authentic documents, and ſubmit his character to the judgment of our readers.

Ibidem.

The firſt appearance he makes is, his aſſiſting the brave ſir William Wallace, then guardian of Scotland, in his expedition into Galloway, who, having made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of Wigton, gave the keeping of it to ſir Adam, *anno* 1297.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

About that time he acquired the lands of Glenkenns, *&c.* in Galloway, which he gave to his ſecond ſon William, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Rymer.

He was afterwards appointed warden of the marches by the guardians of Scotland, in the abſence of John Baliol then their king; for to him is intimated, as warden aforeſaid, a truce concluded betwixt Scotland and England, at Dumfries, 30th October 1300.

Ibidem.

In 1305, ſir Adam, for being along with John Cummin lord of Badenoch, ſometime guardian of Scotland, is fined by king Edward of England, then acting as over-lord of Scotland, in three years rent of his eſtate, for adhering to the Baliol's party.

Ibidem.

In 1308, ſir Adam de Gordon, John de Moubray, Alexander de Abernethy, Robert de Keith, and Henry Haliburton, are ſureties for the good behaviour of William biſhop of St. Andrews, whoſe relief out of priſon they had procured.

Chartulary of Kelſo, and Gordon's appendix.

About this time ſir Adam ſettled a difference that had long ſubſiſted, betwixt him and the abbot and convent of Kelſo, whereby he got liberty to build a chapel for the uſe of his family, in any place of his pariſh of Gordon he ſhould think fit: he then made a donation to the church of Kelſo, with conſent of Anabella his wife, of a bounded piece of ground on his lands of Gordon, *&c.* and he is there deſigned *filius et hæres quondam Adæ*, *&c.* 1308.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 300.

In January 1312, David earl of Athole, ſir Adam de Gordon, and Alexander de Abernethy, are appointed plenipotentiaries by king Edward, to treat of a peace with king Robert, which at that time took no effect.

Ibidem.

In April 1313, he, with the earl of March, were ſent to England by Baliol's party, to endeavour to get ſome of their grievances redreſſed.

Ibidem.

And in November thereafter, he is again employed by king Edward to negociate a peace with king Robert, which was the laſt of his actions in favours of the Baliol party. King John died in 1314, and we find ſir Adam ever after, one of king Robert's firmeſt and moſt reſpected friends.

Chart. penes dom. Robertum Pringle de Stitchell.

He obtained from Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, a grant of the lands and barony of Stitchell, in Roxburgh-ſhire, which king Robert ratified and confirmed to him and his ſon William, by his charter, dated at Perth, 28th June 1315.

Fordun.

King Robert knowing ſir Adam to be a man of great abilities, joined him in commiſſion with ſir Edward Odard de Mombuiſſon, to go to Rome, to manage the affair of his excommunication with the pope; and they carried with them that famous letter from the nobility of Scotland to his holineſs, aſſerting the independency of their country, *anno* 1320.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

King Robert afterwards, in reward of his faithful ſervices, gave a grant to him and his heirs, of the noble lordſhip of Strabolgie, *&c.* in Aberdeen-ſhire, then in the crown by the forfeiture of David de Strabolgie, earl of Athole, which was afterwards confirmed to his family, by ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Sir Adam fixed his reſidence there, and gave theſe lands and lordſhip the name of Huntly, which hath been one of the chief titles of his family ever ſince.

By the ſaid Annabella his wife, he left iſſue four ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *William*, to whom he gave the lands of Glenkenns in Galloway, and Stitchell in Roxburgh-ſhire, of whom the family of Kenmure, aud ſeveral others in the ſouth of Scotland, are deſcended. *Vide* title viſcount Kenmure.
3. *John*.
4. *Thomas*.

Rymer, tom. III, p. 396.

The laſt two went into the ſervice of the church, and obtained letters of recommendation to the pope, from king Edward of England, *anno* 1313.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

His daughter *Mary*, was married to ſir Walter Hamilton, anceſtor of the duke of Hamilton, as appears from a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1319.

Sir Adam was at laſt killed in the ſervice of his king and country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333, and was ſucceeded by

VII. Sir ALEXANDER GORDON, now deſigned of Huntly, a great patriot, a firm and ſteady friend to king David Bruce, and who had behaved gallantly at the battle of Halidon-hill, where his father was killed, though he had the good fortune to eſcape.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 98.

He attended king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was ſlain at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner, *anno* 1346.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Sir JOHN GORDON of Huntly, who was alſo a great loyaliſt, and was taken priſoner with king David, at the foreſaid battle of Durham. He was not releaſed, till the beginning of 1357, and then the earl of Douglas was one of his ſureties, where *Elizabetha uxor Johannis de Gordon*, is mentioned.

Rymer tom. VI. p. 30 & 82.

He obtained from the ſaid king David, a confirmation of the lands and lordſhip of Strathbogie, which had been granted by king Robert I. to his grandfather, (*avo ſuo*) dated 20th March 1358.

Chart. penes ducem de Gordon.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Elizabeth, a ſon and ſucceſſor.

IX. Sir **John Gordon** of Huntly, a great warrior, and of an undaunted ſpirit. He with his own vaſſals and followers, routed a conſiderable body of the Engliſh, under the command of ſir John Lilburn, whom he took priſoner at Carram, *anno* 1372.

Abercrombie vol. II. p. 171

Immediately after this he ſurpriſed and took priſoner ſir Thomas Muſgrave, governor of Berwick, but releaſed him ſoon thereafter.

Ibid. p. 172.

He got a new charter from king Robert II. confirming the lands and lordſhip of Strathbogie, to him and his heirs, *quas terras, Robertus illuſtris rex Scotiæ, prædeceſſor noſter, dedit quondam Adæ de Gordon militi, proavo dicti Johannis, ratione forisfacturæ, David de Strathbogie, &c.* dated 10th July 1376, after which he was deſigned lord Gordon of Strathbogie or Huntly.

Chart. in rotul. Robert II.

In the year 1378, ſir John Gordon, along with the earl of Douglas came up with another conſiderable body of the Engliſh, under the command of ſir Thomas Muſgrave, and killed or took priſoners every man of them.

Abercrombie vol. II. p. 178.

This great man loſt his life with his brave general the earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn, *anno* 1388.

Gordon's hiſt. of this family, vol. I. p. 30.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir **Adam Gordon**, *dominus de* Gordon and Huntly, who was inferior to none of his brave anceſtors in magnanimity and courage.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir William Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland, by whom he had only one daughter,

Ibid. & Crawfurd's peerage.

Elizabeth his ſole heireſs.

He was killed at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and was ſucceeded in his whole great and opulent eſtate by his daughter,

XI. **Elizabeth**, who married ſir Alexander Seton, ſecond ſon of ſir William Seton of that ilk, anceſtor of the earls of Winton, who thereupon got charters from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the baronies of Gordon, Huntly, and many others, *Alexandro Seton, &c.*

Chart. penes ducem de Gordon, et in pub. archiv.

He was afterwards deſigned Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon and Huntly, and by the ſaid Elizabeth, left iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards lord Gordon and earl of Huntly.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Setons of Meldrum, *&c. in vicecom de Aberdeen*.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, was married to Alexander earl of Roſs.

He died before the year 1421, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **Alexander** lord Gordon, who was a man of great parts and abilities.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed by the eſtates of the kingdom, to treat with the Engliſh about king James's liberty, *anno* 1421, and is then deſigned *Alexander de Seton dominus de Gordon*. He was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1423.

Rymer tom. X. p. 127, & 327.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary, to treat with the Engliſh about a peace, *anno* 1437. They concluded a truce, *anno* 1438; and he was again ſent to England to treat of a final peace, *anno* 1439.

Ibid. p. 677, 688, 702, &c.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Seton, filio et hæredi Elizabethæ de Gordon, dom. de eodem, anno* 1439.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Alexander lord Gordon, grants a charter to James de Forbes, ſon and heir apparent of Alexander lord Forbes, of the lands of Corſindie, *&c.* 30th September 1444.

Haddington's collections.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of Robert maſter of Keith, ſon and apparent heir of William firſt earl mariſhal, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Giles, daughter and heireſs of John Hay of Tullibody, in Clackmannan-ſhire, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Alexander Seton*, who ſucceeded to his mother's eſtate, and was anceſtor of the Setons of Touch, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro fratri Georgii comitis de Huntly, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters, who all took the name of Gordon.

1. *George*, who became heir to his eſtate and honours.

2. Sir *Alexander Gordon* of Midmar, anceſtor of the Gordons of Abergeldie.

3. *Adam Gordon*, who was dean of Caithneſs.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to James Dunbar earl of Murray.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to William third earl mariſhal.

3. *Chriſtian*, married to William lord Forbes.

This Alexander lord Gordon having performed many great ſervices to his country, in the minority of king James II. was by that prince created earl of Huntly, *anno* 1449, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his laſt marriage with Elizabeth Crichton, they being obliged to carry the name and arms of Gordon, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro comiti de Huntly, domino Gordon et Badenoch*, of the lands of Strathbogie, (Huntly) Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, the lordſhip of Badenoch, Lochaber, Foreſt of Enzie, *&c.* in the north, with Huntly and Gordon, *&c.* in the ſhire of Berwick, *inter* 1451 *et* 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 286, 297, 403, 426, &c.

He was employed in ſeveral negotiations to the court of England, *inter* 1451 *et* 1458.

Abercrombie, vol. II. p. 357.

After the commencement of the earl of Douglas's rebellion, he raiſed a conſiderable army of his own friends and vaſſals, for the king's aſſiſtance, and defeated the earl of Crawfurd, one of the earl of Douglas's chief aſſociates, near Brechin, who immediately after ſubmitted to the king, whereby the Douglas's rebellion was ſoon thereafter entirely cruſhed.

This worthy patriot died at a great age, in 1470, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by the eldeſt ſon of his laſt marriage.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. **George**, ſecond earl of Huntly, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *Georgio comiti de Huntly, &c. inter* 1473, *et* 1476.

Records of parliament, and lives of the officers of ſtate.

He was for a long time a ſteady friend of king James III. and was one of his privy council; but he afterwards joined the lords on the other ſide, though he was always againſt every violent meaſure.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon king James IV.'s acceſſion to the crown, he was ſworn one of the privy council, and was conſtituted lord lieutenant of the northern parts of Scotland beyond the river North-Esk, *anno* 1491.

Ibidem.

He being highly eſteemed, and in great favour with his majeſty, was conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland, in the year 1498, and continued in that high office till the year 1502, that he reſigned the ſeals, which, with the office of chancellor, were immediately given to the king's brother the duke of Roſs; but he, in lieu thereof, had a grant of the caſtle, *et lacum caſtri de Inverlochy*, by a charter, under the great ſeal, dated in 1505.

Ibidem.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XIII. p. 92.

He ſat in the parliament that ſettled the jointure upon queen Margaret that ſame year.

Lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 57.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king James I. widow of James earl of Angus, by whom he had four ſons, and ſix daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *Adam Gordon*, lord of Aboyne, who married Elizabeth, counteſs and heireſs of Sutherland, by which marriage he became earl of Sutherland.

3. Sir *William*, anceſtor of the Gordons of Gight, who was ſlain at Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

4. Sir *James Gordon* of Letterfury, admiral of the king's fleet, *anno* 1513.

1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to Perkin Warbeck, the pretended duke of York; 2dly, to ſir Matthew Cradock in Wales, of whom the earl of Pembroke is deſcended.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander lord Lindſay, ſon and heir of David earl of Crawfurd; 2dly, to Patrick lord Gray.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir William Sinclair of Weſterhall.

4. Lady *Sophia*, married to ſir Gilbert Hay of Killmalloch, knight.

5. Lady *Agnes*, married to ſir James Ogilvie of Finlater.

6. Lady *Eleanora*, married to —— Crichton of Innernytie.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William earl of Errol, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1507, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. **Alexander**, third earl of Huntly, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Huntly, Gordon, and many others, *inter* 1503 *et* 1508.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 268.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1509; and being in great favour with the king, was nominated one of his privy council: and indeed he had not a braver nor a more faithful ſubject in his whole kingdom.

Abercrombie.

He accompanied his majeſty to the fatal field of Flowdon, and though he gave his opinion againſt fighting at that time, where ſo many diſadvantages were obvious, yet when he found the king was determined, he yielded to his majeſty; and having the command of the right wing of the army, performed wonders, and drove all before him that ſtood in his way; but the left wing, and the main body, were not ſo ſucceſsful, being overpowered with numbers, and the king and the flower of the nobility being killed, he was at laſt obliged to give way, and with great difficulty made his retreat in the evening.

In the minority of king James V. he was appointed lord lieutenant of the north, beyond the river Forth; and in the year 1517, was joined in commiſſion with the earls of

Angus, Arran, and Argyle, as governors of the young king.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, lord Gordon, his apparent heir.

2. *Alexander*, to whom he gave the lands of Strathdown. He was anceſtor of the Gordons of Clunie.

3. *William*, who, applying himſelf to the ſervice of the church, was firſt chancellor of the church of Elgin, and afterwards biſhop of Aberdeen.

1ſt daughter, lady *Janet*, married to Colin earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Patrick, fourth lord Gray.

3. Lady *Iſabel*, married to —— lord Innermeath.

4. ———, married to ——— Menzies of Weem.

He died *anno* 1523.

hart. in pub. archiv.

XV. JOHN, lord Gordon, firſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander, third earl of Huntly, in his father's lifetime got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Gordon*, of the lands of Badenoch, caſtle of Ruthven, and many others, *inter* 1507 *et* 1510.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal fam. p. 83.

He married Jean, natural daughter of king James IV. by Margaret, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had two ſons,

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Huntly.

2. *Alexander*, who, by queen Mary, was appointed biſhop of Galloway.

He died *anno* 1517.

XVI. GEORGE, eldeſt ſon of John lord Gordon, ſucceeded his grandfather earl Alexander, *anno* 1523, and was fourth earl of Huntly.

He was a man of a fine genius, and excellent natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of a vaſt number of lands, lordſhips and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, page, 82.

In 1535, the king appointed him one of his privy council, and alſo conſtituted him one of the regency, when he went to France, in order to eſpouſe princeſs Magdalene, daughter of king Francis I. The lords regents were James archbiſhop of St. Andrews, Gavin archbiſhop of Glaſgow, chancellor, George earl of Huntly, William earl of Montroſe, Hugh earl of Eglington, and Robert lord Maxwell, whoſe ample commiſſion is fully narrated in the lives of the officers of ſtate, and is dated at Stirling, 29th Auguſt 1536.

Ibid. p. 83.

The king, upon his return, having entire confidence of the loyalty and fidelity of this earl, conſtituted him lieutenant of the north, and captain-general of the forces that were raiſed to oppoſe the Engliſh under the command of ſir Robert Bowis, whom he purſued cloſely, defeated the whole party at Haldenrig, and took their general priſoner.

King Henry VIII. then ſent a much greater force to the borders, under the command of the duke of Norfolk; but the brave earl of Huntly, by his prudence, dextrous conduct, and frequent ſkirmiſhes, ſo hemmed him in, that he never durſt advance two miles on this ſide of the Tweed.

Ibidem, and records of parliament.

After the death of the king, the earl of Huntly was, by act of parliament, appointed one of the lords of the privy council, to the earl of Arran, the governor; and upon the death of Cardinal Bethune, he was conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland: his commiſſion, and the great ſeal were delivered to him in open parliament on 10th June 1546.

He had a conſiderable command at the unfortunate battle of Pinkie; and though he behaved with the utmoſt conduct and reſolution, was taken priſoner, and ſent to England; but made his eſcape from Morpeth about one year thereafter, returned immediately to Scotland, and went directly upon the adminiſtration of the chancellor's office.

Ibidem.

He always ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the match betwixt queen Mary and the prince of England, and accompanied the queen dowager to France, when ſhe went to viſit her daughter; was made a knight of the antient order of St. Michael by king Francis I. and upon his return, had a grant of the earldom of Murray, then in the crown, by the death of earl James, the queen's natural uncle.

When the queen dowager was made regent, ſhe gave the great ſeal to Monſieur Rubie, a Frenchman; which, upon queen Mary's return from France, was delivered back to the chancellor, but her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the earldom of Murray to her natural brother the prior of St. Andrews, and created him earl of Murray; between whom and the chancellor, there was always a mortal enmity.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 87.

When the queen went on an expedition to viſit the northern parts of her dominions, it was alledged the earl had amind to apprehend her majeſty's perſon, and get her out of the hands of the earl of Murray; he had got together about 1500 men, but the queen having been joined by ſome MacKenzies, Monros, Fraſers, and MacIntoſhes, attacked Huntly near Corrichie, where he was defeated, and himſelf killed, *anno* 1562.

His ſon, ſir John, was executed the next day at Aberdeen; another of his ſons, ſir Adam, was pardoned; but the earl's eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown for treaſon, though her majeſty was pleaſed to reverſe the forfeiture, and reſtore his ſon to the whole eſtates, honours, and dignities of the family, *anno* 1567.

Ibidem, and records of parliament.

By Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Keith, ſon and apparent heir of William third earl Mariſhal, he had iſſue ſeven ſons and three daughters.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Huntly.
2. Mr. *James*, who went into holy orders, and died at Paris, *anno* 1620.
3. Sir *John Gordon*, deſigned of Finlater or Deskford, who was executed as above, without iſſue.
4. Sir *Adam Gordon* of Auchindoun, who died without iſſue, *anno* 1580.
5. Sir *Patrick* of Auchindoun, who was ſlain at the battle of Glenlivet, *anno* 1594.
6. Mr. *Robert*.
7. Mr. *Thomas*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to John, eighth lord Forbes.

2. Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to James earl of Bothwell; 2dly, to Alexander earl of Sutherland; 3dly, to Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John earl of Athole.

XVII. **George**, fifth earl of Huntly, was reſtored to all his eſtates, and honours of his anceſtors, *anno* 1567, as before obſerved.

Though his forfeiture was not reverſed in parliament till 1567, yet we find him in great favour with her majeſty before that time, who appointed him lord high chancellor of the kingdom, on 20th march 1565; which high office he held till the queen reſigned the government; then the earl of Murray conferred it upon his good friend the earl of Morton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the queen's intereſt with great firmneſs and fidelity, and was appointed commander in chief of all the forces raiſed, or to be raiſed in the north for her majeſty's ſervice. He ſoon got together a conſiderable body, both of horſe and foot, which gave the other party a great deal of trouble; but they being ſtrongly ſupported by the queen of England, Huntly was forced to come to an accommodation with the earl of Morton, then regent, *anno* 1573.

Ibid. and records of parlt.

The earl after this retired to his country ſeat, where he lived all the reſt of his days, without meddling any more in publick affairs.

He married lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James duke of Chattelherault, by whom he had a ſon,

George, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to George earl of Caithneſs.

He died in May 1576, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. **George**, ſixth earl of Huntly, who continuing ſteady in the Roman catholick religion, he, the earls of Angus, Errol, and others, were unjuſtly ſuſpected to have had ſome correſpondence with the Spaniards, about the time of their armado, and of courſe became obnoxious to the court.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 198 and 305.

The king was very ſenſible that theſe noble earls were no enemies, either to himſelf or the country, but were only arming in defence of their religion and eſtates, and was unwilling to drive them to extremities. The earl of Bothwell was then in actual rebellion; the king, therefore, in the beginning of the year 1594, propoſed that the general aſſembly ſhould order it to be intimate from the pulpits, that he was determined to proſecute, according to law, the earl of Bothwell, and all his rebellious ſubjects, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 247.

The miniſters anſwered, and inſiſted, that he ſhould firſt proſecute the enemies to God and religion, *viz.* the earls of Angus, Huntly, and Errol, the laird of Strathdon, and ſir James Chiſholm, and then proſecute the traitors and rebels againſt himſelf, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 248.

There was therefore an army levied, and ſent north againſt theſe earls, under the command of Archibald earl of Argyle, the king's lieutenant. They came to an engagement near Glenlivet; the king's troops were defeated, and ſome perſons of rank killed on both ſides, in October 1594.

All Scots hiſtorians.

However, the earls were ſoon thereafter pardoned, and Huntly got ſo much into the king's favour, that he obtained from his majeſty a grant of the diſſolved abbacy of Dunfermline, was conſtituted lord lieutenant of the north, and raiſed to the honour of marquis of Huntly, by patent, dated 17th April 1599.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, (*Georgio marchioni de Hantly,*) of many lordſhips and baronies, *inter* 1608 *et* 1625.

Ibidem.

He married lady Henriet Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lennox, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. Sir *John Gordon*, created viſcount Melgum and lord Aboyne, by king Charles I. *anno* 1627, and married lady Sophia Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, but died, and

and was burnt in the houſe of Frendraught, without iſſue.

3. Lord *Francis Gordon*, who died in Germany, *anno* 1620.

4. Lord *Adam*, who was laird of Auchindoun.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Murray.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander earl of Linlithgow.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to William marquis of Douglas.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to Claud Hamilton, lord Strabane, of the kingdom of Ireland.

He died *anno* 1636, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. George, ſecond marquis of Huntly, who was a great loyaliſt, and inviolably attached to the intereſt of the royal family.

While a young man, he was a captain of the Scotch gens d'armes to Lewis the XIII. of France; but upon the breaking out of the civil war, he returned to his native country, joined the loyaliſts, and was appointed lieutenant in the north; and for his ſteady adherence to the king, was forfeited by parliament, *anno* 1645.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was excepted from pardon, 4th March 1647, and his houſes of Boig of Gight and Strathbogie taken poſſeſſion of, by order of parliament, 8th June 1648.

Ibidem.

He was at laſt executed for his loyalty at Edinburgh, on 30th March 1649, having married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald, ſeventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had five ſons and five daughters.

1. *George*, lord Gordon, who joined the king upon the breaking out of the civil war, and never deſerted his intereſt, till he loſt his life in his ſervice, at the battle of Alford, *anno* 1645, without iſſue.

2. *Lewis*, afterwards marquis of Huntly.

3. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Aboyne.

4. Lord *James*, alſo a great loyaliſt, who, after the murder of the king, retired to France, where he died, without iſſue.

5. Lord *Henry Gordon*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Perth.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married, 1ſt, to George lord Seton; 2dly, to John earl of Traquair.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to Thomas earl of Haddington.

4. Lady *Mary*.

5. Lady *Catharine*, died unmarried.

XX. Lewis, or Ludovick, third marquis of Huntly, ſucceeded his father in 1649. He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir James Grant of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

George, his heir, —— and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to the count de Crolly.

2. Lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Adam Urquhart of Meldrum; 2dly, to James earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to Charles earl of Dunfermline.

The marquis did not long ſurvive his father, but died *anno* 1653, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXI. George, fourth marquis of Huntly, who was parliamentarily reſtored to his whole eſtate, had the act of forfeiture reſcinded, *anno* 1661; and got charters, under the great ſeal, *totius marchionatus de Huntly, &c.*

Records of parliament.& Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was much eſteemed by, and in great favour with king Charles II. who created him duke of Gordon, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 1ſt November 1684.

Ibid. hæred. maſc. e corpore ſuo.

Upon the acceſſion of king James VII. to the crown, he was made one of the lords of the treaſury, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and one of the knights of the moſt antient order of the thiſtle.

At the revolution he held out the caſtle of Edinburgh for his maſter king James; but at laſt, ſeeing no hopes of relief, he ſurrendered it to the troops of king William, and retired to his ſeat in the country, where he continued to his death.

He married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry duke of Norfolk, by lady Anne Somerſet his wife, daughter of Edward marquis of Worceſter: by her he had iſſue a ſon,

Alexander, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to James earl of Perth.

He died *anno* 1716, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXII. Alexander, ſecond duke of Gordon. He married lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he had four ſons, and ſeven daughters.

1. *Coſmo-George*.

2. Lord *Charles*.

3. Lord *Lewis*, who died *anno* 1754.

4. Lord *Adam*, a colonel in the army, and member of parliament for the county of Aberdeen.

1ſt daughter, lady *Henriet*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Aberdeen.

4. Lady *Betty*, married to Mr. Skelly, a clergyman of the church of England.
5. Lady *Jean*.
6. Lady *Catharine*, married to the honourable Francis Charteris of Amisfield, Eſq;.
7. Lady *Charlotte*.

He died *anno* 1728, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. **Cosmo-George**, third duke of Gordon, who was elected one of the ſixteen peers to the tenth Britiſh parliament, in the year 1747.

He married lady Catharine Gordon, daughter of William earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now duke of Gordon.
2. Lord *William*.
3. Lord *George*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Suſan*.
2. Lady *Anne*.
3. Lady *Catharine*.

He died in Auguſt 1752, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIV. **Alexander**, fourth duke of Gordon.

ARMS.

Quarterly, firſt, *azure*, three boars heads erazed *or*, for Gordon; ſecond *or*, three lions heads erazed *gules*, for Badenoch; third *or*, three creſcents within a double treſſure *gules*, for Seton; fourth *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent* for Fraſer.

Crest; in a marquis's coronet *or*, a ſtag's head guardant proper.

Supporters; two grey hounds *argent*, each gorged with a collar *gules*, and three buckles *or*.

Motto; *Bydand*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Strathbogie in the county of Aberdeen, and Gordon-caſtle in Banff-ſhire.

* * *

RUTHVEN Earl of GOWRIE.

THE ſirname of Ruthven is local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Ruthven in Perth-ſhire, which they were in poſſeſſion of, long before ſirnames came to be much uſed in this country.

I. **Thore**, the immediate anceſtor of this noble family, flouriſhed in the reigns of king David I. and king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded David, *anno* 1153. He was father of

II. **Swanus**, who appears to have been a man of conſiderable rank and diſtinction, in the reign of king William the Lion, and had the ſuperiority of lands in other counties, beſides thoſe of Ruthven in Perth-ſhire.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Scoon, of part of his lands of Tubermore, in the laſt named county, *pro ſalute animæ comitis Henrici, &c.* and is therein deſigned *Swanus filius Thori*, to which John biſhop of Dunkeld was a witneſs, who was in that ſee from 1177 till he died *anno* 1203.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes MacFarlane, p. 185.

He made another donation, *de quodam tofto in Tubermore*, to the monaſtery of Inchcolm before the year 1200.

Regiſt. of Inchcolm, penes eundem, p. 18.

King William confirms, to the monaſtery of Newbottle, a donation made by William de Lindſay, of part of his lands of Crawford in Lanark-ſhire, *quam ipſe Willielmus tenet de Swano filio Thori, &c.* to which David, the king's brother, Robert de Quincy, &c. are witneſſes, *ante* 1214, in which year king William died.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 18.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alanus*, his heir.
2. *Walter*, who is witneſs in a donation of Gilbert earl of Strathearn to the monaſtery of Scoon, wherein he is deſigned *Walterus filius Swani, &c. tempore Alexandri regis ſecundi.*

Chartulary of Scoon, p. 199.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Alanus** or **Alan**, who confirmed his father's donations to the religious, and is therein deſigned *Alanus filius Swani*, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1214.

Chartul. of Scoon and Inchcolm.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Henry*, who is witneſs in the ſaid donation of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, and is deſigned *Henricus filius Alani, &c.*

Chartulary of Scoon, p. 199.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir **Walter de Ruthven**, who is the firſt of this family that aſſumed the ſirname.

In a controverſy with Galfride, biſhop of Dunblain, about the patronage of a church in Perth-ſhire, *Malcolmus comes de Fiſe,*

Walterus

Regiſter of Inchcolm, p. 32.

Walterus Seneſcallus, juſticiar. Scotiæ, Walterus de Ruthven, Laurentius de Abernethy, Malcolmus de Levenax, &c. are witneſſes, *anno* 1239.

Chartul. of Scoon and Inchcolm.

He confirmed his predeceſſors donations to the religious, in theſe words: *Walterus filius Alani, &c. totam terram illam quam Swanus filius Thori avus meus dedit in Tubermore, &c.* to which Gilbert earl of Strathearn, Robert, his ſon, *&c.* are witneſſes, *inter* 1235 *et* 1240.

Origin. charters, penes MacFarlane, v. II. p. 196.

He married Cecily, daughter of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, then one of the moſt conſiderable families in Scotland, with whom he got a large acceſſion to his eſtate. This marriage appears from an original charter, in which are theſe words: *Walterus filius Alani uxorem duxit Ceciliam filiam Gilberti comitis de Strathearn, &c.*

By her he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. Sir William de Ruthven, the firſt we find deſigned lord of that ilk.

Chartulary of Scoon.

He confirms his predeceſſors donations to the religious in theſe words: *Willielmus de Ruthven dominus ejuſd. &c. confirmaſſe, &c. cartam domini Walteri, filii Alani, bonæ memoriæ patris mei, &c. Deo et canonicis de Scoon, &c. anno* 1260.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 376, & 377.

In two donations of William earl of Mar, to the priory of St. Andrews, *Willielmus de Ruthven, miles*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1267.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

Ibid. p. 406.

2. Sir *Gilbert*, who, in a charter of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, is deſigned *Gilbertus de Ruthven, miles, filius Willielmi, &c. anno* 1262.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir Walter Ruthven, *dominus ejuſd.* who confirmed his predeceſſors donations to the religious, and is then deſigned *filius et hæres Willielmi, &c.*

Chartulary of Scoon, p. 184.

Charta penes comitem de Panmure.

He married Cecily, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir William Maule, with whom he got part of the lands and barony of Foulis, which he afterwards reſigned, *anno* 1262.

By her he had iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir William Ruthven, *dominus ejuſd.* who ſucceeded him, and was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect vol. III. p. 662.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Gowrie.

He married Marjory, daughter of ——— Ramſay of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *Robert*.

Ibidem.

Theſe two laſt were killed at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332.

He died *anno* 1320, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir Walter de Ruthven, *dominus ejuſd.* who accompanied king David Bruce into Scotland, and loſt his life at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner, *anno* 1346.

Ibidem.

By Margaret Carron his wiſe he left a ſon,

IX. Sir William, who ſucceeded him, and confirms the donations of his predeceſſors in theſe words: *Willielmus de Ruthven dominus ejuſd. &c. confirmaſſe, &c. donationem illam quam Swanus filius Thori prædeceſſor meus fecit, et Walterus filius Alani filii Swani confirmavit, &c. monaſterio inſulæ Sti Columbi, &c. de quodam toſto apud Tubermore, &c. teſtibus, Mauritio de Ruthven, conſanguineo meo, &c. anno* 1362.

Regiſter of Inchcolm, p. 15.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 408.

He got a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. to go up to England, *anno* 1363, and is then deſigned *Willielmus de Ruthven, miles*.

Chart. in archiv. Robert II.

There is a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, upon an aſſedation, *per quondam Willielmum de Ruthven, &c. factam Johanni Penny, &c.* dated *anno* 1376.

By Margaret his wife, a daughter of ſir John Logie, he left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *David de Ruthven*, who got from his brother the lands of Morehall, by a charter dated 20th October 1400.

MacFarlane's collections, v. I. p. 172.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir William Ruthven, *dominus ejuſd.* a man of good parts, and a great patriot.

Rymer's fœd. tom. X. pages 308, and 327.

He was one of the Scotch nobles appointed by the eſtates of the nation, to treat with the Engliſh about king James's liberty, *anno* 1423, and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424.

We have not diſcovered whom he married, but he left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *William*, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chriſtian Ruthven, married to George Douglas of Leſwalt, in Galloway, by a charter from king James III. dated *anno* 1477.

He died in the reign of king James II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir William, who was created a lord of parliament by king James III. 29th January 1487.

Records of parliament.

He was appointed heretable ſheriff of Perth, and got charters, under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Ruthven, officii vicecomitatus de Perth;* and of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, *viz.* the lands of Couſland, the half of Strathbrand, Glencuthil, Cowgaſk, Culteranie, Drumdrany, Craignegaw, and many others in different counties, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This lord married, 1ſt, Iſabel, daughter of ——— Livingſton of Saltcoats, and relict of Walter Lindſay of Beaufort, by whom he had a ſon,

William, maſter of Ruthven, —— and a daughter,

Margaret, married, 1ſt, to Alexander earl of Buchan; 2dly, to John Erſkine of Dun, in Forfar-ſhire, and was mother of the ſuperintendant.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir John Forbes of Pitſligo, by whom he had another ſon,

William Ruthven of Bandean, of whom the earl of Forth, the Ruthvens of Dunglas, Redcaſtle, *&c.* are deſcended, ——— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married, 1ſt, to William, fifth earl of Errol; 2dly, to Ninian lord Roſs.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1528.

XII. WILLIAM, maſter of Ruthven, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William, firſt lord Ruthven, married Jean Hepburn, daughter of the laird of Rickerton, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

William, afterwards lord Ruthven.

The maſter accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513.

XIII. WILLIAM, ſecond lord Ruthven, only ſon of the maſter, ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1528, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies.

Chart. in pub. archiv. inter 1530 & 1542.

He was a man of parts and learning, and was made lord privy ſeal, *anno* 1547, which office he held till his death.

Ibidem.

He married Janet Halyburton, daughter and one of the co-heireſſes of Patrick lord Halyburton of Dirleton; and, on account of that marriage, he quartered the arms of Halyburton with his own. He got with her a great acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her had iſſue two ſons, and ſeven daughters.

Ibid. and Niſbet.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Ruthven* of Freeland, anceſtor of lord Ruthven of Freeland. *Vide* title lord Ruthven.

1ſt daughter, *Lilias*, married to David lord Drummond.

2. *Catharine*, married to ſir Colin Campbell of Glenurchie.

3. *Cecilia*, married to ſir David Wemyſs of Wemyſs.

4. *Barbara*, married to Patrick lord Gray.

5. *Janet*, married to John lord Crichton of Strathurd.

6. *Margaret*, married to James Johnſton of Elphingſton, in Haddington-ſhire.

7. *Chriſtian*, married to William Lundin of that ilk, in Fife-ſhire.

He died *anno* 1553, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. PATRICK, third lord Ruthven, heretable ſheriff of Perth, who was a man of a daring ſpirit, and a great promoter of the reformation.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *Patricio domino Ruthven, &c. inter* 1554 *et* 1562.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Janet Douglas, natural daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, afterwards earl of Gowrie.

2. *Alexander Ruthven*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to Henry lord Methven; 2dly, to Andrew earl of Rothes.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

2. *Iſabel*, married to ſir James Colvile of Eaſter-Wemyſs.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, widow of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1557.

James Ruthven, who was precentor of Dunkeld, *anno* 1582.

This lord had the misfortune to be acceſſary to the murder of David Rizio, *anno* 1566, which is the greateſt ſtain upon his character; and dying in the end of that year, or beginning of 1567, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. WILLIAM, fourth lord Ruthven, a man of great parts and undaunted courage.

He was appointed lord high treaſurer of Scotland, *anno* 1571, and was created earl of Gowrie 23d Auguſt 1581.

This earl, who was truly a great man, had ſo many and various ſcenes of life, that it is inconſiſtent with the brevity of this work to narrate them here, but ſhall refer our readers to the lives of the officers of ſtate, page 383, *&c.* where will be found a full account of his life and actions. We ſhall only add, that in the minority of king James VI. he was charged with ſeveral treaſonable practices, for which he was condemned and executed, on 28th May 1584, and his eſtate and honours forfeited to the crown.

Biſhop Spotiſwood.

We ſhall ſum up his character in the words of a learned author: "He was a nobleman,

“ who in his life was much honoured, and
Ibidem. “ employed in the chief offices at court; a
“ man wiſe, but too curious, and ſaid to have
“ conſulted with wizards, *&c.* He made this
“ common regret, which many great men
“ have done in ſuch misfortunes, that if he
“ had ſerved God as faithfully as he had done
“ the king, he had not come to that un-
“ timely end. His death, to the beholders,
“ was very peaceable and quiet, *&c. &c.*”

He married Dorothea, daughter of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had iſſue five ſons, and ſeven daughters. Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

1. *James.*

2. *John,* who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *Alexander,* who was concerned with his brother in the attempt upon the king at Perth, as will be mentioned hereafter.

4. *William,* who was but a child at his brother's death, but, upon the extirpation of the family, went abroad, and became famous for his knowledge in the art of chymiſtry.

5. *Patrick,* who became a doctor of phyſic, and was eminent in his profeſſion. His daughter was married to Anthony Vandyke, the famous painter.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret,* married to John earl of Montroſe, and was mother of the great marquis.

2. Lady *Mary,* married, 1ſt, to John fifth earl of Athole; 2dly, to John lord Innermeath, afterwards earl of Athole.

3. Lady *Sophia,* married to Ludovick duke of Lennox and Richmond.

4. Lady *Jean,* married to James eighth lord Ogilvie, and was mother of the firſt earl of Airly.

5. Lady *Beatrix,* married to ſir John Home of Coldingknows.

6. Lady *Iſabel,* married to ſir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and was mother of John viſcount Kenmure.

7. *Barbara,* married to ſir John Wemyſs of Pittencrief.

XVI. JAMES, eldeſt ſon of William, firſt earl of Gowrie, by the king's great lenity and goodneſs, was reſtored to his father's eſtate and honours, and was the ſecond earl.

He was a youth of great hopes, and of a ſweet diſpoſition; but died unmarried, *anno* 1588, whereby the eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVI. JOHN, third earl of Gowrie, who, with his brother Alexander, made that audacious attempt upon the king's ſacred perſon at Perth, on the memorable fifth of Auguſt 1600, when both the brothers were ſlain in the enterprize.

Though there are particular hiſtories of Gowrie's conſpiracy wrote by ſeveral hiſtorians, yet we have only hereto ſubjoined the account given by a learned author.†

All the honours and eſtates of the earldom of

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† No tranſaction in the Scotch hiſtory can be ſo little accounted for, as that of Gowrie's conſpiracy. A reaſon for an attempt ſo horrid, is ſcarcely ſo much as hinted; and the methods uſed, even ſuppoſing ſuch had been the intention, were ſo prepoſterous, that it cannot reconcile, either with the character of the two young gentlemen, or with the other circumſtances of the ſtory itſelf. Nature and education had joined in adorning them, eſpecially the elder, with the moſt noble accompliſhments: More learned than is uſual among perſons of their rank; more religious than is common at their age of life; generous, brave, popular: their country-men, far from thinking them capable of any atrocious crime, conceived the moſt ſanguine hopes of their early virtues.

This remarkable incident happened on the fifth Auguſt 1600. Hiſtorians tell us, that as the king was going out in the morning to the chace from his palace of Falkland, he was accoſted by the younger of the two Ruthvens, Alexander, who, with an air of ſecrecy and importance, acquainted him, that the evening before, a ſtranger had been ſeized near his brother's houſe at Perth, and ſecured; and, on ſearching him, a vaſt quantity of foreign gold was found upon him. The king immediately ſuſpecting this unknown perſon to be a trafficking prieſt, ſupplied with foreign coin, in order to excite new commotions in the kingdom, ordered him to be ſent to Falkland; but this Mr. Ruthven ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and, with many arguments, urged the king to proceed to Perth, and examine into the matter himſelf. The king, whoſe curioſity was awakened by the ſtrangeneſs of the affair, promiſed to go when the chace was over, during the whole of which Ruthven continued his importunity in ſo ſtrong a manner, that, even after it was over, he would not allow the king to wait a freſh horſe, but inſiſted on his ſetting out on the ſame he had hunted with the whole day. Mr. Ruthven, too, was very deſirous that the king ſhould ſet out without attendants; but this he refuſed, and, with a train of about twenty perſons, ſet out for Perth.

The earl of Gowrie appriſed by his brother of the king's approach, met him at a little diſtance from the town, and conducted him to his houſe: mean time no preparations for entertaining his majeſty appeared; the earl ſeemed embaraſſed, nor did he apologize for the ſcanty fare with which he entertained his royal gueſt. The king's repaſt being over, his attendants were conducted by the earl to dine in another apartment. At that time Mr. Ruthven took the opportunity of whiſpering the king, that now he might have an opportunity of ſeeing the unknown perſon. The king deſired ſir Thomas Erſkine to go with him; but Mr. Ruthven would not conſent: he then conducted the king by a narrow ſtair-caſe, through ſeveral apartments, all of which he locked behind him, till at laſt he came to a ſmall room, where, inſtead of a fettered criminal, as the king expected, he found a man ſtanding compleately armed, with a ſword and dagger at his ſide. Ruthven, upon his entrance, ſnatched the dagger from the man's ſide, and addreſſing the king, ſpoke to him of his father's execution; that he was now his priſoner, and at his mercy; but added, that if he of Gowrie were forfeited and annexed to the crown, and the fifth of Auguſt in time coming ordered to be regularly obſerved as a day of thankſgiving, in remembrance of his majeſty's happy deliverance.

ARMS.

Three coats; quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, three bars *gules*; 2d *or*, three bars *gules*; 3d *or*, on a bend *azure*, three lozenges of the firſt; all within a border *or*, flowered and counterflowered *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two goats proper.

CREST; a goat's head caboſs'd, iſſuing out of a crown *or*.

MOTTO; *Facta probant.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Ruthven-Caſtle, (now called Huntingtower,) in Perth-ſhire, *&c.*

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he would be quiet, and make no noiſe, his life ſhould be in ſafety. He then delivered back the man the dagger, told him to take care of the king, and at ſame time binding the king with an oath not to make any noiſe or diſturbance during his abſence, he returned to acquaint his brother with what he had done.

Mean while the king's attendants, impatient at his not appearing, inquired at Gowrie what had become of him: at that inſtant one of Gowrie's domeſtics entered the room, and acquainted them, that the king had juſt mounted his horſe, and rode off for Falkland; on which all of them immediately left the houſe, and called for their horſes. At this time Mr. Ruthven had returned to the king, and told him, that now he behoved to die, and at ſame time offered to bind his hands. Unarmed as the king was, he would not ſubmit to ſuch an indignity, but cloſing with Mr. Ruthven, a fierce ſtruggle enſued; during which the man in armour ſtood by trembling, diſmaid, and motionleſs, without offering the leaſt aſſiſtance to his maſter, or violence to the king.

In the ſcuffle the king had pulled Mr. Ruthven near a window, part of which was open, and, putting out his head, called out, with a wild affrighted voice, Treaſon! Murder! His attendants knew the voice, and obſerving a hand at the window, collaring the king, they immediately ruſhed up ſtairs to his aſſiſtance. The greater number took the principal ſtair-caſe, but found all the doors faſt, which while they were attempting to force open, ſir John Ramſay entered by a back ſtair, and ſeeing Mr. Ruthven ſtruggling with the king, drew his dagger, plunged it twice into his body, then pulled him from the king, and threw him down ſtairs, where he was met by ſir Thomas Erskine, and ſir Hugh Herries, who, with their daggers, diſpatched him; Mr. Ruthven calling out with his laſt breath, alas! alas! I am not to blame. During this ſcuffle the man in armour, who had been concealed in the apartment, made his eſcape unknown.

There were now in the apartment with the king, Ramſay, Erskine, and Herries, and one Wilſon a footman, who entered the room along with them. Before they had time to congratulate the king on his narrow eſcape, the earl came up the ſame back-ſtair, and ruſhed in with a ſword in each hand, attended by ſeven ſervants, compleatly armed, threatening them all with immediate death. Notwithſtanding the inequality of the numbers, the three gentlemen immediately attacked the earl, and ſir John Ramſay having run him through the heart, his followers immediately fled.

The king's attendants, who were endeavouring to force a paſſage from the other ſtair-caſe, were now let in, and, with tranſports of joy, congratulated the king on his deliverance; and he falling on his knees, with his attendants around him, offered thanks to God for his wonderful preſervation.

The danger however was not quite over: the inhabitants of Perth hearing of the death of the earl, their beloved provoſt and patron, ſurrounded the houſe, and vowed vengeance againſt the king; but the magiſtrates being admitted into the king's preſence, and acquainted with the fact, they, by their influence, by degrees appeaſed the multitudes, who ſoon after diſperſed. The king then returned to Falkland, having left the care of the dead bodies of the earl and his brother to the magiſtrates.

Such is the ſtory handed down to us by many writers; but all of them are at a loſs to account for the motives of a conduct ſo contrary to the known character of theſe two brothers, whoſe gentle and peaceable diſpoſitions made them idolized by all who knew them.

Three of Gowrie's ſervants were afterwards hanged at Perth, for being concerned in the attempt; but from them no light could be drawn into this intricate affair; and the man who was concealed in the ſtudy, and who, upon promiſe of pardon, had revealed himſelf, and proved to be the earl's ſteward, was as much a ſtranger to his maſter's deſign as the reſt; and though placed in the ſtudy, by the earl's immediate command, he did not even know for what end that ſtation was aſſigned him; the truth of which ſeems ſtrongly to appear from his behaviour to the king while alone in the apartment with him; and when, inſtead of appearing to have a deſign upon his life or liberty, he ſtood motionleſs, trembling and affrighted; in ſhort, altogether unfit for ſo horrid an office.

GRAY Lord GRAY.

BOTH Scotch and Engliſh antiquaries agree, that the noble and antient ſirname of Gray is originally from France; and that Fulbert, great chamberlain to Robert duke of Normandy, got from that prince the caſtle and honour of Croy, *alias* Gray, in Picardy, from which he aſſumed his ſirname.

This Fulbert had a ſon,

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 1.

John lord Gray, who ſucceeded him,—— and a daughter,

Arlette, who was mother of William the Conqueror.

Certain it is there were ſeveral of that ſirname came from France to Britain with that great prince, *anno* 1066, and had conſiderable commands in his army; and as he divided the lands of England amongſt his brave officers, we find that the Grays got a large ſhare, made a great figure, and became very numerous ſoon after William was maſter of the country. They were progenitors of ſeveral noble families that have flouriſhed with great luſtre in that kingdom ever ſince, *viz.* the dukes of Suffolk, and Kent, the marquis of Dorſet, the earls of Tankerville, and Stamford, the barons Gray of Codnor, Ruthin, Wilton, Roleſton, Wark, and Chillingham, *&c.* from which laſt is deſcended the lord Gray in Scotland.

bidem.

Salmon's abridgment, p. 124.

In the northern counties there are ſtill many antient families of that name, which enjoy conſiderable eſtates, as appears from the acts of parliament, nominating the juſtices of the peace, commiſſioners of ſupply, *&c.* in thoſe parts.

And it is obſervable, that the Grays in Scotland carry the ſame armorial bearings with thoſe in the north of England, which may be ſeen in their churches, tomb-ſtones, and other monuments of antiquity: and as Northumberland formerly belonged to Scotland, it is the general opinion, that lord Gray of Chillingham of that county, (whoſe predeceſſor came over with William the Conqueror,) gave the lands of Browfield or Broxmouth, in the county of Roxburgh adjoining to it, to a younger ſon of his family, of whom all the Grays in Scotland are ſaid to be deſcended.

But both Scotch and Engliſh hiſtorians, who aſſert, that the Grays came firſt into Scotland in the reign of king James I. are in a miſtake; for we have undoubted proof, that they were ſettled and making a figure in this country near two hundred years before that æra; or, above five hundred years ago.

Cambden, Boethius, Buchanan, &c.

And though we cannot fix the preciſe time of their coming, yet we ſhall deduce the deſcent of this noble family, by authentic documents, in a direct line from

I. Sir HUGH de GRAY, a man of conſiderable rank and figure in the reign of king Alexander II. (who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1214;) was then proprietor of the lands of Browfield or Broxmouth in Roxburghſhire, and is particularly documented by a charter of Walter de Lundin to his kinſman Philip de Feodary, anceſtor of the Meldrums of that ilk, of the lands of Balcormack in Fife, in which ſir Hugh de Gray, Alexander earl of Buchan, William lord of Brechin, ſir Philip de Melville, and ſeveral others were witneſſes; and his being therein deſigned *dominus Hugo de Gray*, and inſerted before ſome other honourable perſons, is a ſufficient proof, that he was a man of the firſt rank; and it is not to be imagined he was the firſt of this family that was ſettled in Scotland. This charter is without date; but, by the witneſſes, muſt have been before 1248.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 173.

Charta penes dominum de Lundin, and Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane. vol. II. p. 1.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Hugh de Gray*.
2. *Henry de Gray*, who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.
3. *John de Gray*, who was *ſeneſcallus* to the earl of March, and is witneſs to many donations to the monaſtery of Coldſtream; particularly to one of Patrick earl of March, together with Philip de Halyburton, Adam de Gordon, William de Home, *&c. tempore Alexandri III.*

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 658.

Chart. of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 15, 35, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir HUGH de GRAY, *dominus de Broxmouth*, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. and ſurvived him many years.

He was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *Hugo de Gray, miles*.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 654.

He died about 1300, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Sir ANDREW de GRAY, third baron of Broxmouth, who was a great patriot, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, by whom he was highly eſteemed. He was joined with ſir James Douglas, and ſir Alexander Fraſer, in the command of a detachment againſt the lord Lorn, where he performed the part of a brave and gallant officer, *anno* 1308. He afterwards obtained from king Robert, for his good and faithful ſervices, a grant of ſeveral lands, *domino Andreæ*

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 585

Chart. penes dom. de Gray.

Gray militi, omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinent. quæ fuerunt Edmundi de Haſtings militis, infra baroniam de Longforgund cum pertinent. terras de Craigie cum molendinis, terras de Pitcarrach, terras de Carriſton et Milntown, &c. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Forfar. The charter of confirmation is dated at Arbroath, 12th February 1315, before theſe witneſſes, Bernard abbot of Arbroath chancellor, Gilbert de Haya conſtable of Scotland, Alexander Fraſer, William Oliphant, David Barclay, and James Lindſay, knights, *&c.*

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections in the advocate's library, Edr.

He got alſo a charter of confirmation from Alexander de Fraſer, *domino Andreæ de Gray militi*, of part of the lands of Broxmouth, which he held of Thomas Randulph earl of Murray, *in tenemento de Broxmouth, &c.* to which Walter high ſteward of Scotland, John de Soulis, Adam de Gordon, John de Lauder, knights, *&c.* are witneſſes. The charter is without date; but, by the witneſſes, muſt have been granted *circiter annum* 1321.

Book of charters, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 6.

He is witneſs in a charter of ſir Robert Lauder of the lands of Quarrelwood *in Moravia*, to Thomas de Borthwick, together with John de Matulant, lord of Thirleſtane, Thomas de Hope-Pringle, William de Colville, *&c.* in the beginning of the reign of king David II.

Martin's genealogical collections, vol. I. p. 18

He married Ada Gifford, daughter of Thomas lord Yeſter, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *David.*

Rymer, tom. V. p. 874.

2. *Thomas de Gray*, who accompanied king David Bruce to the battle of Durham, with whom he was taken priſoner, *anno* 1346, and was not relieved till 1356.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir David de Gray, fourth baron of Broxmouth, *&c.*

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes MacFarlane, p. 8.

In a decreet of the burgeſſes of Dundee, he is deſigned *nobilis vir David de Gray, miles, &c.* to which ſir Robert de Chiſholm, Walter de Maull, anceſtor of Panmure, Adam de Guthry, *&c.* are witneſſes, in the year 1348.

He died 'twixt the years 1354 and 1357, leaving iſſue a ſon,

V. Sir John de Gray, fifth baron of Broxmouth, who ſucceeded him, and made a great figure in the reign of king David Bruce, with whom he was in high favour.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 791.

He was one of the noble Scotch heirs propoſed to be ſureties for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1354, though he was not releaſed till three years thereafter.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He got from William de Troup a charter, *terrarum de Craigie infra viceconitatum de Kincardine de le Mernes, &c. Johanni de Gray domino de Broxmouth, pro ſuo fideli ſubſidio et conſilio ſibi penes nobilem virum Thomam de Moravia impenſo, &c.* The charter is without date; but as Patrick biſhop of Brechin, (afterwards chancellor,) is a witneſs, it muſt have been *inter* 1354 *et* 1357.

Ibidem.

And ſoon thereafter he got the ſame confirmed to him by a charter of confirmation from king David Bruce, *Johanni de Gray domino de Broxmouth, terrarum de Craigie, &c.* dated 8th September 1357, to which William biſhop of St. Andrews, William biſhop of Dunblain, Robert high ſteward of Scotland, the king's nephew, Patrick earl of March, and Thomas earl of Angus, were witneſſes, *apud* Perth, *&c.*

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

After king David was releaſed from his captivity, he appointed ſir John his clerk-regiſter, and made him a donation, *domino Johanni Gray clerico rotulorum noſtrorum, centum ſolidos ſterlingorum de eſcheatis itineris camerariæ noſtræ, et totidem ſolidos in exitibus juſticiariæ, noſtræ, &c.* dated *anno* 1363.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter from the ſame prince, *Johanni de Gray, dilecto et fideli clerico noſtro rotulorum, &c. omnes firmas et exitus burgi de Peebles, &c.* dated *anno* 1369.

Chart. in archiv. Robert II.

And being in no leſs favour with king Robert II. he was continued in the ſame office, by that prince, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *dilecto et fideli noſtro, Johanni de Gray militi, clerico noſtro rotulorum ac regiſtri, quandam partem terræ in villa de Leith, cum pertinen.* dated *anno* 1376.

He married ——— daughter of ——— by whom he had iſſue, two ſons.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

1. *John*, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs, that were ſent into England for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357, and is then deſigned, John, ſon and heir of John de Gray, *&c.* but he died before his father without iſſue.

2. Sir *Patrick.*

Sir John died, *inter annos* 1376 *et* 1378, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon,

VI. Sir Patrick Gray, ſixth baron of Broxmouth, who was in great favour both with king Robert II. and III.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et chart. penes dom. Gray.

In his father's lifetime, he acquired from Chriſtian, daughter and heireſs of Roger de Kyd, a part of the barony of Longforgund in Perthſhire, to which ſhe had right from her father, and upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, to him, and Margaret his ſpouſe, and the heirs of their bodies, which failing, to the ſaid Patrick his heirs whatſomever, dated 11th February 1374.

He acquired alſo ſome other lands in the barony of Longforgund, from Marian Oliphant, deſcending to her in right of her father, which

Martin's Genealogical collections, v. I. p. 432, et charta penes dom. de Gray.

is documented by an indenture betwixt Marian Oliphant, in her viduity, on the one part, and Patrick de Gray *dominus de* Broxmouth on the other, dated 13th January 1378.

He got another charter from king Robert II. *dilecto conſanguineo noſtro, Patricio Gray, domino de Broxmouth*, of an annuity or penſion of twenty-ſix pound, thirteen ſhillings and four pence ſterling, to him and his heirs, *in feodo et hæreditate in perpetuum*, to be paid *per manus camerarii regis, qui pro tempore fuerit, &c.* dated 23d February, 1381.

Chart. in archiv. Robert II. et charta penes dom. de Gray.

He got a charter from king Robert III. of the whole barony of Longforgund, *dilecto conſanguineo noſtro Patricio de Gray, militi*, dated 11th February 1393.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter from Thomas Strachan, *dominus de Glenkindy: nobili viro et potenti domino, Patricio Gray de Broxmouth militi, domino ſuo ſuperiori de Snadown, terrarum de Snadown, &c. in baronia de Gray infra vicecomitatum de Mernes*, for which ſir Patrick had paid to ſaid Thomas a conſiderable ſum to relieve his eſtate of Glenkindy, *&c.* dated 16th March 1406.

Records of parliament, in the lawiers library, Edin. et chart. penes dom. Gray.

There was a mutual bond of man-rent entered into betwixt Alexander earl of Crawfurd, and his couſin ſir Patrick Gray, lord of Broxmouth, whereby they oblige themſelves to aſſiſt and ſtand by one another againſt all mortals, the king's majeſty only excepted, dated 20th December 1413.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He married Margaret, (but of what family we know not,) by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archivis, et charta penes dom. Gray.

1. Sir *Andrew de Gray*.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Patrick*.
4. *George*.

Theſe ſons are all mentioned in a charter, dated *anno* 1424.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

1ſt daughter *Margaret* married to ſir William Hay of Errol, conſtable of Scotland.

Ibidem, and Chart. penes comitem de Errol.

2. *Marian* married to —— Lindſay of ———.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew Moncur of that ilk.

Sir Patrick died before the year 1418, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir Andrew Gray, ſeventh baron of Broxmouth, who was betrothed to a daughter of ſir Roger de Mortimer, when very young; and as the tenor of the contract is ſomewhat ſingular, we ſhall narrate the moſt material part of it at large, *viz. Robertus dei gratia, &c. confirmaſſe, &c. dilecto et fideli noſtro jam in annis minoribus Andreæ, filio et hæredi apparenti Patricii de Gray, et Joannettæ filiæ et hæredi Rogeri de mortuo mari, militis, inter ipſum et Margaretam de Menteith ſponſam ſuam procreatæ, terras baroniæ de Foulis, terras de Blacklaw cum pertinen. &c. jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Perth, quæ fuerunt dicti Rogeri, et quas idem Rogerus non vi, &c. reſignavit, &c. tenend. dictis Andreæ et Joannettæ, &c. vel ipſo Andrea ante annos nubiles decedente, Alexandro Gray ſecundo filio prædicti Patricii, et eædem Joannettæ. Ipſo vero ſecundo ante tempus conjugale abeunte, Patricio Gray tertio filio prædicti Patricii, et eædem Joannettæ, &c. Quibus omnibus deficientibus, prædicto Rogero et hæredibus ſuis, &c. teſtibus Willielmo, epiſcopo Sti Andreæ, Johanne primogenito noſtro de Carrick, Roberto de Fiſe et de Menteith filio noſtro, Willielmo de Douglas conſanguineo noſtro, comitibus, Jacobo de Lindeſay nepote noſtro, Alexandro de Lindeſay, militibus, &c. apud Dundee, 20mo Junii* 1378.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He married, firſt, this Janet Mortimer, by whom he got the lands and barony of Foulis, *&c.* which afterwards became the chief title of the family, and by her he had iſſue one ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of the family, penes dom. Gray.

Sir *Andrew*, afterwards lord Gray,—and ſeven daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to ſir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe.

2. *Jean*, married to Robert, ſon and apparent heir of William lord Keith, anceſtor of the earl Mariſhal.

3. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Thomas Maule of Panmure; and 2dly, to ſir Andrew Murray of Tullibardin.

4. ——— married to John Roſs of Kinfauns.

5. ——— married to —— Herron of Lethinty and Glaſclune.

6. ——— married to —— MacClellan of Bomby, anceſtor of lord Kirkcudbright.

7. ———, married, 1ſt, to William Auchterlony of Kelly; and 2dly, to David Annand of Melgum.

Sir Andrew married, 2dly, Annabella, daughter of Alexander firſt lord Forbes, by whom he had no iſſue.

He was one of the Scotch nobles, that met the king at Durham, to concert meaſures for his liberation, for which he obtained a ſafe conduct from the king of England, 20th December 1423.

Rymer tom. X. p. 309.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VIII. Sir Andrew Gray, *dominus de Foulis*, who was one of the hoſtages for king James I's. ranſom, his father being then alive, which appears by theſe words in Rymer, *Andreas Gray, filius unicus et hæres Andreæ Gray, dominus de Foulis, cum conſenſu patris, accedit in regnum Angliæ, ad remanendum ibidem obſes, &c.* 20th March, 1424.

Ibid. p. 334. and 335.

Ibid. p. 382.

He, with ſeveral of the hoſtages were relieved, and obtained liberty to return to Scotland, 9th November 1427.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawiers library, Edin.

He made a great figure in the reigns of king James I. and II. was ſummoned as a lord baron to the parliament held at Edinburgh, on 9th October 1437, and was firſt lord Gray.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 170.

There is a proteſt taken in parliament, by James maſter of Forbes, in relation to his being heir of line to the earl of Angus, *&c.* to which Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, Henry lord Dalkeith, William lord Somerville, Patrick lord Glammis, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1445.

He married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Wemyſs of Rires. By the original contract or indenture, betwixt ſir Andrew Gray lord of Foulis, and ſir John Wemyſs lord of Rires, Andrew, ſon and heir to the ſaid ſir Andrew, becomes bound to marry Elizabeth, daughter of the ſaid ſir John, *&c.* dated at Foulis, the laſt day of Auguſt, 1418.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

By her he had a ſon,

Andrew, maſter of Gray,——and three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth* married to John lord Glammis.
2. *Margaret*, married to Robert lord Lyle.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to James Crichton of Strathurd, ſon and heir of George earl of Caithneſs, per contract, dated 14th February 1463.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Walter Buchanan knight, by whom he had four ſons, which is inſtructed by a charter, *per Andream Gray, dominum de Foulis*, of certain lands in the barony of Longforgund, to and in favours of his ſon Andrew, procreate betwixt him, and Elizabeth Buchanan his ſpouſe, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his ſon Patrick, procreate betwixt him and the ſaid Elizabeth, and their heirs, *&c.* which failing, to his ſon William, *&c.* and which failing, to his ſon John, *&c.* which all failing, to his own neareſt heirs whatſomever, *&c.* to which charter, Andrew Gray his eldeſt ſon and heir, and Thomas and William Grays, his *nepotes*, are witneſſes, dated at Foulis, the 7th day of May, 1439.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He had another ſon, *David*, which appears by an inſtrument of proteſt taken by David, ſon of Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, procreate betwixt him, and Elizabeth Buchanan his ſpouſe, againſt a deed made by his father, *jacens in lecto ægritudinis, in quo diem clauſit ſupremum*, &c. the inſtrument is dated 16th January 1449.

Ibidem.

Andrew, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage, was the firſt of the Grays of Balegarno, which lands were acquired from George lord Halyburton, and is inſtructed by a charter under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Gray de Balegarno*, dated 15th Auguſt 1475.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Andrew firſt lord Gray, died before the year 1449, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon of the firſt marriage,

IX. Andrew, ſecond lord Gray, who got a charter from king James II. *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo, Andreæ domino de Gray, terrarum de Littletown, &c.* to which Alexander earl of Huntly, William lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland, and David Murray of Tullibardin, are witneſſes, dated 7th October, 1449. Alſo a ſaſine of the ſame lands, *honorabili et potenti domino, Andreæ domino Gray de Foulis*, dated the 27th of ſaid month of October; to which Andrew, brother to Andrew lord Gray, is a witneſs.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

In the ſame year, Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, together with William biſhop of St. Andrews, William earl of Douglas, and William lord Somerville, are witneſſes, to the foundation-charter of a provoſtry, to the collegiate church of Crichton.

Book of original writs, vol. I. p. 21.

He was a man of great parts, was highly eſteemed by king James II. and was employed in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time.

In the month of Auguſt 1449, he with John biſhop of Brechin, Andrew abbot of Melroſe, Alexander lord Montgomery, &c. were appointed ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England. A ſpecial commiſſion from the king was ſent them, dated 3d November, and they concluded a two years truce, ſettled the marches on the borders, and Andrew lord Gray was one of the guarantees on the part of Scotland, 15th November 1449.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XI. p. 235, 243, 244, 254, &c.

He was alſo one of the commiſſioners that concluded another truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1451, to continue for three years, which was afterwards prorogued for three years longer; in all which treaties, Andrew lord Gray was both a negociator and guarantee.

Ibid. p. 294, 300, 327, 397, &c.

During theſe truces, the lord Gray accompanied William earl of Douglas, James lord Hamilton, *&c.* in a pilgrimage to Canterbury, (*peregrinationis cauſa*) for which they got a ſafe conduct from the king of England, dated 22d January 1452.

Ibid. p. 306.

The ſame year he was appointed *magiſter hoſpitii*, by king James II. and obtained from that prince, his royal licence to build a caſtle upon any part of the lands and baronies of Longforgund or Foulis, *aut quibuſcunque aliis ſuis terris infra regnum Scotiæ jacentibus, ubi dicto Andreæ melius placuerit, &c.* dated 26th Auguſt 1452; upon which he built the beautiful caſtle of Huntly, (now Caſtle-lyon) in the Carſe of Gowrie, which was long one of the chief ſeats of the family.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

Chartulary of Newoottle, penes Mac-Farlane, page 321.

In the year 1453, this lord Gray, together with George earl of Caithneſs, admiral of Scotland, William lord Somerville, Alexander lord Montgomery, and Patrick lord Glammis, are witneſſes in a royal charter to William de Ledale, *&c.*

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 434.

Chart. penes dom. Gray, et in pub. arch.

He was afterwards appointed one of the wardens, or *cuſtodes marchiarum de Scotia, verſus Angliam,* 25th July 1459; and got charters and ſaſines of a great many lands, too numerous to be here inſerted, *&c.*

He married Elizabeth Gray, (but of what family we know not) which appears from a writ of reverſion to John Stewart of Forthwhit, of the lands of Killibrock, and Dyſert, in the earldom of Athole, and ſheriffdom of Perth, from a noble and mighty lord, Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, his heirs, *&c.* with conſent and aſſent of Elizabeth Gray his ſpouſe, Patrick Gray of Kynneff, his ſon and apparent heir, and Andrew Gray, ſon of the ſaid Patrick, knights, dated 20th Auguſt 1462.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Patrick*, maſter of Gray.

2. *Andrew*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Cluny, upon the reſignation of his brother Patrick maſter of Gray, *Andreæ Gray ſcutifero regis, &c.* dated 13th April 1466. This Andrew is ſaid to have had ſeveral ſons; one whereof was Alexander Gray, who was bred a merchant in Aberdeen, and made a conſiderable eſtate. He got a charter under the great ſeal, upon the reſignation of William Gordon of Schives, *Alexandro Gray burgen. burgi de Aberdeen, terrarum de Newton et Schives, in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c.* dated 27th November 1512; and of him the Grays of Schives, Pittendrum, *&c.* are deſcended.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Andrew, ſecond lord Gray died in the end of the year 1469, his lady ſurviving him; which appears by an inſtrument for infeſting *domina Elizabetha, domina de Gray,* in the lands of Tullibothy, for her teirce, in which her huſband, Andrew lord Gray, died poſſeſſed and ſeaſed, dated 15th May 1470.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

X. Patrick, maſter of Gray, commonly called ſir Patrick of Kynneff, firſt ſon and apparent heir of Andrew ſecond lord Gray, was one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber to king James II. when a young man.

He acquired the lands and barony of Kynneff from Alexander de Ogilvie; which appears by his ſaſine, *Patricio de Gray, militi, filio et hæredi apparenti Andreæ domini de Gray, &c. terrarum de Kynneff,* dated 1ſt April 1458. Alſo by an aſſignation made by Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, with conſent and aſſent of his deareſt ſons and appearand heirs, ſir Patrick Gray of Kynneff, and of his ſon and appearand heir ſir Andrew Gray, knights, to James Blair, ſon of umquhil William Blair of Ardblair, of the third part of the lands of the Weſtfield of Dundee, dated 27th April 1461.

Saſine ibid.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Annabella, daughter of Alexander lord Forbes, which is inſtructed by a charter from his father, *terrarum de duobus Woodtowns,* dated 6th July 1445, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio, filio et hæredi apparenti Andreæ domini Gray, et Annabellæ Forbes, filiæ quondam Alexandri domini Forbes, ſuæ ſponſæ, &c. terrarum de Woodtowns,* dated 10th January 1464.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had iſſue one ſon,

Sir *Andrew*,——and three daughters.

M. S. hiſtory of the family, and chart. penes dom. Gray

1, *Elizabeth*, married to David Rollock of Ballachie and Manmore.

2. ———, married to Andrew Moncur of that ilk.

3. ———, married to ——— Culace of Balnamoon.

He died before his father, in June 1464, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Andrew, third lord Gray, who was ſerved heir to his father Patrick, maſter of Gray, on 5th November 1464, and to his grandfather Andrew, ſecond lord Gray, on 20th January 1470, which is inſtructed by a precept for infeſting Andrew, now lord Gray, ſon and heir of ſir Patrick Gray of Kynneff, ſon and apparent heir of Andrew lord Gray his grandfather.

Retour penes dom. Gray.

Ibidem.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James the IV. who appointed him one of the lords of his privy council.

He was alſo conſtituted lord high ſheriff of the county of Forfar, upon the reſignation of David duke of Montroſe, and earl of Crawfurd; on which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *officii vicecomitatus de Forfar, Andreæ domino Gray, &c.* dated 14th December 1488.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was infeſt in the lands, lordſhips and baronies of Foulis, Longforgund, Huntly, *cum turre et fortalitio earundum, Lundy, Balgillo, terr. ſuper rupe de Bruchtee, cum caſtro, fortalitio, et piſcaria earundem, terr. de Littletoun, Gotharſtoun,* and many others, all documented by charters under the great ſeal, which ſufficiently ſhows what a vaſt eſtate the family of Gray was now poſſeſſed of.

Ibidem.

He was made juſtice general benorth the river Forth, upon the forfeiture of Robert lord Lyle, and at laſt was made *juſticiarius Scotiæ,*

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes Mac-Farlane, p. 46 and 463.

Scotiæ, anno 1506; which high office he enjoyed till his death.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, only daughter of John lord Keith, ſon of William earl Mariſhall, by whom he had one ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of the fam. and chart. penes dom. Gray.

Patrick,——and two daughters.]

1. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Glammis; 2dly, to Alexander earl of Huntly; 3dly, to George earl of Rothes.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1511, et chart. penes dom. Gray.

2. ———, married to Alexander Straiton of Lowrieſton, *in vicecomitatu de Kincardin*.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, uterine brother of king James II. by lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald duke of Turenne, and earl of Douglas, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal fam. p. 172.

1. *Robert*, who was killed in the ſervice of his country at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, without iſſue.

2. *Gilbert*, of Buttergaſk, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Andrew Gray* of Muirton.

4. Sir *Edward*, who was bred to the church; which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Edwardo Gray capellano, terrarum de Inchyrie, &c.* dated 29th November 1521.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to ſir James Scrymgeour, conſtable of Dundee; and, 2dly, to James Crichton of Ruthven.

Ibid. ad ann. 1517, et chart. penes dom. Gray.

2. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to John Charteris of Cuthelgurdie; and, 2dly, to ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander Blair of Balthyock; 2dly, to Hugh lord Lovat; and, 3dly, to David earl of Crawfurd.

Ibid. et chart. penes dom. Gray, et teſt. ad ann. 1511.

4. *Marjory*, married, 1ſt, to ——— Kinninmont of that ilk; and, 2dly, to ——— Rattray of Craighall.

Andrew, third lord Gray, died in February 1514, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. PATRICK, fourth lord Gray, and ſecond high ſheriff of Forfar, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio Gray, militi, filio et hæredi apparenti Andreæ, domini de Gray, terrarum de Kittlebrochans, Manskide, Dyſert in Athole, &c. &c.* dated *anno* 1511 *et* 1512.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, and got a ſaſine *in favorem Patricii domini Gray, filii et hæredis quondam Andreæ, domini le Gray, terrarum de Kynneff, &c.* dated 14th March 1514.

Saſine penes dom. Gray.

He got alſo ſaſines (*Patricio domino Gray*) of the lands and baronies of Foulis, Longforgund, Bruchty, the ſheriffſhip of Forfar, &c. &c. dated 3d April 1516, and 26th October 1523.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, widow of Alexander maſter of Crawfurd, which appears by a precept of ſaſine to ſir Patrick Gray, knight, ſon and heir apparent of Andrew lord Gray, and Jean Gordon, ſpouſe to the ſaid Patrick; *terrarum foreſtæ de Alicht, &c.* dated 5th May 1499.

Ibidem.

By her he had iſſue four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir William Keith of Innerugie, to whom ſhe had two daughters, his co-heireſſes. 1ſt. Elizabeth, married to William earl Mariſhall. 2d, Mary, married to William lord Forbes.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. arch.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin.

Ibid. ad ann. 1541.

3. *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Adam Crichton of Ruthven; and, 2dly, to ſir John Campbell of Lundy, lord high treaſurer of Scotland.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

4. ———, married to ——— Monorgund of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir David Ogilvie of Inchmartin, which is inſtructed by an inſtrument, *ſuper contractum conjugalem inter Patricium Gray, militem, filium et hæredem apparentem Andreæ domini Gray, et Chriſtianam Ogilvie, filiam domini David Ogilvie de Inchmartin, &c.* dated *anno* 1504, but by her he had no children; and dying at his caſtle of Huntly in April 1541, without male iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew Patrick, ſon of his brother Gilbert, to whom we now return.

Chart. penes dom. Gray.

XII. GILBERT GRAY of Buttergaſk, ſecond ſon of the ſecond marriage of Andrew, third lord Gray, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Gilberto Gray, filio Andreæ domini Gray*, of the lands of Buttergaſk, and Lidgertlaw, upon the reſignation of Margaret Buttergaſk of that ilk, dated 7th July 1504.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Pockmill, &c. dated 9th March 1505.

Ibidem.

He married Ægidia, or Giles, daughter of ſir Laurence Mercer of Aldie, by whom he had four ſons.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

1ſt, *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Andrew*, whoſe ſon Patrick got a charter from his uncle of a third part of the lands of Balgillo, upon which he got a charter of confirmation under the great ſeal, *Patricio Gray, filio quondam Andreæ Gray, fratris germani Patricii domini Gray*, &c. dated 12th July 1543.

Chart. in pub. arch.

3. *Robert*.

4. *James*.

Theſe two are both mentioned in a charter under the great ſeal, hereafter to be narrated.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. **Patrick** of Buttergaſk, who ſucceeded alſo to his uncle Patrick, 1541, as before noticed, and was fifth lord Gray, and third lord high ſheriff of the county of Forfar.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio, nunc domino Gray*, confirming a charter of Patrick lord Gray, laſt deceaſed, to himſelf and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to his brother Gilbert of Buttergaſk, and the heirs-male of his body, *&c.* of the lands and barony of Foulis, Forgund, Kingſlaw, *&c.* The charter is dated *anno* 1524, and the confirmation 14th September 1542.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter, *Patricio domino Gray, terrarum baroniæ de Forgund, cum caſtro de Huntly; terrarum ſuper rupe de Bruchty cum caſtro, &c. terrarum de Kynneff, Balgillo, &c. una cum officio vicecomitatus de Forfar, cum officiis conſtabulariorum de Forfar et Montroſe*, 1543.

Ibidem.

He got another charter of a great many lands containing an entail, *viz.* to Patrick lord Gray, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Robert Gray his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother James, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his own neareſt heirs-male whatſoever, dated 7th November 1544.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of a great many other lands, all narrated in charters under the great ſeal.

He was a man of good parts, and much in the favour of king James V. whom he accompanied to the battle of Solway, where he was taken priſoner, *anno* 1541; but was releaſed ſoon afterwards for payment of a ranſom of five hundred pounds ſterling.

He was a promoter of the reformation; but always a dutiful ſubject to queen Mary.

Ibidem.

He married Marian, daughter of James lord Ogilvie of Airly, by a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio domino Gray, et Mariotæ Ogilvie ejus conjugi, terrarum villæ de Foulis, &c.* dated in 1543.

By her he had iſſue five ſons, and ſeven daughters.

1. *Patrick*, maſter of Gray.

2. *Andrew*, anceſtor of the Grays of Innergowrie.

Ibidem.

3. *James*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Buttergaſk *&c.* dated 21ſt June 1553. He was archer to the queen's guards, *alias, unus armigerorum, S. D. N. reginæ, &c. anno* 1564.

4. *Robert Gray* of Drumelie.

Ibidem.

5. *Patrick*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned, *Patricius Gray, frater germanus Patricii domini Gray, &c.* dated 13th May 1585, confirmed 18th May 1589.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Patrick maſter of Ruthven, without iſſue.

2. *Mary*, married to William maſter of Ruthven.

3. ———, married to Mr. James Ogilvie of Balfour.

4. *Agnes*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Robert Logan of Reſtalrig; 2dly, to Alexander lord Home; and, 3dly, to ſir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, lord high treaſurer of Scotland.

Ibid. et penes dom. Gray.

5. *Lilias*, married, 1ſt, to David Tyrie of Drumkilbo; 2dly, to John maſter of Oliphant, and had iſſue.

6. *Elizabeth*, married to Laurence Bruce of Cultmalindie.

7. *Anne*, married to Patrick Douglas of Kilſpindie.

He died *anno* 1582, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. **Patrick**, ſixth lord Gray, and fourth lord high ſheriff of Forfar, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Kilmullamock, Forreſterſut, Monſbains, *&c.* &c. *Patricio, magiſtro de Gray, juniori ejuſdem, &c.* dated 16th December 1581.

Ibidem.

In a charter to his brother Patrick, he is deſigned *Patricius dominus Gray, anno* 1585, confirmed in 1589, as before-mentioned.

He married Barbara, daughter of Patrick lord Ruthven, by whom he had five ſons, and five daughters.

1. *Patrick*, maſter of Gray.

Ibidem.

2. *James*, who was gentleman of the bedchamber to king James VI. and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo filio Patricii domini Gray, terrarum de Davidſtoun, &c.* dated 6th December 1592.

Ibidem.

3. *Gilbert*, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Balumbie, *&c. anno* 1583; of a great many other lands in 1589; *et terrarum de Balandirran*, in 1591, *Gilberto filio Patricii domini Gray, &c.* He left iſſue two daughters his co-heireſſes, 1ſt, Eupheme, married to ſir Patrick Kinnaird of Inchtower, anceſtor of lord Kinnaird; 2d, Margaret, married to ——— Hay of Kirkland, *&c.*

4. *Robert Gray* of Millhill.

5. *Andrew*, grand-father of ſir James Gray, now Britiſh envoy at the court of Naples.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Barbara*, married to ſir John Cranſton of Moriſton.

2. *Mary*, married to David Seton of Parbroath, comptroller of Scotland.

3. *Helen*, married to ſir Hugh Maxwell of Tealing.

4. *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to David Strachan

an of Carmelie; and, 2dly, to ſir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton. bid. et penes om. Gray.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to William Gordon of Abergeldie.

He died *anno* 1609, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **Patrick**, ſeventh lord Gray, and fifth lord high ſheriff of Forfar, who, being a man of extraordinary parts, was a great favourite of king James VI. who, in his father's lifetime, appointed him gentleman of the bedchamber, maſter of the wardrobe, one of the lords of his privy council, and commendator of the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *anno* 1584. Chart. in pub. archiv.

When queen Mary was under ſentence of death, he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to queen Elizabeth of England, to interpoſe in her behalf; and though his embaſſy was not attended with ſucceſs, yet he acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Leiſtie, &c. *Patricio magiſtro de Gray*, dated *anno* 1605. Ibidem.

This great man married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Glammis, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had no iſſue. Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 33.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, eldeſt daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had two ſons, and ſix daughters. Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 104.

1. *Andrew*, maſter of Gray.
2. *William Gray*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo filio Patricii domini Gray*, &c. of the lands of Bandirran, dated *anno* 1605. Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to John earl of Wemyſs.

2. *Agnes*, married to William earl of Menteith and Strathern.
3. *Mary*, married to James lord Lindores.
4. *Elizabeth*, married to John Leſly of Newton. Ibid. et penes dom. Gray.
5. *Helen*, married to David Bruce of Earlshall.
6. *Iſabel*, married to Robert Carnegy of Dunichen.

He ſurvived his father only three years, died *anno* 1612, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. **Andrew**, eighth lord Gray, and ſixth lord high ſheriff of Forfar.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *terrarum baroniæ de Forgund*, &c. *Andreæ magiſtro de Gray, filio et hæredi apparenti Patricii domini Gray*, &c. dated 20th June 1611. Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter, *Andreæ domino Gray et dominæ Annæ Ogilvie ejus conjugi, terrarum de Foulis*, &c. dated 22d July 1613. Ibidem.

He got charters of a great many other lands, *Andreæ domino Gray, anno* 1617, needleſs to be here inſerted. Ibidem.

He was in great favour with king Charles I. to whom he reſigned the office of the ſheriffſhip, which had been in his family near two hundred years; and he got the king's bond for fifty thouſand merks for it; but the civil war breaking out ſoon thereafter, the money was never paid.

He was a ſteady friend to the royal family during all the time of the civil war, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

He was baniſhed the kingdom by the parliament, never to return under pain of death, for being with Montroſe, 30th October 1645, but his baniſhment was prorogued till 15th June 1646. Minutes of parliament.

He was excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of grace to the Scots, and was fined in fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654. Cromwell's act of indemn.

He was lieutenant to the Gens de Armes in France, under James duke of York their captain; but was prevailed on by king Charles II. and him, then in exile, to reſign it in favours of mariſhal Schomberg; which office had long been enjoyed by Scotchmen, but could never afterwards be recovered.

He married, 1ſt, dame Margaret Ogilvie, counteſs of Buchan, daughter of Walter lord Deskford, and ſiſter of James firſt earl of Finlater, by whom he had a ſon,

Patrick, maſter of Gray, who was killed at the ſiege of ——— in France, unmarried; —— and a daughter,

Anne, miſtreſs of Gray, of whom more hereafter.

He married, 2dly, dame Catharine Caddel or Calder, by whom he had alſo one daughter,

Frances, married to captain MacKenzie, ſon to the biſhop of Murray.

Lord Gray's only ſon being dead, and he having no hopes of any male-iſſue, made a reſignation and ſettlement of his eſtate and honours in favours of his daughter and heireſs,

Anne, miſtreſs of Gray, who, with conſent of her father, and the approbation of the crown, was married to William Gray younger of Pittendrum, who had the eſtate and honours conferred upon him by charters under the great ſeal, and ratified in parliament, as will be ſhown hereafter: and as he was eldeſt ſon and heir of ſir William Gray of Pittendrum, who made a conſiderable figure in his time, and of whom the preſent lord Gray is lineally deſcended, I hope we ſhall be pardoned for briefly inſerting here ſome part of that gentleman's deſcent and character.

Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, (deſcended of Alexander Gray of Schives, grand-ſon of

Andrew, ſecond lord Gray, as before noticed,) was bred a merchant in Edinburgh, by which employment he acquired vaſt riches to himſelf with a fair character, and did great ſervice to his country in the mercantile way.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands, *Willielmo Gray de Pittendrum mercatori burgen. burgi de Edinburg, anno* 1634, &c.

He was a man of great ſagacity, ſingular worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who created him a knight baronet.

He was a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on that account.

Minutes of parliament.

He was fined in an hundred thouſand merks by the parliament at St. Andrews, for correſponding with Montroſe, *&c.* and, at the deſire of general Leſly, was carried priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh, till he ſhould pay the ſum; but, upon application of his friends to the committee of eſtates, it was modified to thirty-five thouſand merks, which was inſtantly paid by his ſon the maſter of Gray, upon which he was liberate on the 15th April 1646.

There was afterwards extorted from him, by way of loan, the ſum of ten thouſand pounds ſterling, which was never re-paid.

He died *anno* 1648, having married dame Giles Smith, ſiſter to ſir John Smith of Grotel, provoſt of Edinburgh, by whom he had five ſons, and ten daughters.

1. *William*, who married Anne miſtreſs of Gray.
2. *Robert*, whoſe ſon, John Gray of Criechie, married Marjory, miſtreſs and heireſs of Gray, and was anceſtor of the preſent lord Gray.
3. *David*, who was killed at Tangier with the earl of Teviot.
4. *Alexander*, who died unmarried.
5. *Andrew*, who was bred to the church.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to Archibald earl of Roſeberry, *&c.* &c. *&c.*

We now return to the family.

Andrew, eighth lord Gray, died in an advanced age, *anno* 1663.

XVII. Anne, miſtreſs of Gray, his daughter and heireſs, married to William Gray, younger of Pittendrum, as before obſerved, *&c.*

This William, upon the reſignation of his father-in-law, got a patent under the great ſeal, (in which the great loyalty and ſervices to the crown, by the lords Gray his predeceſſors, are fully narrated,) "to and in favours of William Gray, eldeſt lawful ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Gray of Pittendrum, and the heirs-male gotten or to be gotten betwixt him and the ſaid Anne miſtreſs of Gray, his ſpouſe; which failing, to ſir William Gray elder of Pittendrum, and his neareſt and lawful heirs-male whatſoever, bearing the ſirname and arms of Gray, *&c.* and the ſaid William Gray junior, bearing the ſtile and title of maſter of Gray during the ſaid Andrew lord Gray his lifetime, as if he had been his ſon and heir, and after his death the title of lord Gray, with all the dignities, privileges, and precedency due to the lords Gray his predeceſſors, *&c. &c.*"

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

The diploma is dated 8th January 1639, which was afterwards ratified in parliament, 17th November 1641.

Ibidem.

Lord Gray made alſo a ſeparate entail of his eſtate, upon which there paſſed a charter under the great ſeal, in favours of William maſter of Gray, and the heirs-male procreate or to be procreate betwixt him and Anne miſtreſs of Gray, (therein deſigned daughter and heireſs of Andrew lord Gray,) his ſpouſe; which failing, to the neareſt and lawful heirs-male of ſir William Gray of Pittendrum, elder, his father, *&c. totas et integras terras, baronias, officia, molendina, ſylvas, piſcationes baroniæ de Forgund, &c. &c. &c.* dated 5th March 1639.

The maſter was likeways a great loyaliſt, and ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of the royal family. He had the command of a regiment in the king's army at the battle of Worceſter, moſtly raiſed upon his own charges, and there he narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner.

By the ſaid Anne, miſtreſs of Gray, he left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *William*, who died unmarried.
3. Mr. *Charles Gray*, advocate, who died alſo without iſſue.

The maſter died in September 1660, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. Patrick, who ſucceeded alſo to his grand-father *anno* 1663, and was ninth lord Gray.

He married Barbara, daughter of Andrew lord Balvaird, ſiſter of David viſcount Stormont, by whom he had only one daughter, who ſurvived him, *viz.*

Marjory, miſtreſs of Gray, who, with the conſent and approbation of her father and friends, married John Gray of Criechie, her father's couſin-german, being a ſon of Robert, ſecond ſon of ſir William Gray of Pittendrum before-mentioned, and conſequently was next heir-male in the laſt patent of honour to Patrick 9th lord Gray, and his brother Mr. Charles, who both joined in a reſignation of the eſtate and honours into the king's hands, in December 1669, upon which a new patent paſſed the great ſeal, to and in favours of the ſaid John Gray of Creichie, with all the dignities, privileges, titles of honour, and precedency, belonging to his predeceſſors lords Gray, during all the days of his life, and after his deceaſe, to his eldeſt ſon John, procreate betwixt him, and the ſaid Marjory, his ſpouſe, and the heirs-male of his body, which failing, to his ſecond ſon, by the ſaid Marjory, and the heirs-male, *&c.* which failing, to the eldeſt heir-female of the ſaid marriage, without diviſion, *&c. &c. &c.* dated at St. James's, the 7th day of February, 1706.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Patrick ninth lord Gray, died *anno* 1711, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours, by his ſon-in-law,

XIX. John, tenth lord Gray, married to the ſaid Marjory, miſtreſs of Gray, as before-noticed, who obtained from king James VII. a gift under the privy ſeal, of fifteen hundred pound ſterling; the preamble whereof was, "James, &c. Foraſmuchas John Gray of Creichie, married to the only child of lord Gray, did great and ſignal ſervices to our brother king Charles II. *&c.* and conſidering the great loyalty and ſufferings of ſir William Gray, grandfather to the ſaid John Gray, and great grandfather to his lady, from whom vaſt ſums were extorted, in the years 1645 and 1646, by fining and otherwiſe, by an pretended committee of ſtate, for the ſaid ſir William, his dutifully aſſiſting the ſaid marquis of Montroſe, *&c. &c.* to confer and beſtow, *&c.* the ſum of fifteen hundred pound ſterling, &c. towards the payment and ſatisfaction, &c. dated at Windſor, 21ſt September, 1686."

Original gift, penes dominum Gray.

By the ſaid Marjory, he had iſſue three ſons

1. *John*, maſter of Gray.
2. *William*.
3. *Alexander*.——and three daughters.
1. *Barbara*.
2. *Catharine*.
3. *Elizabeth*.

He died, *anno* 1724, and was ſucceeded by

XX. John, eleventh lord Gray, who married Helen, daughter of Alexander lord Blantyre, by whom he had two ſons

1. *John*, now lord Gray.
2. *Charles*.——and one daughter,

Anne, married to William Gray of Balegarno, Eſq;

He died *anno* 1738, and was ſucceeded by

XXI. John, twelfth lord Gray, who, *anno* 1741, married miſs Blair, heireſs of Kinfauns, by whom he hath iſſue three ſons,

1. *Andrew*, maſter of Gray.
2. *Charles*.
3. *William-John*.—and ſeven daughters.
1. *Jean*.
2. *Helen*.
3. *Margaret*.
4. *Barbara*.
5. *Elizabeth*.
6. *Anne*.
7. *Mary*.

ARMS.

Gules, a lion rampant, within a border, ingrailed, *argent*.

Crest; on a wreath, an anchor in pale, *or*.

Supporters; two lions guardant, *gules*.

Motto; *Anchor faſt anchor*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At the caſtle of Gray, and Foulis in the carſe of Gowrie.

RAMSAY Viſcount HADDINGTON.

SIR John Ramſay, deſigned of Wyliecleugh was ſecond ſon of John Ramſay of Dalhouſie, and brother german of George, firſt lord Ramſay.

He was a man of great honour, undaunted courage and intrepidity, and had the good fortune to be very inſtrumental in the reſcue of king James VI. having with his own hand killed the earl of Gowrie, when he and his brother made that audacious attempt upon his majeſty's ſacred perſon at Perth, on 5th Auguſt 1600.

He accompanied the king into England, *anno* 1603, became a great favourite, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viſcount Haddington, 11th June, 1606.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

He got likewiſe from the king, to him and his heirs-male, the privilege of carrying the ſword of ſtate before the royal family to church on the 5th of Auguſt, being the day appointed for a thanks-giving, in commemoration of his majeſty's happy delivery on that day, in the year 1600 before mentioned.

Martin's collections, and Nisbet, vol. II. p. 73.

He was afterwards created a peer of England, by the title of earl of Holderneſs, 20th January, 1620.

Extinct peerage of England, vol. I. p. 397.

He married lady Elizabeth Ratcliff, daughter of Robert earl of Suſſex, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter, who all died in infancy.

And he dying without any ſurviving iſſue, *anno* 1625, all his titles of honour (being to the heirs of his body) became extinct.

ARMS.

Argent, an eagle diſplayed, *ſable*, beaked and membered, *gules*; on his breaſt, a creſcent of the laſt, for his brotherly difference, with an additament of arms, *viz. azure*, a dexter hand holding a ſword, in pale *argent*, hilted and pomelled *or*, piercing a man's heart *gules*, the point ſupporting an imperial crown proper, which he impaled on the right; with his paternal coat, on the left ſide of the ſhield.

MOTTO; *Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ*.

HAMILTON Earl of HADDINGTON.

AS the antiquity and grandeur of the great and illuſtrious name of Hamilton, is to be found under the title of duke of Hamilton, we ſhall proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor, being ſprung from the honourable houſe of Innerwick, one of the moſt ancient cadets of that great family.

John, ſecond ſon of ſir Walter de Hambleton, by Mary, daughter of Adam lord Gordon, flouriſhed in the reign of king David Bruce, and was progenitor of the Hamiltons of Ballincrief, Innerwick, *&c.* of whom Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; now of Innerwick, is the undoubted heir-male.

Of this John was alſo lineally deſcended,

Scots compend. p. 243.
Nisbet, vol I. p. 393.

I. Sir THOMAS HAMILTON, anceſtor of this noble family, who flouriſhed in the reign of king James V. He is ſometimes deſigned ſir Thomas Hamilton of Byres, alſo Thomas Hamilton of Drumcairn.

He was father of

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. Sir THOMAS HAMILTON of Prieſtfield, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *terrarum de Baldyn et Drumcairn*, to him *in vitali redditu, et magiſtro Thomæ Hamilton de Drumcairn ejus filio, advocato S. D. N. R. in feodo*, dated 30th May, 1597.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the lands of Prieſtfield, *&c.* dated the ſame year.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Sir THOMAS HAMILTON of Prieſtfield, who being a man of eminent parts, great learning and knowledge of the laws, was in high favour with king James VI. who in his father's lifetime, made him king's advocate, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1592.

He was appointed one of the Octavians, *anno* 1595, and ſecretary of ſtate, *anno* 1612.

He was afterwards made lord preſident of the ſeſſion, and lord regiſter; in all which high offices he acquitted himſelf with honour, fidelity and reputation.

Ibidem.

He acquired a great many lands, upon all which he got charters under the great ſeal, *viz.* the lands and baronies of Binning, Monkland, Byres, *&c.* and as all the public offices he enjoyed, are particularly mentioned in theſe charters, ſo he was at different times deſigned by all theſe titles.

Ibidem.

He got likewiſe a charter *officii præfecti, ſeu magiſtri, metallorum, &c.* 25th March 1607.

Ibidem.

Alſo two charters, *domino Thomæ Hamilton de Monkland, militi, &c. minera, mineralia auri et argenti, et cujuſcunque generis, inter bondas terrarum de Ballincrief, Bathgate, Drumcroſs, Tartreven, Torphichen, &c.* dated *anno* 1607.

Ibidem.

He was now poſſeſt of a vaſt eſtate, and his majeſty's favour to him ſtill increaſing, he was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of lord Binning and Byres, *anno* 1613, and afterwards created him earl of Melroſs, by letters patent, dated 20th March 1619, which he ſoon thereafter changed for Haddington, and got that title confirmed to him by king Charles I. on 18th October 1627; and in that year he was made lord privy-ſeal, which office he enjoyed till his death.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ comiti de Haddington, terrarum dominii de Tyninghame, &c.* 7th February 1628, *terrarum de Luſnois* in 1633, *terrarum et baroniæ de Coldſtream, Coldinknows, &c.* 1634.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of James Borthwick of Newbyres, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to Robert lord Lindſay; and, 2dly, to Robert lord Boyd.

2. Lady *Iſabel*, married to James earl of Airly.

He

Prynne, vol. III. p. 656.

find ſwearing allegiance to king Edward I. for his lands in Berwick-ſhire, *anno* 1296.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 82.

He afterwards became one of the ſureties to king Edward II. for the liberation of William Lamberton biſhop of St. Andrews, then a priſoner in Windſor caſtle, 23d May 1308.

Penes comitem de Morton.

We find him always deſigned ſir Henry Halyburton, particularly in the original writs of Melroſs, in the reign of king Robert Bruce.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Autogr. penes MacFarlane.

VII. Sir **Adam Halyburton**, who was one of the ſureties in a contract of marriage, whereby John, ſon and heir of ſir Malcolm of Innerpeffer, ſhould marry Margaret, daughter of William Sinclair, *&c.* dated *anno* 1321.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his ſucceſſor.

2. Sir *John*, firſt of the family of Dirleton, of whom more hereafter.

Fordun, vol. II.

3. *Alexander*.—Theſe ſons were all taken priſoners at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

VIII. Sir **Walter Halyburton**, after he was taken priſoner as aforeſaid, was firſt confined in the tower of London, and from thence carried to the caſtle of Windſor, and had ten merks ſterling allowed him by the king of England, to bear his charges on the journey, *anno* 1347.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534. & 554.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 67. & 82.

In the year 1357, he obtained his liberty with his royal maſter, and the year thereafter got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, to negotiate ſome affairs of ſtate, *&c.*

Chartulary of Coldinghame.

He was high ſheriff of Berwick, *anno* 1364, and died about the year 1385, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 21.

IX. Sir **John Halyburton** of that ilk, who is witneſs in a charter of Margaret counteſs of Angus, wherein he is deſigned ſir John Halyburton *dominus ejuſd. anno* 1389.

Fordun, vol. II.

He was taken priſoner at the ſecond battle of Nisbet, *anno* 1402: he was afterwards ranſomed, and returned to Scotland; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by ſir Walter of Dirleton, his couſin and heir-male, being grandſon of his uncle ſir John, to whom we now return.

VIII. Sir **John Halyburton**, ſecond ſon of ſir Adam, was a brave warriour, and often fought valiantly againſt the Engliſh, in defence of the liberties of his country.

Ibid. p. 350.

He at laſt loſt his life at the firſt battle of Nisbet, *anno* 1355. A good author has theſe words: *Cecidit ex parte Scotorum vir fortiſſimus et bellicoſus, Johannes Halyburton, Anglicis ſemper infeſtus, &c.*

Nisbet, &c.

He married ——— Vaus, daughter and co-heireſs of William de Vallibus, or Vaus, lord of Dirleton, with whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, and, in conſequence of this marriage, he quartered the arms of the Vauſes of Dirleton with his own. He had a ſon,

Ibidem, vol. I. p. 102.

IX. Sir **John Halyburton** of Dirleton, who ſucceeded him. He is witneſs in a charter of Richard Edgar to Robert Edgar of Wedderly, dated *anno* 1378, confirmed *anno* 1384, wherein he is deſigned *dominus Johannes de Halyburton, dom. de Dirleton, miles, &c.*

Writs of the family of Winton.

He married Margaret Cameron, whoſe ſiſter Jean married ſir Nichol Erskine of Kinnoul, knight. They were daughters and coheireſſes of ſir John Cameron of Ballegarno, knight, whoſe great eſtates in Perth-ſhire and Eaſt-Lothian were divided 'twixt them; and ſir John, on account of this marriage, quartered alſo the arms of Cameron with his own.

By the ſaid Margaret Cameron, he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir, afterwards lord Halyburton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *George Halyburton* of Gogar, who obtained theſe lands from his elder brother, which were confirmed to him by a charter from Robert duke of Albany, dated in 1409.

His daughter, *Jean*, married to Henry Sinclair, firſt earl of Orkney.

He died about the year 1392, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir **Walter Halyburton** of Dirleton, who ſucceeded alſo to his couſin ſir John of that ilk, as before obſerved.

Rymer, tom X. p. 308. and 345.

He was one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424; but obtained liberty to return to Scotland, *anno* 1425.

Ibid. p. 446 and 491.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, and one of the wardens of the marches, in 1430.

Chart. in pub archiv.

He was conſtituted lord high treaſurer of Scotland in the minority of king James II. from whom he got a charter, *dilecto conſanguineo et theſaurario ſuo, &c. anno* 1439.

Records of parliament.

He was created a peer in the year 1440 or 1441, and as ſuch ſat in parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Iſabel Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, and got a charter under the great ſeal from the ſaid Robert, then governor of Scotland, wherein he is deſigned his beloved ſon, to which Alexander, George, Fergus, and John Halyburtons are witneſſes, *anno* 1407.

By the ſaid lady Iſabel he had iſſue four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Walter*, who married Catharine, daughter and co-heireſs of Alexander de Chiſholm, and got with her the lands and barony of Pitcur in Angus, of whom more hereafter.

IX. **Thomas**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1735, and is ſeventh earl of Haddington.

He married Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt of Redgravehall, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; nephew of the lord chief juſtice Holt, by whom he hath two ſons.

1. *Charles*, lord Binning.
2. Mr. *Thomas*.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *gules*, on a cheveron, between three cinquefoils *argent*, two muchetors and a buckle *azure*, all within a border *or*, charged with eight thiſtles *vert*, for Hamilton of Innerwick; 2d and 3d *argent*, a feſs wavy between three roſes *gules*, barbed and ſeeded proper, as a coat of augmentation, for the title of Melroſs.

Crest; on a wreath, two dexter hands joined in each other, iſſuing out of clouds proper, and holding between them a branch of laurel.

Supporters; two talbots *argent*, each gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

Motto; *Præſto et perſto.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Tyningham in Eaſt Lothian, *&c. &c.*

HALYBURTON Lord HALYBURTON.

THIS is a local ſirname, taken from the lands of Halyburton, in the ſhire of Berwick, where there are two places almoſt contiguous to one another, *viz.* Meikle and Little Halyburtons, which were at firſt called only Burtons or Burghtons; but a church or chapel being afterwards built at one of them, it was from thence called Holy or Halyburton, and that name in proceſs of time became common to both.

The firſt of this antient family we have found upon record, is;

I. **Tructe** or **Truitte**, a perſon of ſome rank and diſtinction, cotemporary with king David I. who died *anno* 1153. **Chartulary of Kelſo.**

He was father of,

II. **David**, who gave the church of his village of Halyburton to the abbacy of Kelſo, about the year 1176, and is then deſigned ſon of Tructe, *&c.* **Ibid. p. 239.**

He is a frequent witneſs in the writs of the monaſtery of Kelſo, in the reign of king William, who died *anno* 1214. **Ibid. and Sir James Dalrymple's collections.**

He had a ſon,

III. **Walter**, deſigned ſon of David, ſon of Tructe, *&c.* He confirms his father's donation to the monks of Kelſo, of his church or chapel of Halyburton, then declared to be depending on the mother church of Greenlaw, which belonged to the ſaid monaſtery. **Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 239.**

He is the firſt of this family who aſſumed his ſirname from his lands, under the deſignation of *Walterus de Halyburton*, and is witneſs to a charter, whereby *Euſtachius de Veſcy, dominus de Sprouſton*, who married Margaret, a natural daughter of king William the Lyon, gave twenty ſhillings yearly out of his mill of Sprouſton, in Roxburgh-ſhire, to the abbacy of Kelſo, about the year 1207. **Ibid. p. 182.**

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Adam de Halyburton*, who is witneſs to a charter of Matilda counteſs of Angus, confirming ſeveral donations made by her anceſtors to the abbacy of Arbroath, about the year 1242. **Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 179.**
3. Sir *Henry Halyburton*, knight, who confirms ſeveral donations granted out of the tenement of Molla, now Mow, in Roxburgh-ſhire, to the abbacy of Kelſo, by his charter dated *anno* 1270. **Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 149.**

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir **William Halyburton**, knight, who married Chriſtian, daughter, and at length ſole heireſs of Richard Fachnes of Fachnes, now Fawnes, in the ſhire of Berwick. **Ibid. p. 107.**

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. **Philip** de **Halyburton**, who confirmed the donations made by his grandfather Richard de Fawnys, and his uncle Adam Fawnys, to the abbay of Kelſo, of certain lands in Meloeſtane, now Mellerſtane, in the ſhire of Berwick. In this charter he is deſigned ſon and heir of ſir William Halyburton, by Chriſtian his wife, *&c.* **Ibid. p. 107.**

He alſo confirms the grants made by his great grandfather, David the ſon of Tructe, and his grandfather Walter, the ſon of David, to the monaſtery of Kelſo, of his chapel of Halyburton, dated in 1261. **Ibid. p. 240, 241, &c.**

This Philip died before the year 1296; for Alicia his widow obtained from king Edward I. of England, a precept directed to the ſheriffs of Edinburgh and Berwick, to repone her to the poſſeſſion of her jointure-lands in theſe two counties, *anno* 1296. **Rymer, tom. II. p. 727.**

By the ſaid Alicia he had iſſue one ſon,

VI. Sir **Henry Halyburton**, who we

the reigns of king David I. and Malcolm IV. which laſt ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1153.

His ſirname, according to ſir George MacKenzie, was Loncorp; and in Crawfurd's peerage of Scotland, he is called *Walterus de Lenorp*; but none of theſe are right.

Genealogical collect. in the lawyers lib. Edin.

He was poſſeſſed of an eſtate in the ſhire of Kincardin, *viz.* the lands of Lunkyir, (now Longair) from which he derived his ſirname, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He was father of,

II. RANULPHUS, or RANULFUS, deſigned *filius Walteri de Lunkyir*, who obtained the office of king's falconer from king William the Lion, from whom he got a charter of the lands of Luthra, Balbegno, and ſeveral others, lying in the ſhires of Kincardin and Mearns, near the caſtle of Kincardin, where king William often reſided, in which he is deſigned *Ranulfus filius Walteri de Lonkyir, falconarius noſter, &c.*

Ibidem.

From which office he aſſumed the ſirname of Falconer, and the armorial bearing of the family, both ancient and modern, alludes to that office.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 353.

The lands of Luthra, which ſeems to be ſo called from its ſituation on the water of Luther, and Rath or Ra, which ſignifies a town or farm, is ſaid to have had its name changed long ago to Halkertoun or Hawkertoun, from the office of its proprietor, which hath continued to be the chief title of the family ever ſince.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. WALTERUS, promiſcuouſly deſigned *Le Falconer, et de Lunkyer, &c.*

He is witneſs to the charter of vendition of the lands of Drumſleid, *in vicecom. de Kincardin, circa* 1250, in which he is deſigned *Walterus de Lunkyir, &c.*

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes MacFarlane, p. 48.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Robert le Falconer.*
2. *Petrus Falconer*, who is mentioned in two donations to the abbacy of Kelſo, with Galfrede de Lempetlaw, chamberlain of Scotland, *circa* 1260.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eund. p. 132 and 151.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. ROBERT le FALCONER, who is the firſt we find deſigned by the title of Halkertoun.

He, together with William, Thane of Mothes, and Dovenald, Thane of Calder, &c. were called to eſtimate the valuation of the barony of Culravock and Geddes, *anno* 1295.

Chart. penes dominum de Culravock.

He was then poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate, which appears from his being obliged to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for lands lying in different counties, in 1296.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 651, 661, &c.

He died about 1320, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. ——— FALCONER of Halkertoun, whoſe chriſtian name we have not found upon record; but he ſeems to have been in favour with king David Bruce, which appears by the care and kindneſs he ſhewed to his infant ſon and heir,

VI. DAVID FALCONER of Halkertoun, who ſucceeded him, and to whom king David ſtood god-father, and ſhewed a paternal concern for him, by ſettling a penſion of eight pounds ſterling *per annum* upon him, (a conſiderable ſum in thoſe days,) by his charter, *dilecto filiolo ſuo quam de ſacro fonte levavit, &c.* dated *anno* 1365.

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. ANDREW FALCONER of Halkertoun, who, in his father's life time, was deſigned by the title of Lethenbar, and was one of the north-country barons that attended Alexander Stewart earl of Buchan, lord of Badenoch, fourth ſon of king Robert II. when he was the king's lieutenant on the north-ſide of Forth, 11th October 1380.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane, p. 187.

He was father of

VIII. ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who ſucceeded him, and, in his father's life time, was deſigned by the title of Lethins, a barony which hath been long in the poſſeſſion of this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *David.*
2. *Robert Falconer*, who obtained a charter from king James III. of the lands of Newham, &c. dated *anno* 1473, whoſe grand-ſon Robert got a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Balendro, dated 1504.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. DAVID FALCONER of Halkertoun, who flouriſhed in the reigns of James II. and III.

At an inquiſition held in preſence of Patrick de Berkelay, then ſheriff of Kincardin, this David Falconer of Halkertoun, together with *dominus Andreas Ogilvie de Inchmartin*, Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, David Scrymgeour of Balmakyn, and ſeveral others, were upon the inqueſt, when it was found and declared, that the ſecond teinds of Mearns belonged to the biſhops

Ibidem.

biſhops of Brechin, *ab antiquiſſimis temporibus*, &c. 1ſt April 1448.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Nisbet's append. p. 90.

X. ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who married Janet, daughter of ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. Sir GEORGE FALCONER of Halkertoun, who got a charter from king James IV. of the lands of Lethins, &c. dated *anno* 1506.

He died *anno* 1511, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of —— Erskine of Dun, only one ſon,

Ibidem.

XII. DAVID FALCONER of Halkertoun, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Eaſter-Kilravock, &c. dated *anno* 1526.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Eaſter-town of Middletoun, &c. dated *anno* 1539.

He married Marian Dunbar, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. *Donald Falconer*, who got from his father part of the lands of Middletoun, upon which he got a charter from king James V. dated *anno* 1541.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1540, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XIII. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who got a charter from king James V. of the lands of Hill of Halkertoun, third part of the lands of Bent, &c. dated *anno* 1541.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, anceſtor of the marquiſes and duke of Douglas, by lady Agnes Keith his wife, daughter of William earl Mariſhall, by whom he had four ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. *Archibald*, anceſtor of the Falconers of Pheſdo, of whom John Falconer now of Pheſdo, late member of parliament for the county of Kincardin, is the repreſentative.
3. *Samuel Falconer* of Kincorth, *in vicecom. de Elgin*.
4. *William*, who was father of doctor Colin Falconer, firſt biſhop of Argyle, thereafter of Murray.

Ibidem, and Chartulary of Murray, p. 440, &c.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married to Hugh Roſe of Kilravock, which appears by a charter in 1567, and another in 1573.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who married Iſabel, daughter of Patrick lord Gray, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander Falconer*.
2. *Patrick* of Newton, of whom James Falconer of Monkton, Eſq; married to Jane ſiſter of the preſent lord Halkertoun, is now the repreſentative.
3. *James*, who got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Middlehaugh, &c. in the barony of Spynzie, and ſhire of Elgin, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkertoun, who was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by a great number of charters, in the public regiſters, for different lands and baronies granted *domino Alexandro Falconer de Halkertoun, militi*, &c.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, daughter of ſir David Carnegie of Coluthie, anceſtor of the earl of Southeſk, by Eupheme his wife, daughter of ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had four ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Sir *David Falconer* of Glenfarquhar, anceſtor of the preſent lord Halkertoun, of whom afterwards.
3. Sir *John Falconer* of Balmakellie, who was maſter of the mint in the reign of king Charles II.
4. *James*, who got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands of Coatfield in the ſhire of Elgin.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir ALEXANDER FALCONER, (afterwards lord Halkerton,) a man of eminent parts, ſingular integrity honour and loyalty, was deſervedly in great favour with, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who conſtituted him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1639.

Account of the lords of ſeſſion, in the Lawyer's library, Edin.

He adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war, both at the parliament, and in the field, for which the king was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Falconer of Halkertoun; the patent being to his heirs-male whatſoever, and dated 20th December 1647.

Chart. in cancellaria. Hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque in perpetuum.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Halkertoun*, of the lands of Diracroft, &c. *anno* 1648.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the murder of the king, he ſtill perſiſted in his loyalty and attachment to the royal cauſe, was turned out of his office of lord of ſeſſion, and ſuffered many other hardſhips, which he bore with great firmneſs and conſtancy.

Immediately after the reſtoration, king Charles II. in reward of his great merit, ſufferings, and faithful ſervices, reponed him to his office in the college of juſtice, in which he continued to act with probity and reputation, till he died *anno* 1671.

He married Anne, daughter of John lord Lindſay, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his ſucceſſor, — and a daughter,

Agnes, married to George lord Banff.

XVII. **Alexander**, ſecond lord Halkertoun, married lady Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of James earl of Airly, by whom he had a ſon,

David, his heir.

And dying in 1684, was ſucceeded by

Retour in chancery.

XVIII. **David**, third lord Halkertoun, who was retoured heir to his father in 1685; but died without iſſue, which ended the male line of Alexander firſt lord Halkertoun, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon David Falconer of Newton, his next heir-male, lineally deſcended of ſir David Falconer of Glenfarquhar, to whom we now return.

XVI. Sir **David Falconer** of Glenfarquhar, ſecond ſon of ſir Alexander of Halkertoun, by Agnes, daughter of ſir David Carnegie of Coluthie, and brother-german to Alexander firſt lord Halkertoun, married Margaret Hepburn, daughter of ——— Hepburn of Bearford, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. Sir *David* of Newton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Sir **Alexander Falconer** ſecond of Glenfarquhar, who was created a knight and baronet, and married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

XVIII. Sir **Alexander Falconer**, third of Glenfarquhar, who died without iſſue, which ended the male-line of the firſt ſon of ſir David of Glenfarquhar, we therefore return to his brother,

Account of the lords of Seſſion, in the lawiers library, Edin.

XVII. Sir **David Falconer** of Newton, ſecond ſon of ſir David of Glenfarquhar, who was ſecond ſon of ſir Alexander, brother-german of the firſt lord Halkertoun, being a man of great parts and learning, was promoted to be one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1676, and preſident of the ſeſſion, *anno* 1682, in which office he acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation.

He married, 1ſt, ——— Nairn.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of George Norvill of Boghall, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *David* of Newton, who, upon the death of David third lord Halkertoun, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours, (being next heir-male,) as before-noticed.
2. *Alexander Falconer*, ſecond ſon of ſir David of Newton, married Mary counteſs of Errol; but died without iſſue.
3. *George Falconer*, Eſq; married Miſs Marjorybanks, ſiſter of general Marjorybanks, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. *Mary*, married to Fullerton of Dudwick.

3. *Catharine*, married to Home of Ninewells.

XVIII. **David**, fourth lord Halkertoun, firſt ſon of ſir David of Newton, was a man of great honour, probity, and integrity.

He married lady Catharine Keith, daughter of William earl of Kintore, by whom he had five ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now lord Halkertoun.
2. *William*, married a daughter of Burgo, maſter of Idikingo.
3. *David*, married a daughter of ——— Lampelugh, Eſq; of Cumberland.
4. *John*, married Miſs Nairn in Jamaica.
5. *George*, captain of a ſhip of war in the royal navy.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, died unmarried.

2. *Jean*, married to James Falconer of Monktoun, Eſq;.

3. *Mary*.

4. *Marjory*, married to George Norvill of Boghall, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 175–, and was ſucceeded by

XIX. **Alexander**, fifth lord Halkertoun, who married Miſs Francis Mackworth, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, Eſq; of Glamorgan-ſhire in Wales.

ARMS.

Azure, a falcon diſplayed *argent*, crowned with a ducal crown *or*, for Falcone; charged on the breaſt with a man's heart *gules*, between three ſtars of the ſecond, for Douglas.

CREST; on a wreath, an angel in a praying poſture, within an orle of laurel.

SUPPORTERS; two falcons proper.

MOTTO; *Vive ut vivas.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Halkertoun and Glenfarquhar, in the county of Kincardin.

HAMILTON Duke of HAMILTON.

THIS antient and illuſtrious family, which has made ſo great a figure in the annals of Scotland, derive their origin from the earls of Leiceſter in England, who were deſcended from the earls of Mellant, a great and noble family in Normandy, *viz.*

I. ROGER de BELLAMONT, grand-ſon of Turolf of Pontaudomare, by Wevia, ſiſter of Gunora, wife of Richard, firſt of that name, duke of Normandy, grand-father of king William I.

Dugdale's baronage of England, vol. I. p. 83.

This Roger married Adelina, daughter of Waleran count of Mellant, and heir to Hugh count of Mellant, her brother, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

Robert, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the earldom of Mellant.

Henry of Huntington, de geſtis, Willielmi ducis Norman.

II. ROBERT earl of Mellant, was a man of great parts, equally qualified for the cabinet and the field; and being a near relation of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, and had the command of the right wing of his army at the memorable battle of Haſtings, where he remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf, according to the hiſtorian, who ſpeaks of him in theſe words, *prœlium illo die experiens egit, quod æternandum eſſet laude, cum legione quam in dextro cornu duxit, irruens ac ſternens magna cum audacia, &c. &c.*

Will. Pictavienſis de geſtis, Willielmi ducis Normann.

Dugdale, vol. I. p. 84.

The Conqueror nobly rewarded him according to his merit, and beſtowed upon him ninty-one lordſhips and manors in the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter, Wilts, Northampton, and Gloceſter.

Ibidem.

And having been likeways a firm and faithful friend to king Henry I. was by that prince created earl of Leiceſter, *anno* 1103.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 390. Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 160, edit. printed anno 1714.

And, being now ſettled in England, he aſſumed for his armorial bearing the arms of the earls of Mellant, *viz. gules*, a cinquefoil *ermine*. He communicated the ſame to the town of Leiceſter, which continues to bear it to this day, and the Hamiltons in Scotland, to denote their deſcent from that noble family, have the ſame bearing, only with the variation of three cinquefoils for one.

Dugdale, vol. I. p. 85.

He married Elizabetha, or Iſabella, a daughter of Hugh, ſirnamed Magnus, a younger ſon of king Henry I. of France, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Robert*, earl of Leiceſter.

Ibidem, and Dalrymple's collect. p. 173.

2. *Walleran*, to whom he gave the earldom of Mellant, and all his lands in Normandy.

He lived to a great age, died *anno* 1118, and was ſucceeded in the earldom of Leiceſter, and all his lands in England, by his eldeſt ſon,

Dugdale's baronage of England.

III. ROBERT, ſecond earl of Leiceſter, who, upon all occaſions, adhered firmly to the intereſt of king Henry II. with whom he was in great favour, and was attending him when he died at Lyons in France, *anno* 1135.

He married Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Guader, earl of Norfolk, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, —— and two daughters.

1. *Amicia*, married to Simon earl of Huntington.

Ibid. p. 86.

2. *Hawiſe*, married to William earl of Gloceſter.

He died *anno* 1167, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. p. 87.

IV. ROBERT, third earl of Leiceſter, ſirnamed Le Blanche Mains, or White Hands, who married Petronella, daughter and heireſs of Hugh de Grandmeſnil, lord of Hinkley, and great ſteward of England, whereby he ſucceeded to the great ſtewardſhip, and the whole eſtate of Hinkley, &c.

By her he had iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, earl of Leiceſter.

Ibidem, and Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 10. Keith's catalogue of biſhops, p. 9. Dalrymple's collect. p. 330.

2. *Roger*, who came to Scotland in the reign of king William the Lyon, to whom he was nearly related by his mother Ada, daughter of the earl of Warren and Surrey. He was kindly received, and became in great favour with that prince, who appointed him chancellor of Scotland; and being bred to the church, was made archbiſhop of St. Andrews, where he died, and was interred in the church of St. Rule, *anno* 1202.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 160, 161. &c.

3. *William*, firſt of the family of Hamilton, of whom more hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Amicia*, married to Simon de Monfort.

Dugdale, vol. I. p. 88.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes Macfarlane, p. 53.

2. *Margaret*, married to Saer de Quincy, created earl of Wincheſter, *anno* 1207. He was ſon of Robert de Quincy, who came to Scotland in the reign of king William the Lion, and married Orabilis, daughter and heireſs of *Willielmus filius Neſii*, with whom he got a great many lands, whereby he came to have large poſſeſſions both in Scotland and England. Orabilis, after his death, was married to ——— earl of Mar. Saer and his lady ſettled in Scotland, and he was there deſigned

comes

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 517, 518, &c.

Chron. of Melroſs, penes eund. ad annum 1234.

Dugdale, vol. I. p. 258.

comes de Winton, about the year 1214, of which there are many documents. They had iſſue a ſon, Roger de Quincy, *comes de Winton*, lord high conſtable of Scotland, who married Ellan, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Alan lord of Galloway, *&c.* Saer earl of Winton died *anno* 1219.

The earl of Leiceſter died in his return from the holy war, *anno* 1190, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

V. **Robert**, fourth earl of Lieceſter, who married Lauretta, daughter of William lord Braoſe; but his male-line is long ſince extinct, whereby the repreſentation of that noble family fell to the deſcendents of his brother William, to whom we now return.

Peerage of Ireland, vol. III. p. 136. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 390. Scots compend, p. 54.

I. **William**, third ſon of Robert third earl of Leiceſter, was born at the manor of Hambleton in Buckingham-ſhire. He aſſumed his ſirname from the place of his birth, and was the firſt of the family of Hamilton, as before obſerved.

He came to Scotland about the year 1215, to viſit his ſiſter the counteſs of Winton and Wincheſter, was well received by king Alexander II. who conferred many favours on him.

He married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, a lady of the firſt rank and quality in the kingdom, by whom he had a ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of the fam. and chart. penes comitem de Abercorn.

Sir *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded him, and of whom all the Hamiltons in Scotland are deſcended.

Ibidem. Prynne's collections. Remarks on Ragm. roll, &c.

II. Sir **Gilbert Hambleton**, ſecond of that name, flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. with whom he was in great favour.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes MacFarlane, p. 71.

In a charter of confirmation of the church of Cragyn to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *Gilbertus de Hambleton*, *Walterus ſeneſcallus Scotiæ*, *comes de Meneteth*, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1272.

Peerage of Ireland, Nisbet, Scots compend. and peerage of England, vol. I. p. 161.

He married Iſabella, daughter of ſir James Randolph of Strathdon, ſiſter of Thomas earl of Murray, governor of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*.
2. Sir *John* of Roſſaven, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Fingalton and Preſton, from whom branched the Hamiltons of Mount-Hamilton in Ireland.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Paiſley.

III. Sir **Walter** de **Hambleton**, who is witneſs to the confirmation-grant, by James great ſteward of Scotland, of the privilege of a herring-fiſhing to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1294.

Prynne's collect. vol. III.

He appears to have had large poſſeſſions, for we find him with many others, ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. *anno* 1292, for lands lying in the county of Clydſdale; and *anno* 1294, for lands lying in other counties, and is always deſigned *WalterFitz-Gilbert deHambleton*.

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 3, Scotscompen. Crawfurd, and peerage of England.

And tho' he was forced to ſubmit to the ſuperior force of king Edward, yet no ſooner did king Robert Bruce begin to aſſert his title to the crown, than he joined him, had ſeveral military commands under him, and acquitted himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of that great prince, that he beſtowed upon him ſeveral lands and baronies, (then in the crown,) for his good and faithful ſervices, *&c. viz.* the barony of Cadzow, now Hamilton, the chief ſeat of the family: alſo the lands and baronies of Kinniel, Larbor, Auldcathie, and ſeveral others in the ſhire of Linlithgow, Kirkender, Kirkowen, *&c.* in the ſhire of Wigton.

Chart. in archiv. Robert I. and Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More, p. 121.

He married Mary, daughter of Adam lord Gordon, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert Bruce, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Waltero filio Gilberti, et hæredibus ſuis, inter ipſum et Mariam de Gordon, ſponſam ſuam legitime procreatis, &c. totum tenementum de Machan, cum pertinen. quod fuit quondam Johannis Cumyn, militis, &c.* dated 3d March, *anno* 1315.

He got another charter from the ſame prince, to Walter the ſon of Gilbert, and his wife Mary, and their heirs, of the lands and barony of Kinniel, *&c.* dated 28th July, *anno* 1324.

By the aforeſaid Mary, he had iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *John*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, of whom Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; now of Innerwick, poſt-maſter general of Scotland, is the lineal heir-male, and of this family the earls of Haddington, the Hamiltons of Prieſtfield, Red-houſe, *&c.* are deſcended.

Several charters in the public regiſt. Engliſh and Scotch peerages, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer's fœd. tom. V. p. 534, wherein he is deſignedDavidFitz-Walter, Fitz-Gilbert, &c.

IV. Sir **David Hambleton**, a man of great worth and merit, a firm and ſteady friend of king David Bruce, whom he ſerved with great fidelity, and accompanied to the battle of Durham, where he was taken priſoner with his royal maſter, *anno* 1346, but was releaſed ſoon thereafter, for payment of a conſiderable ranſom.

Chartulary of Glaſgow.

He mortified to the ſee of Glaſgow, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, *&c.* an annuity of ten merks ſterling, out of his barony of Kinniel, *anno* 1361, 1361, and is then deſigned, *dominus David, filius Walteri filii Gilberti, &c.*

Charta in archivis regis David.

He got a charter from king David Bruce, *Davidi filio Walteri militis*, confirming a charter, granted by king Robert I. *Waltero filio Gilberti, militi, terrarum baroniæ de Cadzow, cum pertinen. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Lanerk, &c.* dated at Lindores, 27th December, 1368.

And other two charters from the ſame prince, to David, ſon of Walter, and grandſon of ſir Gilbert, of ſeveral other lands, dated in December, 1369.

Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, at a meeting of the eſtates at Scoon, when John earl of Carrick, was unanimouſly acknowledged to be eldeſt lawful ſon of king Robert II. and undoubted heir to the crown, his ſeal being appended to the deed or inſtrument, dated 27th March 1371.

He married lady Margaret Leſlie, daughter to Walter earl of Roſs, by Euphemia, counteſs of Roſs, daughter and heireſs of earl William, ſon of earl Hugh, and grandſon of earl William, by Matilda, ſiſter of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had two ſons,

1. Sir *David*.
2. *Walter*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Cambuskenneth, *in vicecomitatu de Ayr, &c.*

He died *anno* 1374, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. Sir **David Hamilton** of Cadzow, who got a charter from king Robert II. *quadraginta mercat. ſterlingorum annui redditus, terrarum baroniæ de Cadzow, &c.* wherein he is deſigned *dominus David Hamilton, filius et hæres David filii Walteri, militis, &c.* dated *anno* 1375.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

Alſo another charter of ſixteen merks ſterling, out of the feu-duties of Cadzow, which the king gave to ſir David, in lieu of ſome lands in the barony of Bathgate, which he, and Janet his wife, yielded to ſir James Douglas of Dalkeith, to preſerve peace and amity betwixt the two families, dated 24th October, 1378.

He was a man of great parts, and highly eſteemed by king Robert II. who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Janet or Johanna Keith, daughter and heireſs of ſir William Keith of Galſton, *in vicecomitatu de Ayr*, with whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her he had iſſue five ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John Hamilton*.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *William*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Bathgate, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, upon his mother's reſignation, *Willielmo Hamilton, militi, dilecto filio ſuo, terrarum de Bathgate, &c.* dated 4th March, *anno* 1407.

Ibidem.

3. *Andrew*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Bruntwood and Udſton, of whom the Hamiltons of Burncleugh, Roſehaugh, Pancaitland, Bangour, and Wiſhaw are deſcended. He is alſo documented by a charter under the great ſeal, upon his mother's reſignation, *dilecto filio ſuo, Andreæ Hamilton, terrarum de Thulock, Bruntwood, Langſide, Kirkton*, and many others, *in baronia de Kyle*, dated 11th Dec. 1406.

Ibidem.

4. *George*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Boreland, *in vicecomitatu de Ayr*.

Ibidem.

5. *David*, who married the daughter and co-heireſs of —— Galbraith of that ilk, *in vicecomitatu de Stirling*, by whom he got a fair eſtate, and was anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Bardowie.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, was married to ſir Alexander Frazer of Cowie and Dores, anceſtor of lord Salton.

He died before 1395, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

VI. Sir **John Hamilton** of Cadzow, who was ſuperior of the lands of Balderſton &c. in Linlithgow-ſhire, for ſir John Hamilton, lord of Cadzow, grants charter and ſaſine of theſe lands to Adam Forreſter of Corſtorphin, upon his own reſignation, for payment of a ſilver penny, &c. on 21ſt March, 1395.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Dalkeith, anceſtor to the earl of Morton, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *James*, afterwards lord Hamilton.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1426.

2. *David*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Dalſerſe, Blackburn, Allerſhaw, Ladyland, Greene, &c.

Crawfurd's peerage, peerage of Ireland, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Raploch, of whom are deſcended the Hamiltons of Torrence, Darnagaber, Stanhouſe, Wood-hall, Aikenhead, Dechmont, Barns, Hill, and ſeveral others in Scotland, alſo the Hamiltons earls of Clanbrazil, the lord viſcount Limerick, &c. in Ireland.

Rymer tom. VIII. p. 57.

This ſir John Hamilton of Cadzow, together with John Hamilton of Fingalton, had been taken priſoners at ſea by the Engliſh, but obtained an order from king Richard to be ſet at liberty, 28th October, 1398.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir **James Hamilton**, lord of Cadzow, who was a man of good parts, and made a great figure in the reigns of king James I. and II.

Ibid. tom. IX. p. 49.

He, with his brother David, obtained letters of ſafe conduct, from king Henry IV. to travel thro' England, &c. *anno* 1413.

When the king was to be relieved from his captivity, he was one of the hoſtages ſent to England for his ranſom, *anno* 1423, was appointed one of the king's privy council, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, *anno* 1424.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 125. 308, &c.

He was created a lord of parliament, and got all his lands in Lanarkſhire erected into one lordſhip, *anno* 1445, which was ever after called the lordſhip of Hamilton.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He was joined in commiſſion with John biſhop of Glaſgow, and others, to negotiate a peace with the Engliſh, which they happily concluded, *anno* 1449.

Rymer's fœd. tom. XI. pages 255, 306, &c.

This lord was engaged in that memorable league or aſſociation with the earls of Douglas, Crawfurd, Roſs, Murray, Ormond, *&c.* wherein they ſolemnly ſwore to ſtand by, and ſpend their lives, fortunes, and goods, in defence of one another, *&c.* and he obtained a ſafe conduct from king Henry to go along with that earl into England, *anno* 1451.

Hawthornden Glaſg. edit. p. 78.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 285.

After William earl of Douglas was killed in the caſtle of Stirling, his brother earl James raiſed a formidable rebellion againſt the king, and was joined by all the lords of the aſſociation.

Lord Hamilton continued for ſome time in the Douglas's army, which was then far ſuperior in numbers to the king's; but the earl not appearing forward at that time to fight againſt his countrymen, lord Hamilton (no doubt out of a principle of loyalty) deſerted the rebels, carried off with him a great number of his friends and followers, went over to the king, who received him graciouſly, and freely pardoned him.

Hawthornden p. 91 and 92, & Abercrom. vol. II. pages 360 and 361:

Lord Hamilton ſoon became in ſo great favour with the king, that he was joined with the earl of Angus in the command of the royal army, when the earl of Douglas was totally routed, *anno* 1455.

Hawthornden p. 94.

He then got a charter from king James II. to his beloved couſin James lord Hamilton, and his heirs, of the lands and baronies of Cadzow, Machan, Kenniel, Hamilton, and many others, erected into one free lordſhip, to be called the lordſhip of Hamilton, *&c.* 3d July 1455.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He got likeways, from the ſame prince, for his good and faithful ſervices, the baronies of Drumſargard, and Carmonock, the patronages of the churches thereto belonging, alſo the heretable ſheriffſhip of the county of Lanark, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas, *anno* 1455.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of ſir Alexander Livingſton of Calendar, anceſtor of the earls of Linlithgow, by whom he got ſome lands in the barony of Machan, by a charter from Alexander Livingſton, lord of Calendar, to James de Hamilton, lord of Cadzow, and Janet Livingſton, daughter of the ſaid Alexander, their heirs, *&c. in libero maritagio, &c.* dated 20th October 1422.

Ibidem.

By her he had iſſue four ſons.

1. *James*, lord Hamilton.

2. *Andrew*, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill, Broomhill, *&c.* of whom lord Belhaven is deſcended.

Crawfurd's Peerage, &c.

3. *Gavin*, provoſt of the collegiate church of Bothwell, anceſtor of the Hamiltons of Orbiſton, from whom the families of Dalziel, Haigs, Kilbrachmont, Monkland, Bothwelhaugh, Parkhead and Bar, are deſcended.

Ibidem.

4. *John*, who married, and ſettled at Whiſtleberry, in Lanarkſhire, where his poſterity are ſtill ſubſiſting.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, lady Eupheme Grahame, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathearn, ſiſter of Maliſe, earl of Menteith, great grandchild of king Robert II. both by father and mother, and widow of Archibald earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Sir *John Hamilton* of Shawfield, —— and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to William Keith, earl Mariſhal of Scotland.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to David fourth earl of Crawfurd, created duke of Montroſe for life by king James III. whoſe only ſon John was killed in the ſervice of his country at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

Ibidem.

He founded, and amply endowed the collegiate church at Hamilton, *anno* 1451, and dying in 1460, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. James, ſecond lord Hamilton, who was a man of remarkable courage and conduct, which he manifeſted upon many occaſions, and was in ſo great favour with king James II. that he was called to his privy council when but a young man, *anno* 1440; and being no leſs a good ſtateſman than a brave ſoldier, he was often employed in negotiations of importance, particularly *anno* 1461, 1471, and 1472; in which laſt year he was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, and met lord Howard, and the Engliſh commiſſioners, on the borders, and acquitted himſelf greatly to the king's ſatisfaction.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 476, 716, 740, &c.

He was now poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters in the public records, *inter* 1460 *et* 1470.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being one of the greateſt men in the kingdom, and highly eſteemed by the king, he was pleaſed (in conſideration of his eminent qualities, and great and faithful ſervices) to beſtow upon him in marriage his eldeſt ſiſter lady Mary, then widow of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran, who died at Antwerp, *anno* 1471. To which princeſs he was married with conſent of parliament, *anno* 1474.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 69.

He got charters under the great ſeal, from king James III. to James lord Hamilton, and his deareſt ſiſter Mary Stewart, to them and their heirs-male, &c. of the lands of Kinneil, Drumſargarth, Curmannock, with many others, and the patronages, &c. in the lordſhip of Hamilton, 11th Auguſt 1475.

Chart. penes ducem de Hamilton.

By her he had one ſon,

James, afterwards earl of Arran,——and one daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Matthew earl of Lennox, and, by him, was great grandmother of Henry lord Darnly and duke of Albany, who married Mary queen of Scotland, and by her was father of king James VI.

Stewart's hiſt. p. 154 & 155.

He got another charter from the king, *Jacobo domino Hamilton et Mariæ ſeneſcal. ſorori ſuæ cariſſimæ*, of ſeveral other lands and baronies, alſo of the heretable ſheriffſhip of Lanarkſhire, &c. *anno* 1476.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo other two charters, to him *et Mariæ dominæ Hamilton, terrarum baroniæ de Teiling, baroniæ et caſtri de Kilmarnock, quæ fuerunt Roberti domini Boyd*, &c. dated *anno* 1478.

Ibidem.

He died in November 1479, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

IX. JAMES, third lord Hamilton, and firſt earl of Arran, who, being endowed with all the princely qualities ſuitable to his high birth, was particularly diſtinguiſhed, and taken notice of by king James IV. and was appointed one of his privy council before he was twenty-one years of age.

He was infeft in the heretable ſheriffſhip of Lanark, and all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, 1ſt Auguſt 1489.

He got a charter of the lands and barony of Kinneil, dated 28th April 1490.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Padocruke, &c. dated 30th May 1498.

Ibidem.

Anno 1502, he was ſent to England to negotiate a marriage betwixt his royal maſter and princeſs Margaret, eldeſt daughter of king Henry VII. of England, which he happily concluded, *anno* 1503.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 45.

He ſolemnized and celebrated the nuptials with ſuch ſplendour and magnificence, that the king, in recompence of his good ſervices, and the great expence he had been at, beſtowed upon him the iſland of Arran, and created him earl thereof, by patent, dated the 10th Auguſt 1503. In which the great ſervices done to the crown by the family of Hamilton, their near connection by blood with the royal family, &c. are fully narrated.

Scots compend. p. 57, & Chart. in pub. arch.

He alſo obtained a commiſſion of juſticiary within the ſaid iſland, with all the caſtles, fortalices, mills, fiſhings, patronages of chapels, &c. *Jacobo comiti de Arran, domino Hamilton*, &c. dated 11th Auguſt 1503.

Chart. in pub. arch. et penes ducem de Hamilton.

Anno 1504, he got the command of the forces that were ſent to the aſſiſtance of king Chriſtiern II. of Denmark; which ſervice he performed with conduct and fidelity.

Sometime thereafter he got the command of four thouſand auxiliaries that were ſent to France to the aſſiſtance of Lewis the XII. where he gained immortal honour.

After the death of king James IV. in the fatal field of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, the earl of Arran was become ſo very popular, that he ſtood fair to have been elected regent and governour to the young king, but he generouſly yielded his pretenſions to his couſin-german John duke of Albany, who indeed had the better title, being in the ſame degree of propinquity to the royal family in the male line that the earl was in the female. He was then appointed captain and governour of the caſtle of Edinburgh.

Hawthornd.

Anno 1517, when the duke of Albany went to France, to renew the antient league, which had ſubſiſted ſo many centuries betwixt the two crowns, he nominated ſix guardians, who were to take care of the ſtate, and govern by turns during his abſence, *viz.* the earls of Arran, Angus, Huntly, Argyle, and the archbiſhops of St. Andrews and Glaſgow. He alſo joined to them his truſty friend ſir Anthony Darcy, le ſieur de la Beauti, on whom he chiefly depended for intelligence, and the earl of Arran was, by themſelves, unanimouſly choſen their *primus*, and warden of the marches.

Ibid. p. 222 & 225.

He married, 1ſt, Beatrix, daughter of John lord Drummond, by Elizabeth, daughter of David duke of Montroſe, by whom he had one daughter,

Chart. in pub. arch. and hiſtory of the Stuarts, page 119.

Lady *Margaret Hamilton*, married to Andrew Stewart lord Ochiltree, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Janet, ſiſter of Alexander firſt earl of Home; but her former huſband, ſir Thomas Hay, who was thought to have been dead, being found to be alive, he was divorced from her by a court of delegates, and impowered to marry another, *anno* 1513:

Proceſs, and ſentence of divorce, penes ducem de Hamilton.

Whereupon he married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of ſir David Beaton of Creich, *in vicecomitatu de Fife*, comptroller of Scotland, in the reign of king James IV. widow of ſir Robert Livingſton of Eaſter Wemyſs, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

1. *James*, earl of Arran.
2. Sir *John Hamilton* of Clydſdale.

1ſt daughter, lady *Helen*, married to Archibald fourth earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Jane*, married to Alexander fifth earl of Glencairn.

He died *anno* 1530, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. JAMES, ſecond earl of Arran, who got charters from king James V. *Jacobo comiti Arraniæ, domino Hamilton, &c. terrarum baroniæ de Machanſhire, Drumſargard, Stanhouſe, et Kirkinane, terrarum baroniæ de Hamilton,* and many other lands, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of conſummate prudence, honour and integrity, and was in great favour with king James V. whom he accompanied to France, when he eſpouſed Magdalene, eldeſt daughter of king Francis I. *anno* 1536.

Hawthornden's hiſt. p. 268.

Anno 1539, he had the honour to ſtand godfather to James duke of Rothſay, eldeſt ſon of the king, by his ſecond wife Mary of Lorrain, daughter of Rene, and ſiſter of Francis duke of Guiſe, widow of Lewis duke of Longueville, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 274.

After the death of king James V. *anno* 1542, he was choſen guardian to the young queen, and governor of Scotland, and was, by an act of the three eſtates, declared next heir to the crown, failing iſſue of queen Mary: to which act the ſeals of the noblemen, prelates, barons, and members of the burrows in parliament aſſembled, are appended, 13th of March 1543.

Penes ducem de Hamilton.

About this time there was a match propoſed betwixt Mary queen of Scotland and prince Edward of England, which the earl of Arran agreed to, believing it might put an end to the wars and perpetual feuds that had ſo long ſubſiſted betwixt the two nations; but the earls of Huntly, Argyle, Montroſe, Bothwell, Menteith, lord Fleming, and many other worthy Scotſmen oppoſed it ſtrenuouſly, being convinced that it would prove derogatory to the dignity and independency of Scotland, ſo that it could never be got accompliſhed, though king Henry VIII. had it very much at heart.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 4.

There was then a treaty on foot with the Engliſh, the articles whereof were agreed to by a Scotch parliament; king Henry not only refuſed to ratify it, but cauſed ſeize ſeveral Scotch ſhips, laden with Scotch and French commodities, upon the faith of the treaty, which they thought was concluded. This notorious violation of the articles, the governor reſented highly; and in December 1543, called a parliament, who declared the treaty void and null, and the governor immediately raiſed what forces he could to oppoſe the Engliſh, who had invaded our country with an army of ſeven or eight thouſand men, under the command of lord Evers. The Scots encountered them near Ancrum, in Teviotdale, with an army not half their number, and totally defeated them.

Some time thereafter the earl of Hertford invaded Scotland with another army, and the governor being now joined by 3500 French auxiliaries, marched to oppoſe them; but upon the approach of the Scots, the Engliſh retreated.

The governor, in his turn, invaded England, defeated the Engliſh wherever he met them, and returned crowned with laurels, and his ſoldiers laden with great booty. He had then the enſigns of the moſt noble order of St. Michael ſent him from France by king Francis I. *anno* 1546.

King Henry VIII. dying in January thereafter, the duke of Somerſet, protector of England, and tutor to king Edward VI. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, ſupported by a ſtrong fleet. The governor of Scotland encountered them at Pinky-cleugh, where the Scots behaved with the utmoſt courage and reſolution, but being overpowered by numbers, were at laſt totally defeated, and about 8000 of them killed in the field, on 10th September 1547.

The governor, not at all diſmayed with this loſs, appointed a meeting of the nobility at Stirling, and, in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, he firſt condoled with them for their loſs at Pinky, then he put them in mind of the great ſpirit and magnanimity with which their anceſtors had defended themſelves, and maintained their independency againſt their implacable enemies, *&c.* This had ſuch an effect upon them, that they unanimouſly reſolved rather to hazard all than ſubmit to the Engliſh.

They then applied to their old allies the French; and, at the ſame time, propoſed a match betwixt their young queen and the dolphin, ſon of king Francis I. who was then pleaſed to create the governor duke of Chattelherault, with a revenue of 30,000 livres *per annum*, to enable him to ſupport that dignity, to him and his heirs for ever.

Extract from the regiſter of the parliament of Paris.

The duke of Chattelherault, the governor, after ſeveral conventions with the Engliſh commiſſioners in 1551 and 1552, at laſt concluded a treaty with them, and ſettled the marches on the borders, in December 1552.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 263, 319, 326, &c.

The duke of Cattelherault continued governor of Scotland till the year 1555, and then reſigned, in full parliament, to the queen's mother, when his whole conduct was approven of; and he was again declared next heir to the crown, failing heirs of the queen's body, after he had delivered up the *regalia* and enſigns of government.

When queen Mary returned from France, *anno* 1561, the duke of Chattelherault, who was a great friend to the reformation, was appointed one of the privy council; and, in 1566, was ſent to France to take care of her majeſty's intereſt there, where he continued till the queen was forced to make a reſignation of the government in favours of her ſon: upon which he was called home to be head of the loyaliſts. He uſed all his intereſt to get the earl of Murray degraded, and did every thing in his power for her majeſty's ſervice; but at laſt, when he found that all attempts to get the queen reſtored to the government were in vain, he entered into an agreement with the regent, for himſelf, the earl of Caſſilis, lord Herris, and others of the queen's friends, the articles whereof are at large in Crawford's peerage of Scotland, page 197, *&c.* Upon the faith of which, the duke came to Edinburgh, truſting to the regent's engagements, but was no ſooner in his power, than he was confined in the caſtle of Edinburgh, where he was kept priſoner till the regent was put to death by James Hamilton of Bothwelhaugh, on 23d January 1570.

The earl of Lennox being then made regent, the duke, with his two ſons, and many more of his name and family, were outlawed and forfeited: however, the duke continued firm and ſteady in the queen's intereſt to the very laſt; and, for his untainted loyalty, ſhared greatly in her majeſty's misfortunes; but being now old and infirm, he retired to France, where he remained till the heat of the civil war was over, and died ſoon after his return home, *anno* 1575.

By lady Margaret Douglas, his wife, eldeſt daughter of James earl of Morton, he left iſſue four ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, his ſucceſſor.
2. Lord *John*, afterwards marquis of Hamilton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom hereafter.
3. Lord *Claud*, anceſtor of the earl of Abercorn. *Vide* title Abercorn, page 1ſt of this work.
4. Lord *David*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Barbara*, married to James lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, whoſe only daughter Jane, married, 1ſt, to John lord Thirleſtane; 2dly, to Gilbert earl of Caſſilis.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to George fifth earl of Huntly, lord high chancellor of Scotland, anceſtor of the duke of Gordon.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Gordon.

4. Lady *Jane*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington.

XI. JAMES, third earl of Arran, and eleventh duke of Chattelherault, was a youth of great hopes and expectations, and ſeemed to inherit all the virtues of his worthy anceſtors. He went to France *anno* 1555, was much taken notice of by king Henry II. who made him captain of his Scotch life-guards; but ſome time thereafter he came to Scotland, turned melancholy, retired from the world, died without iſſue, *anno* 1609, and was ſucceeded by his nephew James, ſon of his brother lord John, to whom we now return.

Crawford.

XI. Lord JOHN, afterwards marquis of Hamilton, ſecond ſon of James ſecond earl of Arran, and duke of Chattelherault, born *anno* 1532, was appointed commendator of Arbroath, by king James V. *anno* 1541, by which title he was deſigned for many years thereafter.

Chart. in pub. arch. and ſeveral charters penes ducem de Hamilton.

He was moſt zealous in ſupport of the queen's cauſe, in oppoſition to thoſe who aſſumed the government in the name of king James her ſon; was deeply engaged in the civil wars that enſued thereupon, and never deſerted the intereſt of queen Mary, in her deepeſt diſtreſs.

When ſhe was carried priſoner to the caſtle of Lochleven, the commendator entered into that memorable aſſociation, with ſeveral others of the nobility, obliging themſelves to ſtand by one another in defence of the queen, and to endeavour to procure her liberty at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, *&c.* for which, and his other acts of loyalty, he, with his brother lord Claud, was, by the ruling faction at the time, outlawed and forfeited, as before hinted, *anno* 1570.

He then made his eſcape to France, where he continued in baniſhment for ſeveral years; and the queen was ſo ſenſible of his unſhaken fidelity, that when that cruel ſentence of death was paſſed upon her in England, ſhe pulled a ring off her finger, and ordered one of her ſervants to deliver it to her couſin lord John Hamilton, as a token of the juſt ſenſe ſhe had of his conſtant fidelity and ſufferings for her intereſt; which ring is ſtill preſerved in the family.

When he heard that the king had begun to take the management of affairs upon himſelf, he returned to Scotland, *anno* 1585; and being joined by his brother lord Claud, with ſeveral others of the nobility, they advanced, with what forces they could raiſe, to Stirling, where the king then was, and repreſented to him, that as their enemies had contrived their ruin, and had deprived them of all other means of imploring his protection, they were reduced to the hard neceſſity of coming in that manner. They were then admitted into the king's preſence, and received their pardons; and the king addreſſing himſelf to lord John, ſaid, "My lord, I never did ſee you "before, and muſt confeſs that you have "been wronged. You was a faithful ſervant "to my mother, and hardly uſed when I un-"derſtood not the ſtate of things as I now "do." Lord John was ſoon thereafter made governor of Dunbarton caſtle, and admitted of the privy council.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 27 & 28, ad annum 1588.

When the king went to Norway to bring home his queen, he deputed lord John to preſerve the peace of the borders, and appointed him one of the regency, till his return.

Sir George MacKenzie's heraldry.

The king's favour for him ſtill increaſing, he was pleaſed, in regard of his great ſufferings, and long and faithful ſervices, to dignify him with the title of marquis of Hamilton, *anno* 1599.

The king afterwards viſited him often at his palace of Hamilton, and he continued to enjoy a large ſhare of his majeſty's eſteem and favour as long as he lived.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He married Margaret Lyon, daughter of John lord Glammis, anceſtor of the earl of Strathmore, widow of Gilbert earl of Caſſilis, by whom he had one ſon,

James, —— and one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to John lord Maxwell, anceſtor of the earl of Nithſdale.

He died *anno* 1604, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XII. James, ſecond marquis of Hamilton, born *anno* 1589, who ſucceeded alſo to his uncle James, earl of Arran, and duke of Chatelherault, *anno* 1609, as before obſerved.

He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, and one of the lords of his privy council, before he arrived at the age of twenty-one.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The king alſo, in conſideration of his father's fidelity and ſufferings for queen Mary, erected into a temporal lordſhip the abbay-lands, with the patronages and tythes of the monaſtery of Arbroath, in favours of the marquis, by his royal charter dated *anno* 1608, which was a great acceſſion to his eſtate.

He was afterwards made ſteward of the king's houſhold, and, as another great inſtance of his majeſty's favour, he was created a peer of England, by the titles of lord Innerdale, and earl of Cambridge, *anno* 1619, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his body.

He was appointed lord high commiſſioner to the parliament 1621, when the five articles of the aſſembly of Perth were ratified; and having managed matters in theſe tickliſh times with great prudence and dexterity, he diſſolved the parliament 27th Auguſt thereafter, and was inſtalled at Windſor one of the knights of the moſt noble order of the garter, 7th July 1623.

He married lady Anne Cunninghame daughter of James earl of Glencairn, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, afterwards duke of Hamilton.
2. *William*, alſo duke of Hamilton.
3. Lord *John*, who died unmarried.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Crawfurd, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to James earl of Queensberry, without iſſue.

He died *anno* 1625, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Burnet's memoirs of the family of Hamilton.

XIII. James, third marquis of Hamilton, and ſecond earl of Cambridge, born in 1606. He was, by king Charles I. appointed a member of his privy council in both kingdoms; and was alſo made one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and maſter of horſe, *anno* 1628.

Anno 1630, he had the honour to repreſent the king of Bohemia, and ſtood god-father to king Charles II.

Ibidem.

The ſame year, by the king's direction, he entered into treaty with Guſtavus Adolphus, of Sweden, to raiſe 6000 men for the ſervice of that prince, to be employed againſt the Imperialiſts, for the recovery of the Palatinate, with which force he ſailed from Yarmouth the following year, having juſt before his departure been elected and inſtalled knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

In 1638, he was ſent by the king into Scotland, to endeavour to appeaſe the commotions beginning there, and was made his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the kirk; but they were then become ſo very untractable, that, according to his inſtructions, he was obliged to diſſolve them. The next year he had the command of the fleet that was ſent to try to bring the covenanters to reaſon, the king having advanced as far as Berwick, with about ſix thouſand land forces; and by the marquis's mediation, a treaty was ſet on foot, and a pacification enſued.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But as the behaviour and conduct of this great man, during the whole courſe of the civil war, is recorded by many able hiſtorians, we ſhall ſay little more of it here; but for his good and faithful ſervices to the crown, he was created duke of Hamilton, marquis of Clydſdale, *&c.* by patent, in which all the titles of the family are narrated, "to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his brother, the earl of Lanark, his body; which failing, to the eldeſt heir-female of his own body without diviſion, and the heirs-male of her body, they bearing the name and arms of Hamilton; which failing, to the heirs whatſoever of the ſaid James's body, *&c. &c. &c.*" dated 12th April, *anno* 1643.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

We ſhall here add alſo the ſpeech he made to the Scotch parliament, againſt delivering up the king to the Engliſh, which was in theſe words:

"Will Scotland now quit her poſſeſſion
" and intereſt in her ſovereign, and do it to
" thoſe whoſe enmity to him and us doth vi-
" ſibly appear? Is this the conſequence of all
" your proteſtations of duty and affection to
" his majeſty? Is this the keeping of your
" covenant, wherein you have ſworn to de-
" fend the king's majeſty, perſon, and au-
" thority? Is this a ſuitable return for the
" king's goodneſs, both in conſenting to all
" your deſires in 1641, and in his late truſt-
" ing his perſon with you What cenſures
" will the world paſs upon this action? What
" a ſtain will it be to the whole reformed re-
" ligion? and what danger may we not ap-
" prehend, both to the king's perſon, and to
" Scotland, from the party that now prevails
" in England?"

Crawfurd's peerage, and Scots compend. p. 61.

However, all he could do or ſay did not prevail; the king was delivered up to the Engliſh, the fatal conſequence of which we need not repeat.

The duke, who did every thing in his power to wipe off that everlaſting ſtain upon the Scotch nation, at the parliament 1648, prevailed ſo far, that it was agreed to raiſe an army in defence, and for the relief of the king, *&c.* of which the duke of Hamilton got the command. He marched directly into England, was attacked by the parliament's forces, near Preſton, where his army was totally defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner.

After ſeveral months confinement, he was brought to a trial before that infamous high court of juſtice, where he received ſentence of death, and was accordingly beheaded in Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, on 9th March 1649, a few weeks after one of the beſt of kings had ſuffered the ſame fate.

He died with undaunted courage, and remarkable tranquillity and compoſure of mind, declared his ſteady and firm attachment to the proteſtant religion, and prayed for the reſtoration of the royal family, the moment before he laid his head upon the block.

He married lady Mary Fielding, daughter of William earl of Denbigh, by Suſanna his wife, ſiſter to George Villiers, the great duke of Buckinghame, and by her had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Charles.*
2. *James.*
3. *William.*

All the above ſons died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, died young.

2. Lady *Anne*, who became dutcheſs of Hamilton, of whom more afterwards.

3. Lady *Suſanna*, married to John earl of Caſſilis.

The duke was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his brother,

XIII. **William**, ſecond duke of Hamilton, and third earl of Cambridge, born 14th December 1616, who was a man of great accompliſhments, honour, and integrity, and was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by king Charles I. by whom he was highly eſteemed, and raiſed to the honour of the peerage, when he was a young man, by the titles of earl of Lanark, lord Machanſhire and Polmont, by letters patent dated 31ſt March 1639.

Chart. in archiv. Careli I.

Upon the death of the earl of Stirling, he was appointed ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, *anno* 1640, and was made knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Ibid. et chart. penes ducem de Hamilton.

We ſhall not trouble our readers with an account of his noble conduct during the civil war, it being fully ſet forth in the hiſtories of theſe times; we ſhall only add, that after the murder of the king, he raiſed a troop of horſe at his own charge for the ſervice of king Charles II. in order to his reſtoration, with which he marched to the fatal battle of Worceſter, fought valiantly upon their head, on 3d September 1651, and received a wound in his leg, of which he died in eight days thereafter, and was buried in the cathedral of Worceſter.

We ſhall conclude this great man's character, with the earl of Clarendon's words, who will not be ſuſpected of partiality in his favours.

"He was a man not inferior in parts or un-
" derſtanding to the wiſeſt men in the nati-
" on, of great honour, courage, and ſincerity
" in his nature, and, (which was a rare vir-
" tue in the men of that time,) was ſtill the
" ſame man he pretended to be; and, in truth,
" was, in all reſpects, a very accompliſhed
" perſon, of an excellent judgment, and rea-
" dy expreſſion; and though he had been
" been driven into ſome unwarrantable acti-
" ons, he made it evident, that he had not
" been led by any inclination of his own,
" and heartily run into all opportunies of re-

“ deeming it; and in the very article of his death, he expreſt a great chearfulneſs, that he had the honour to loſe his life in the king's ſervice, and thereby to wipe out the memory of his former tranſgreſſions, which he always profeſſed were odious to himſelf.”

He married lady Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter and co-heireſs of James earl of Dirleton, by whom he had a ſon,

James, who died an infant, —— and four daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to Robert earl of Southeſk, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to James lord Kilmaurs, eldeſt ſon of William earl of Glencairn; and, 2dly, to ſir David Cunninghame of Robertland.

3. Lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander earl of Calendar; 2dly, to ſir James Livingſton of Weſtquarter; and, 3dly, to James earl of Finlater.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to William Blair of that ilk, an antient baron in the ſhire of Air, and had iſſue.

Upon the death of duke William, without ſurviving male-iſſue, the eſtates and titles deſcending by ſeveral patents to the heirs general, he was ſucceeded by his niece lady Anne, to whom we now return.

XIV. Lady ANNE HAMILTON, eldeſt daughter of James firſt duke of Hamilton, the undoubted heir of line of the family, and now dutcheſs of Hamilton, married William Douglas earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of William marquis of Douglas, by his ſecond wife lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly; in conſequence of which marriage, upon a petition from the dutcheſs, he was created duke of Hamilton for life, with all the titles, dignities, and precedency belonging to the family, which appears by the diploma, *Willielmi ducis de Hamilton, marchionis Clydſdale, comitis Arraniæ, Lanarciæ et Selkirk, domini Avon, Machanſhire, et Daer, &c.* dated 12th October 1660.

Diploma in archivis Caroli II.

He was ſoon thereafter made one of the privy council, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Upon king James VII.'s acceſſion to the crown, he was made a lord of the treaſury, an extraordinary lord of ſeſſion, and a privy councillor for both kingdoms, in which office he continued all king James's reign.

When the prince of Orange came over to England, he was choſen, by divers Scotch nobility and gentry then in London, to be their preſident, when they addreſſed that prince to take upon him the adminiſtration of all affairs, civil and military, and was alſo choſen preſident of the convention of eſtates, who declared the crown vacant, and ſettled it on that prince.

After he was crowned king, the duke was appointed preſident of the council, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, and lord high admiral of Scotland.

By ſaid lady Anne dutcheſs of Hamilton he left iſſue ſeven ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, earl of Arran.

2. Lord *William*, who died in France without iſſue.

3. *Charles*, earl of Selkirk.

4. *John*, earl of Ruglen.

5. *George*, earl of Orkney.

6. Lord *Baſil*, who married Mary, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Bart. and was grandfather of Dunbar, now earl of Selkirk.

7. Lord *Archibald*, who was appointed governor of Jamaica by queen Anne, was a flag-officer in the navy, and governor of Greenwich hoſpital. He married lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Abercorn, and had iſſue two ſons.

The duke's 1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to John duke of Athole.

2. Lady *Suſanna*, married, 1ſt, to John earl of Dundonald; and, 2dly, to Charles marquis of Tweeddale.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Panmure.

And dying *anno* 1694, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. JAMES, fourth duke of Hamilton, in his father's lifetime deſigned earl of Arran, was born 11th April 1658, had a noble and liberal education ſuitable to his high birth and quality.

Upon his return from his travels, he was particularly diſtinguiſhed by king Charles II. and was made one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, *anno* 1679, and was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France, 1683.

Hiſt. of England, vol. III.

When king James VII. ſucceeded to the crown, he was made maſter of the wardrobe, knight of the thiſtle, and colonel of the royal regiment of horſe.

He was ſteady in the intereſt of that unfortunate prince, and never left him till he embarked for France, 23d December 1688, and was always ſuſpected of retaining a warm affection to him, even when the revolution had altered the ſyſtem of government, and directed the ſubjects allegiance to a new king; which plainly appears from the ſpeech he made in the beginning of 1689, when the prince of Orange asked the opinion of the Scotch nobility and gentry then at London, in relation to the affairs in Scotland. Upon this occaſion the earl of Arran delivered his opinion as follows:

Miſcellaneous collections of the year 1689. Crawfurd's peerage, p. 215.

"I have all the honour and deference for the prince of Orange imaginable. I think him a brave prince, and that we owe him great obligations, in contributing ſo much to our delivery from popery: but while I pay thoſe praiſes, I cannot violate my duty to my maſter. I muſt diſtinguiſh between his popery and his perſon; I diſlike the one, but have ſworn and do owe allegiance to the other, which makes it impoſſible for me to aſſign away that which I cannot forbear believing is the king my maſter's right; for his preſent abſence from us in France can no more affect my duty, than his longer abſence from us has done before; and the prince deſiring our advice, mine is, that we ſhould move his majeſty to return, and call a free parliament, for the ſecuring our religion and property, which, in my humble opinion, will at laſt be found the beſt way to heal all our breaches."

After king William was eſtabliſhed in the throne, the earl of Arran was twice ſent priſoner to the tower, on ſuſpicion of correſponding with king James; but was never proſecuted; however, he lived a retired life the greateſt part of king William's reign.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton, et Chart. in pub. archiv.

His father, being created duke only for life, as before noticed, the hereditary honours of the family ſtill remained in the dutcheſs, and did not deſcend to the earl of Arran their ſon upon his father's death; wherefore the dutcheſs made a ſurrender of her titles into the king's hands, upon which a patent paſt, creating him duke of Hamilton, *&c.* with the precedency of his grand-father's patent in 1643, as if he had ſucceeded thereto by his father's death. This patent is dated at Loo, 10th Auguſt 1698.

He oppoſed the union of the two crowns, and, at the invaſion 1708, was, by order of council, taken into the cuſtody of a meſſenger, upon ſuſpicion of his being privy to that expedition; but he was ſoon admitted to bail, the duke of Newcaſtle, earl of Wharton, and lord Halifax being his ſureties; and that ſame year he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the Britiſh parliament.

In 1710, he was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the titles of duke of Brandon, and baron Dutton in England, by patent; the preamble whereof, (which is very honourable for the family,) is to be found in the Scots compendium, page 65; but in December the ſame year his Engliſh peerage was diſputed in the Britiſh parliament, and was found to be inconſiſtent with the articles of union, and was therefore at that time ſet aſide.

In 1712, he was conſtituted maſter of the ordnance, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter as well as the thiſtle, the queen having declared ſhe would wear both orders herſelf; and immediately thereafter, upon the concluſion of the treaty of Utrecht, he was appointed her majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France; but a little before he was to have ſet out for that kingdom, he fought a duel with lord Mohun, wherein they were both killed, on 15th November 1712.

Had not the duke been a man of uncommon bravery, he might well have refuſed the challenge, being a privy councillor, and her majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary; but that he thought was inconſiſtent with his honour: and ſome ſuſpected he was killed unfairly by general MacCartney, lord Mohun's ſecond, who, after king George's acceſſion to the crown, ſtood his trial, and was acquitted.

His grace's mother, Anne, the dutcheſs dowager, ſurvived him four years, and died *anno* 1716, aged eighty.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Spencer, daughter of Robert earl of Sunderland, by whom he had two daughters, that died young.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of Digby, lord Gerard of Bromly, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Charles earl of Maccleſfield, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and four daughters.

1. *James*, marquis of Clydſdale, afterwards duke of Hamilton.

2. Lord *William*, who married Anne, daughter and heireſs of Francis Hawes, Eſq; but died without iſſue.

3. Lord *Anne*, ſo named, in regard that the queen was his god-mother. He married Miſs Pownel, an heireſs, by whom he had iſſue.

The duke's 1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*.

2. Lady *Catharine*.

Theſe two both died young.

3. Lady *Charlotte*, married to Charles Edwin, Eſq;

4. Lady *Suſan*, married to Anthony Tracy-keck, of great Tew in Oxfordſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. JAMES, fifth duke of Hamilton, who was elected a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle, and inſtalled at the abbay of Holyroodhouſe, *anno* 1726.*

In May 1727, he was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to king George I. and ſo continued by George II.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Cochran, daughter of John earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a ſon,

James, duke of Hamilton.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Thomas Strangeways, of Dorſetſhire, Eſq; by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Edward Spencer, Eſq; of the county of Suffolk, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Lord *Archibald*.
2. Lord *Spencer*.

Lady *Anne*.

He died in 1742, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. JAMES, ſixth duke of Hamilton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, Eſq; by Bridget his wife, daughter of John viſcount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland, who, after the duke's death, married to John marquis of Lorn, ſon and apparent heir of John, the preſent duke of Argyle.

By her the duke had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *James-George*, now duke of Hamilton.
2. Lord *Douglas Hamilton*.

Lady *Elizabeth*.

He died *anno* 1758, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. JAMES-GEORGE, ſeventh duke of Hamilton, Brandon, *&c.* born 18th February, 1755, who, upon the death of Archibald duke of Douglas, without iſſue, ſucceeded to the titles of marquis of Douglas, earl of Angus, *&c.* as heir-male.

ARMS.

Four grand quarters: firſt quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, three cinque-foils pierced *ermine*, for Hamilton, being part of the arms of Ro. de Bellamont: 2d and 3d, *argent*, a ſhip with its ſails furled up, *gules*, for the earldom of Arran. The ſecond grand quarter is *argent*, a man's heart crowned with an imperial crown proper, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*, for the name of Douglas. Third grand quarter as the ſecond. Fourth as the firſt.

CREST; in a ducal coronet *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transverſly in the main ſtem, by a frame-ſaw proper, the frame *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two antelopes *argent*, their horns, ducal collars, chains, and hoofs *or*.

MOTTO; *Through*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Hamilton upon Clyde, in the county of Lanerk, a fine ſeat, with a noble park, *&c.*

HARRIES Lord HARRIES.

THIS noble and ancient family, is ſaid to be deſcended from a younger ſon of the houſe of Vendoſine in France, who ſettled in Scotland, in the reign of king David I.

The armorial bearing of the family, from whence he ſprung, being a porcupine or urcheon, in French, Heriſſon or Herizon, from that he aſſumed the ſirname of Heris or Heriz, and that family has ever ſince continued to have the urcheons for their arms, in commemoration of their deſcent from that great and illuſtrious houſe.

The firſt of them we find in this country, was

MacFarlane's collections, & Chartulary of Newbottle.

I. WILLIAM de HERIZ, who is witneſs in a donation of Henry prince of Scotland, to the monaſtery of Wedderhall in England, in or before the year 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. *Nigellus* or *Neil*.
2. *William de Heriz*, who is witneſs in a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, about the the year 1190.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 224.

3. *Thomas de Herris*, who is witneſs in another donation to the ſame monaſtery, betwixt the years 1190 and 1195.

Ibid. p. 228.

II. NIGELLUS de HERIZ, the eldeſt ſon, is particularly mentioned by ſir James Dalrymple, as predeceſſor of this noble family.

Preface to his hiſtorical collect. p. 82.

He is a witneſs alſo in that donation with his brother Thomas, and in ſeveral others to the monaſtery of Kelſo, in the end of the reign of king William the lion, who died *anno* 1214.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 132, 151, 228, &c.

He was father of

III. HENRICUS de HERIZ, who was appointed keeper of the royal foreſts by king Alexander II.

In a donation of that prince to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *Henricus de Heriz foreſtarius regis* is a witneſs, in or before the year 1249, in which year king Alexander died.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William*.
2. *Gilbert de Heriz*, who is witneſs in a donation

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 300.

donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1266.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Prynne, vol. III. p. 661.

IV. **William de Heriz**, who was proprietor of an eſtate in Nithſdale, and is to be found amongſt the Scotch barons ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands lying in Dumfries-ſhire, *anno* 1296.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

MacFarlane's collections, & Chart. penes Lockhart of Lee

V. **Robert de Herris**, who, in an original charter of king Robert Bruce, is deſigned *dominus de Nithſdale*, *anno* 1323.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. Sir **John Herries**, deſigned *dominus de Terregles*, who made a great figure in the reign of king David II. by whom he was highly eſteemed.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 424, and 425.

He was witneſs to ſeveral charters of that prince, and donations to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, betwixt the years 1360 and 1363.

Rymer tom. VI. p. 315 and 614.

He was joined in commiſſion with William biſhop of St. Andrews and others, to negociate with the court of England, about ſome important affairs of ſtate, in the year 1361, and again in 1369.

Charta in archivis regis David.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, from king David Bruce, of the whole lands and eſtate of Terregles in Dumfries-ſhire, erecting them into a free barony, with ſeveral ample privileges, *anno* 1365.

Ibidem.

He got another charter from the ſame prince, of the lands of Kirkgunzeon, in the ſaid county, *anno* 1368.

Ibidem.

Alſo two charters more of the lands of Aithry, and the twenty merk land of Skeok, &c. *anno* 1369.

He left iſſue a ſon,

MacFarlane's collections, v. I. p. 93.

VII. Sir **John Herries** of Terregles, who ſucceeded him, and was witneſs to a charter of king Robert III. confirming a donation of David Fleming, lord of Biggar, to the monaſtery of Holyroodhouſe, *anno* 1393.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 417.

He got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, to negociate ſome affairs with that court, *anno* 1405.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. tom. X. p. 308.

VIII. Sir **Herbert Harries** of Terreagles, who was appointed one of the hoſtages for king James I's. ranſom, *anno* 1443.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483 and 485.

He was one of the lords that ſat on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, and was one of the Scotch nobles ſent to France to negociate a marriage betwixt king James's daughter and the dauphin, *anno* 1425.

Chart. in pu.. archiv.

In a charter of king James I. he is deſigned *dominus Herbertus de Harries, dominus de Terreagles, miles*, *anno* 1425.

He had iſſue, two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert* his heir.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 326.

2. *William de Harries*, who was rector of Kirkpatrick, *anno* 1453.

His daughter ——— married to ſir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 285.

IX. **Robert Harries** of Terreagles, who accompanied William earl of Douglas up to England, for which he got a ſafe conduct from king Henry, *anno* 1451.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Kirkpatrick, Iron-gray, and ſeveral others in Dumfries-ſhire, *inter* 1465, *et* 1469.

He had two ſons.

1. *David*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *George*, who got a charter of the lands of Tarachty, *anno* 1477.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

X. **David**, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, from king James III. is deſigned David Harrries of Terreagles, *pater*, &c. *anno* 1477.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

XI. Sir **Herbert Herries** of Terreagles, who ſucceeded him, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Herries of Terreagles, *anno* 1493.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Herberto domino Herries*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *anno* 1493 *et* 1494.

He married Marian, daughter of the lord Torthorald, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Charta in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

XII. **Robert**, ſecond lord Herries of Terreagles, who married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of Archibald, fifth earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

Andrew, his heir.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. **Andrew**, third lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ domino Herries*, of the lands and barony of Terreagles, &c. *inter* 1528, *et* 1532.

He died ſoon after, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *William* his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Robert*, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Mabie, &c. and was anceſtor of the Herries's of Mabie.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XIV. **William**, fourth lord Harries of Terreagles, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *Willielmo domino Herries, &c. inter* 1536 *et* 1542.

He married Catharine, daughter of John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Agnes*, married to ſir John Maxwell, ſecond ſon of Robert lord Maxwell, anceſtor of the earls of Nithſdale.

2. *Catharine*, married to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, anceſtor of the earl of Galloway.

3. *Janet*, married to William Cockburn of Skirling, Eſq;.

Lord Harries dying without iſſue male, *anno* 1543, the line of the family was carried on by his eldeſt daughter,

XV. **Agnes**, married to ſir John Maxwell, as above, who got with her the barony of Terreagles, &c.

Balfour's collections in the lawiers library, Edin.

At the ſolemnity of king James VI. his baptiſm, he got the honours and titles of lord Harries confirmed to him, with the former precedency, *anno* 1566, and was the fifth lord Harries.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *Johanni domino Herries, &c. inter* 1570 *et* 1580.

He was a man of great honour, undaunted courage, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and never deſerted her intereſt to the very laſt. With what fidelity and magnanimity he defended her cauſe at London, and indeed on every other occaſion, is acknowledged by all hiſtorians who have wrote on that ſubject.

By the ſaid Agnes, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVI. **John**, ſixth lord Harries, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands, *Johanni domino Herries, &c. inter* 1608 *et* 1612.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVII. **John**, ſeventh lord Harries, who ſucceeding alſo to the earldom and honours of Maxwell, earl of Nithſdale, as heir male, the titles of Harries were ſunk into that noble family, who were afterwards deſigned earls of Nithſdale, lords Harries, &c. and always quartered the arms of Harries with thoſe of Maxwell, &c.

Vide Title earl of Nithſdale.

ARMS.

Argent, three urcheons *ſable*.

Supporters; two ſavages proper, holding clubs in their hands.

Crest; a buck's head *or*, attired with ten tynes *argent*.

Motto; *Dominus dedit*.

CHIEF SEATS

Were at Terreagles, within two miles of Dumfries, Kirkgunzeon in the ſame county, &c.

* * *

BOTHWELL Lord HOLYROODHOUSE.

THE firſt of this ſirname we have found upon record is John de Bothwell, who appears to have been a man of rank and diſtinction; for he got a charter from king David Bruce, *Dilecto conſanguineo ſuo, decem librarum ſterlingorum, et quatuor celdras frumenti, de thanagio de Down, infra vicecomitatum de Banff, pro toto tempore vitæ ſuæ, &c.* dated *anno* 1366.

Chart. in archiv. reg. David.

Ibidem.

He alſo got another charter of the lands of Gargwell, in the ſame county, *anno* 1370, but we can trace him no further.

The immediate anceſtor of this family was,

I. **Richard** de **Bothwell**, who was provoſt of Edinburgh in the reign of king James III. and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Somerville of Plain, in the county of Stirling, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Nisbet's append. p. 243.

1. Sir *Francis*, his heir.

2. Sir *Richard Bothwell*, a man of great parts, and bred to the church. He was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice by king James V. at the firſt inſtitution of that court, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Bogend, and others, *inter* 1532 *et* 1534, and died *anno* 1547.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Duncan Forreſt of Garden, comptroller to king James IV. *anno* 1503.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir **Francis Bothwell**, who being bred to the law, and a man of great learning,

was

Acts of parlt.

was alſo appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1532.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *duas vaſtas terras in burgo de Edinburg*, and ſome other lands, *inter* 1527 *et* 1532.

Haddington's collect. and Nisbet's append. p. 243.

He was alſo provoſt of Edinburgh, *anno* 1535, and married Janet, daughter and coheireſs of Patrick Richardſon of Meldrumhaugh, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Richard de Bothwell*, whoſe male line is extinct.
2. Mr. *Adam Bothwell*, who carried on the line of this family.

His daughter, *Janet*, married to ſir Archibald Napier of Merchiſton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. Mr. Adam Bothwell, ſon of ſir Francis, was bred to the church, and was conſtituted biſhop of Orkney, and obtained letters patent from queen Mary, confirming the deed of the chapter, 8th October 1562.

Ibidem.

He came early into the reformation, and made an exchange of the benefice of the biſhoprick of Orkney, with Robert Stewart, commendator of Holyroodhouſe, natural ſon of king James V. for the abbay of Holyroodhouſe, which was ratified and confirmed to the biſhop, by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1569. He was alſo appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

Ibidem.

He got another charter under the great ſeal, *Adamo Bothwell feudifirmarum augmentationibus, per canonicos monaſterii de Holyroodhouſe, vel eorum prædeceſſores ſolvi ſolitis, et annuis redditibus, &c. &c.* 1581.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Touchaddam, an ancient family in the county of Stirling, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, anceſtor of the Bothwells of Glencorſe, of whom more afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to William Sandielands of St. Ninians, anceſtor of lord Abercrombie.

He died *anno* 1593, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. John, deſigned of Allhammer, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *magiſtro Johanni Bothwell filio Adami, epiſc. Orcaden. proviſio ad abbaciam de Holyroodhouſe, cum juriſdictione regalitatis, &c. anno* 1581.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *proviſio ad abbaciam de Holyroodhouſe, cum terris, dominiis, eccleſiis, decimis, molendinis, &c. ad dict. abbaciam, ſpectant. &c. anno* 1582.

Ibidem.

He got alſo another charter, *dicto magiſtro Johanni, beneficium et abbaciam de Holyroodhouſe, cum omnibus commoditatibus, &c. &c. ad dict. beneficium ſpectantibus, &c. anno* 1592.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who, upon his father's death, appointed him one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion, *anno* 1593.

He, in that year, accompanied his majeſty up to England, and was nominated one of his privy council.

Diploma narrated in Crawford's peerage, p. 185.

He was afterwards raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Holyroodhouſe, and got all the lands, that formerly belonged to that abbay and convent, erected into a temporal lordſhip, *dominium de Holyroodhouſe nuncupandum, omni tempore futuro*, by patent, dated 20th December 1607, to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of Adam biſhop of Orkney, his father, &c.

Charta penes comitem de Hyndord.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir John Carmichael of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

V. John, ſecond lord Holyroodhouſe, who died unmarried, *anno* 1635; and though the honours were not claimed for near one hundred years thereafter, yet, according to the tenor of the above mentioned patent, they certainly ought to have devolved upon the heir-male of the ſecond ſon of the biſhop, to whom we now return.

Nisbet's append. p. 345.

IV. William Bothwell, ſecond ſon of Adam biſhop of Orkney, and brother german of John firſt lord Holyroodhouſe, got from his father, as commendator of Holyroodhouſe, ſeveral lands within the regality of Broughton, and is then deſigned *filius legitimus* of the biſhop, *anno* 1582.

Ibidem.

He married Helen, daughter of John Cunninghame of Drumquhaſſel, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

V. Adam Bothwell of Philpſide, who ſucceeded him, and married Janet, daughter of ſir William Hart of Preſton, juſtice-clerk in the reign of king James VI. by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VI. Alexander Bothwell, deſigned of Glencorſe, who married Mary, daughter of ſir James Stewart, ſon of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Ibidem.

VII. Alexander Bothwell of Glencorſe, who married Janet, daughter of John Trotter of Mortonhall, by whom he had a ſon,

VIII. Henry Bothwell of Glencorſe,

who ſucceeded him; and, in the year 1734, claimed the peerage, after it had lain dormant ninety-nine years, ſerved himſelf heir before the ſheriffs of Edinburgh, to John the laſt lord Holyroodhouſe, craved to be entered into the rolls of parliament, and continued to carry the title and atchievement of lord Holyroodhouſe, though it does not appear the parliament determined any thing therein.

He married Mary, daughter of lord Neil Campbell, ſecond ſon of Archibald marquis of Argyle, by whom he had five ſons and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir, deſigned maſter of Holyroodhouſe.
2. *Neil*, who was factor for the South-ſea-company, but died without iſſue.
3. *Archibald*, who was maſter of the mint for Scotland, but died alſo without iſſue.
4. *Henry*, who reſides in France.
5. *Robert*, who went to Jamaica.

1ſt daughter, *Vere*, married to Mr. Francis Wachope of Kekmuir, advocate.

2. *Eleanora*.
3. *Mary*, married to doctor Menzies.
4. *Anne*.

IX. Alexander, maſter of Holyroodhouſe, married to lady Margaret, daughter of Charles earl of Home, but died without iſſue.

ARMS.

Azure, on a cheveron, between three trefoils ſlipped *or*, a creſcent *gules*.

Supporters; on the dexter a ſpaniel dog collared *gules*, on the ſiniſter, a goſhawk proper, jeſſed, beaked, and belled, *or*.

Crest; a naked boy, pulling down the top of a green pine tree.

Motto; *Obdura adverſus urgentia*.

HOME Earl of HOME.

THOUGH the ſirname of this noble family is certainly local, yet there are few in Scotland can boaſt of ſo high and princely an origin as that of Home, being a branch of the great and illuſtrious houſe of Dunbar, earls of March, who were undoubtedly ſprung from the Saxon kings of England, and the princes and earls of Northumberland.

Vide Title Dunbar earl of March.

We ſhall therefore deduce their deſcent from their immediate anceſtor,

VI. Cospatrick, third earl of Dunbar, and ſixth generation of that illuſtrious family, by Derder his wife, left iſſue two ſons,

1. *Waldeve*, fourth earl of Dunbar, his ſucceſſor.
2. *Patrick*, the firſt of this family.

I. Patrick, ſecond ſon of Coſpatrick, third earl of Dunbar, flouriſhed in the reigns of king William the Lion, and king Alexander II.

He got from his father the lands of Greenlaw, Lambden, and many others, in the ſhire of Berwick.

This appears from a donation he made to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *viz. Eccleſiam de Greenlaw, capellas de Lambden et Haliburton, cum una dimidia carrucata terræ, quam eadem eccleſia de Greenlaw primo habuit, &c.* in which he is deſigned *Patricius filius comitis Coſpatricii, et frater comitis Waldevi, &c.*

Chartul. of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane, p. 58.

In a confirmation by king Alexander II. of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *Patricius filius comitis Coſpatricii*, together with *Matthæus cancellarius*, *Walterus Olyfard*, *juſticiar. Loudoniæ*, *Rogerus de Mowbray*, *Thomas de Haya*, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1228.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes eund. p. 70.

He died *inter* 1228 *et* 1230, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir William, who made a donation to the monaſtery of Coldſtream, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c. terrarum de Rhondes et Breadpots*, in the ſhire of Berwick, wherein he is deſigned *Willielmus filius Patricii, &c.* to which Thomas de Gordon, Bernard de Fraſer, Edward *de vallibus*, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1230.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, penes eund. p. 77.

He is alſo particularly mentioned in ſeveral other charters, in the ſame chartulary, and always under the ſame deſignation.

Ibidem.

He married 1ſt, M. *comitiſſa*, (but of what family we know not.) This appears from a donation made by *Willielmus filius Patricii*, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et M. comitiſſæ, uxoris ſuæ, &c. toftam illam in Greenlaw, &c.* with ſeveral other parcels of land in the ſhire of Berwick. By her he had no iſſue.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eund. p. 61.

He married, 2dly, his couſin, Ada, daughter of Patrick, fifth earl of Dunbar, who had been formerly married to ——— Courtenay. By her he got the lands and barony of Home, which had been given to her by her father upon her marriage. This is clearly inſtructed

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 100.

by a charter upon a donation made by the ſaid Ada in theſe words: *Ada de Courtenay, filia Patricii comitis de Dunbar; ſciatis me dediſſe, &c. pro ſalute animæ meæ, patris et matris meæ, et maritorum meorum, &c. monaſterio de Kelſo, &c. quandam partem terræ de libero maritagio meo, in territorio, de Home, &c. ante* 1240.

Nisbet, vol. I.

From the lands and caſtle of Home this William took his ſirname, the family of March having aſſumed the ſirname of Dunbar a few years before. He alſo carried the armorial bearings of the earls of Dunbar, which his poſterity, the family of Home, have continued to do ever ſince, with little variation; all which is fully documented afterwards.

Here we have taken the liberty to differ from former authors, who have deduced the deſcent of the family of Home from *Willielmus, filius comitis Patricii*, which is certainly a miſtake; for that William married Chriſtiana, daughter and heireſs of Walter de Corbet of Mackerſton, by whom he had two ſons, Nicholaus and Patricius de Corbet; and neither he nor his poſterity ever took the name of Home; all which is well vouched, and more fully ſet forth under the title of Dunbar earl of March, and ſufficiently prove, that *Willielmus, filius comitis Patricii*, could not be progenitor of the family of Home.

Sir William died before 1266, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartulary of Kelſo, Coldſtream, &c.

III. Sir William Home, who, in many authentic writs, is deſigned *dominus de eodem, filius domini Willielmi, militis, &c.*

Chartul. of Coldſtream, p. 84.

In a donation made by Patrick earl of Dunbar, of ſeveral lands to the monaſtery of Coldſtream, *Willielmus dominus de Home*, Patrick ſon of earl Patrick, *dominus Johannes de Gray, Philippus de Haliburton, Adam de Gordon, &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1260.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 102, 103, &c.

In a controverſy betwixt the abbot and convent of Kelſo, and this William, (therein deſigned *dominus de Home,*) about ſome lands in the barony of Home, are theſe remarkable words: *quam quidem terram dicti abbas et conventus habent ex dono nobilis dominæ Adæ, filiæ nobilis viri Patricii quondam comitis de Dunbar, et quondam dominæ dictæ villæ de Home, &c. &c.* dated *anno* 1268.

Ibid. p. 253.

He made a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* wherein he is deſigned *Willielmus dominus de Home, filius et hæres nobilis viri domini Willielmi militis, quondam domini dictæ villæ de Home, &c.* dated *anno* 1269.

Ibid. p. 255.

He married, 1ſt, Ada, which appears by a charter, *Willielmo domino Home, filio et hæredi Willielmi, &c. et Adæ ejus ſponſæ*, dated *anno* 1268. What family this Ada was of we know not; but by her he had a ſon, *Galfridus de Home.*

Chartulary of Coldſtream, p. 98.

He married, 2dly, Maryota, and died ſoon thereafter. She ſurviving him, was afterwards married to Patrick de Edgar, which appears by a charter, *domino Patricio de Edgar et Maryotæ dominæ de Home ejus ſponſæ, &c. ante* 1284.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 657.

IV. Galfridus *dominus de Home*, who was one of the great Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands lying in the ſhire of Berwick, *&c. anno* 1296.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He made a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, (beſides the kirk of Home,) of a penſion of twelve ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling *per annum*, out of his lands of Home, *anno* 1300; and is alſo mentioned in the ſame chartulary, *anno* 1312.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Dalrymple's collect. p. 415

V. Rogerus de Home, *dominus de eodem*, who ſucceeded him, and is witneſs to a charter of William de Gordun ſeignour de Stitchell, anceſtor of the family of Kenmure, dated *anno* 1331.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 415.

Mill's genealog. collect. penes MacFarlane, page 471.

VI. Sir John de Home, *dominus de eodem*, a man of remarkable courage and intrepidity, and a ſtrenuous defender of the borders. He made ſeveral incurſions into England, and always fought upon the head of his own men in a white jacket or doublet, and was a great terror to the Engliſh, who gave him the nickname of Willie with the white doublet.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 276.

VII. Sir Thomas Home, *dominus de eodem*, who married Nicholas Pepdie, daughter and heireſs of ——— Pepdie of Dunglaſs, an antient family in the ſhire of Berwick, by whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate; particularly the lands and lordſhip of Dunglaſs; in conſequence of which marriage he added the arms of Pepdie to his own, which have been marſhalled with the arms of Home ever ſince, *viz. azure*, three pepingoes *vert*.

By the ſaid Nicholas he left iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander Home.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *David*, who obtained the lands of Wedderburn from the earl of Douglas, and was progenitor of the Homes of Wedderburn.

Chartulary of Coldinghame p. 159.

3. *Patrick Home* of Rathburn, whoſe heirs are frequently mentioned in the writs of the

family; particularly *anno* 1452, as will be ſhown hereafter.

MacKenzie's M. S. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to Thomas Ker of Kerſhaugh, anceſtor of the marquis of Lothian.

2. ———, married to ſir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir **ALEXANDER HOME**, deſigned of that ilk, and of Dunglaſs, a warlike man, and a true patriot, who always fought gallantly againſt the enemies of his country.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 435.

He was taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, on 5th May 1402, and was confined in England for ſome time thereafter.

Chart. penes comitem de Home.

Upon his return home, he founded the collegiate church of Dunglaſs, *anno* 1403, and largely endowed it.

Home's hiſt. of Douglas, Black book of Scoon, &c.

He afterwards accompanied the earl of Douglas to France, and there loſt his life, with that brave earl, at the battle of Vernouil, *anno* 1424.

By Jean his wife, daughter of ſir William Hay of Locharret, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, he left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 280.

2. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Homes of Tynninghame, of whom the Homes of Ninewells, *&c.* are deſcended.

Charta penes comitem de Home.

3. *George*, who got a grant of the bailiary of the priory of Coldinghame, *anno* 1422, and was progenitor of the Homes of Spott.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 150.

IX. Sir **ALEXANDER HOME**, who got a charter from king James II. *officii balivatus dominii terrarum baroniæ de Coldinghame, Alexandro Home de eodem, militi, anno* 1442.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo a charter from the ſame prince, *Alexandro Home de eodem militi, filio domini Alexandri militis, &c. terrarum de Hogiſton, cum pertinent. jacen. in vicecomitatu Edinburgi*, dated 24th July 1444.

Chartulary of Coldinghame p. 145.

He, together with Alexander his ſon and heir, entered into an agreement with the monks of Coldinghame, about the marches of Old-Cambus, *&c. anno* 1444.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, and one of the wardens of the marches, *anno* 1449.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got from king James II. a charter of the lands of Caſtletown, Langſhaws, Gallobraes, Whitelaws, Roberton, Crenock, Blare de Kirkwood, and Makbiehill, *in vicecom. de Air, &c.* dated 20th July 1450.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters of a great many other lands, which were all annexed to the barony of Home.

He made a donation to the collegiate church of Dunglaſs, of four husband-lands in Chirnſide, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Alexandri patris ſui, &c. teſtibus Alexandro Home filio ſuo primogenito, Thoma Home et Georgio Home fratribus ſuis, &c.* dated 5th Auguſt 1450.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 277.

He is particularly mentioned in a paſſport from the king of England to the earl of Douglas, *anno* 1450.

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh, ad ann. 1443.

He married Mariota, daughter of ſir Robert Lauder of Baſs, by whom he had five ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*.
2. *George*.
3. *John*.
4. *Patrick*.
5. *Nicholaus*.

All theſe ſons are mentioned in the following entail.

He died before 1456, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. Sir **ALEXANDER HOME**, firſt deſigned of that ilk, and Dunglaſs, afterwards lord Home. He was ſerved heir to his father, *anno* 1456.

Ibidem.

In his father's lifetime, he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Home filio primogenito Alexandri Home de eodem, militis*, of the lands of Dunglaſs, Home, Fuſterpath, Killoch, and many others, lying in the earldom of March, and ſhire of Berwick, erecting them all into one free barony, to be called the barony of Home, dated 22d Auguſt 1450.

Ibidem.

All which lands were entailed, "to and "in favours of Alexander Home, ſon and apparent heir to ſir Alexander Home of that "ilk, knight, and his heirs-male; which failing, to George, then to John, then to Patrick, then to Nicholaus, his brothers-german; which failing, to Thomas, then to "George Home, brothers of the ſaid ſir Alexander; which failing, to David Home of "Wedderburn, knight; which failing, to "the ſons and heirs-male of the deceaſt Patrick Home of Rathburn, before noticed, "*&c.*" This entail proceeds upon the reſignation *dicti Alexandri Home de eodem, militis, ultimo Februarii, anno* 1452.

Ibidem.

There are alſo a great many other lands contained in the above entail, and annexed to the barony of Home, all to be found in our publick records, but too numerous to be inſerted here, which ſufficiently ſhow what vaſt poſſeſſions in lands the family of Home had at that time.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 434.

This ſir Alexander was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1459.

He got the hereditary office of the bailiary of hame, to him and his heirs, from d chapter of that convent, 2d 1465.

the parliament held by king James III. nno 1465, we find Alexander *dominus de Home* ſitting as a lord baron.

y, a res of parliament,

He was actually created a lord of parliament by the title of lord Home, 2d Auguſt 1473.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 41, 246, & 267.

He was afterwards employed in ſeveral negotiations with the Engliſh, betwixt the years 1476 and 1485.

Chart. in pub. arch.

He married, 1ſt, Mariota, daughter and ſole heireſs of ——— Landals of that ilk, *in vicecom. de Berwick*, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Home.

2. *George*, anceſtor of the Homes of Ayton.

3. *Patrick*, progenitor of the Homes of Faſtcaſtle.

Diſcharge of her portion, penes com. de Home. ad ann. 1460.

His daughter, *Helen*, married to Adam, ſon and heir of ſir Patrick Hepburn lord of Hailes.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Thomas* of Langſhaw, *&c. in vicecom. de Air*.

2. *Nicholaus de Home*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Theſe are documented by a charter, *Alexandro Home de eodem, militi, et Elizabethæ Montgomery, ſponſæ ſuæ, durante vita eorum, deinde Thomæ Home eorum filio, deinde Nicholao Home fratri germano dicti Thomæ, &c. de terris de Hattonhill, &c.* dated 14th July 1467. This charter proceeds upon the reſignation of George Ker of Samuelton, and Elizabeth Carmichael his ſpouſe, whoſe daughter and heireſs was married to the ſecond lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Alexander, firſt lord Home, died betwixt 1489 and 1492.

XI. Alexander maſter of Home, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander firſt lord Home, is frequently deſigned Alexander Home of that ilk in the public records, after his father was created lord Home.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 340.

He got the office of the ſtewarty of Dunbar, and was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1488, and died the end of that year, his father being ſtill alive.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By Elizabeth Hepburn his wife, daughter of Adam ſecond lord Hailes, and ſiſter of Patrick firſt earl of Bothwell, he left iſſue, two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, lord Home, who ſucceeded his grand-father.

2. *John Home*, firſt of Whiterigs, then of Erſilton, anceſtor of the Homes of Coldingknows, and the preſent earl of Home, of whom afterwards.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to James earl of Arran.

2. *Helen*, married to Alexander lord Erſkine.

3. ———, married to Patrick third earl of Bothwell.

4. *Margaret*, married to John earl of Crawfurd.

XII. Alexander, ſecond lord Home, eldeſt ſon of the maſter, was ſerved heir to his grandfather, *anno* 1492.

He was a man of great parts, ſingular worth and merit, and highly eſteemed at court, even when a young man.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. and lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 323.

He was appointed one of the privy council to king James IV. and was conſtituted lord high chamberlain of Scotland for life, by a commiſſion, dated 7th October 1488, his grand-father being then alive.

Ibidem, and in pub. arch.

He was alſo made warden of the eaſt marches, by a gift under the great ſeal, dated 26th Auguſt 1489; and at the ſame time was appointed captain of the caſtle of Stirling, governor to the young king, and had the tuition of his brother the earl of Mar committed to him for nine years.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter from king James IV. containing an entail, *Alexandro Home magno camerario Scotiæ, nepoti et hæredi apparenti Alexandri domini Home, et hæredibus ſuis maſculis; poſt ejus deceſſum, Alexandro Home ſuo filio et hæredi apparenti; deinde, 2do, Georgio; 3tio, Johanni, &c. &c. quibus deficientibus, hæredibus maſculis dicti Alexandri ipſorum patris; quibus deficientibus, Johanni Home de Erſilton fratri germano dicti Alexandri ſenioris;* then to the heirs-male whatſomever, of the lands of Chirnſide, *&c. &c. gaudend. et poſſidend. per hæredes qui legitime ſucceſſerint ratione præfatæ talliæ ad finalem completionem totius mundi*, dated 4th January 1489.

This worthy patriot continued in favour till the day of his death, and acquitted himſelf in every ſtation of life with fidelity, honour, and reputation.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 548.

He went a pilgrimage in 1493, for which he got a ſafe conduct to paſs through England from king Henry VII. *&c. &c.*

Ibid. tom. XIII. p. 45, 64, and 92.

He was employed in ſeveral negotiations to the court of England afterwards, *inter* 1495 *et* 1504.

Here we beg leave to rectify a miſtake of former authors, who have affirmed, that this great man ſuffered death *anno* 1516; whereas we have many inconteſtible documents in our public our public records, which prove him dead long before that time: that his ſon was alſo *magnus camerarius Scotiæ, &c.* all which is ſufficiently proven hereafter.

He married Nicholas, daughter and heireſs of George Ker of Samuelton, by whom he had ſeven ſons, who are all mentioned in the following entail.

Ibidem.

1. *Alexander*, lord Home.
2. *George*, alſo lord Home.
3. *John Home*, who died without iſſue.
4. *Patrick*, died alſo without iſſue.
5. *William*, who was execute with his brother, without iſſue.
6. *Andrew*, who died without iſſue.
7. *David*, prior of Coldinghame.

Alexander ſecond lord Home, great chamberlain of Scotland, died before 26th January 1506, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. ALEXANDER, third lord Home, who got a charter from king James IV. *Alexandro domino Home*, (not then chamberlain,) who entails his lands of Eaſt-Gordon, together with the patronage of the chapel of St. Mary of Huntlywood, upon the reſignation of Alexander earl of Huntly, dated 26th January 1506, firſt to himſelf and his heirs-male, then to his brother George, thirdly, to John, fourthly, to Patrick, fifthly, to William, ſixthly, to Andrew, and, ſeventhly, to his brother David, and their heirs-male; which failing, to Mungo Home of Erſilton; then to John, Mungo's brother; then to ſir John Home of Ayton; then to his own heirs-male whatſoever, *&c.* dated 28th January 1506; and he was retoured heir to his father on 21ſt October that ſame year.

Ibidem.

Retour penes comitem de Home.

This lord Home, being a man of parts, was alſo in great favour with king James IV. who, in conſideration of his father's great merit and faithful ſervices, appointed him lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the end of 1507. This is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Home, magno camerario Scotiæ, &c.* dated *anno* 1508.

Ibidem.

He alſo got charters of the lordſhip of Dunglaſs, the barony of Greenlaw, and many other lands, betwixt 1508 and 1516; all which are fully narrated in the records.

Ibidem.

He continued in great favour, and had the chief management of all public affairs during king James IV.'s life, and ſome time after his death. He went one of the ambaſſadors from the eſtates of Scotland to the court of France, to endeavour to get the Scots included in their treaty with England, *anno* 1515; but after John duke of Albany was made governor to the young king, the earl not meeting with that regard he thought his ſervices merited, was then ſuſpected to have entered into a concert with the queen and the earl of Angus, to ſeize upon the young king's perſon, and ſend him to his uncle king Henry; and afterwards, having been concerned in ſome plot againſt the regent and the government, he, and his brother William, were apprehended, and ſent priſoners to the caſtle of Edinburgh. They were afterwards indicted of high treaſon, tried, condemned, and executed; lord Home on the 11th, and his brother on the 12th October 1516. His eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown, where they remained till his brother George was reponed to both, about five years thereafter.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, page 324.

He married Agnes Stewart, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Home, et Agnetæ Stewart ejus ſponſæ, terrarum dominii de Dunglaſs, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had only one daughter,

Janet, married to ſir John Hamilton, natural brother to James duke of Chattleherault, who, with her, obtained the barony of Samuelton, which ſhe poſſeſſed in right of her grandmother dame Nicholas Ker, lady Home.

Ibid. ad ann. 1531.

And, having no male-iſſue, the ſucceſſion devolved upon

XIII. GEORGE, brother-german and heir-male of Alexander, third lord Home, who was reponed to his brother's eſtate and honours, *anno* 1521, and was fourth lord Home.

Home and Drummond's Hiſtories.

He obtained a renunciation from Janet Home, his brother's only daughter, of all ſhe could claim by virtue of any ſucceſſion to her father and grand-father, *anno* 1531.

Charta penes comitem de Home.

He was a brave warior, a man of ſingula courage and conduct, performed many gallant actions againſt the enemies of his country, and remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Haldingrig againſt the Engliſh, *anno* 1541.

Home's and Drummond's hiſtories.

He married Marian, daughter and co-heireſs of Patrick lord Haliburton, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Home.
2. *Andrew Home*, who died without iſſue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Alexander Erſkine of Gogar, anceſtor of the earl of Kelly.

Ibid. ad ann. 1586.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. ALEXANDER, fifth lord Home, who was a man of great worth and merit, and was appointed warden of the marches, *anno* 1565.

Ibidem.

He was at firſt engaged in the king's party; but, after the battle of Langſide, he joined the queen, and never after deſerted her intereſt. Sir James Melvil ſays, “ he was

“ a true Scotſman, that he was unwinnable “ to England, or to do any thing prejudicial “ to his country, &c.”

Melvil's memoirs.

In the hiſtory of the campaigns 1548 and 1549, written by a French gentleman, who was an eye witneſs, there are mentioned many remarkable feats of arms performed by this noble earl.

He ſums up his character thus: “ He was “ a Scotſman of quality, that upon all occa- “ ſions had given the moſt ſignal proofs of “ his loyalty, and evinced himſelf inferior to “ none in the world, either in courage or con- “ duct, &c.”

M. Beague's hiſtory.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Walter Ker of Ceſsford, anceſtor of the duke of Roxburgh, by whom he had one daughter,

Margaret, married to George fifth earl Marſhal.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of Patrick lord Gray, widow of ſir Robert Logan of Reſtalrig, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, afterwards earl of Home,——— and a daughter,

Iſabel, married to ſir James Home of Eccles.

And dying in 1576, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. ALEXANDER, ſixth lord Home, who being a man of parts, was in great favour, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. whom he accompanied to England; was appointed one of his privy council; and, for his good and faithful ſervices, was there naturalized, *anno* 1603.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 552.

He was very inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the rebellion of Francis earl of Bothwell; for which ſignal ſervice he had a grant of the diſſolved priory of Coldinghame, to him and his heirs; and was further dignified with the title of earl of Home, lord Dunglaſs, &c. *hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque*, 4th March 1604.

Scots compend, p. 218, Balfour's annals, &c.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, ſiſter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of Edward Dudley, viſcount Lyle in England, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

James,———and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Murray.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John duke of Lauderdale.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He died in 1619, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XVI. JAMES, ſecond earl of Home, who married, 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of Henry viſcount Falkland, lord lieutenant of Ireland; 2dly, lady Grace, daughter of Francis earl of Weſtmorland, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1634, in him ended the male line of the firſt ſon of Alexander maſter of Home, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander firſt lord Home, whereby the eſtate and honours, by virtue of the patent and entail to heirs male, devolved upon ſir James Home of Coldingknows, lineally deſcended of John Home of Whiterigs, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Crawfurd's peerage and Scots compend.

XII. JOHN HOME of Whiterigs, ſecond ſon of Alexander maſter of Home, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander firſt lord Home, got a charter from king James IV. *terrarum et villæ de Erſilton, anno* 1489; and he and his poſterity were afterwards promiſcuouſly deſigned by the titles of Erſilton and Coldingknows.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1491.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 465.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Mungo*.

2. *John*, who got a charter of the lands of Swaynlaws, *in vicecomitatu de Berwick*, wherein he is deſigned *filius quondam Johannis Home de Erſilton*, dated *anno* 1493. Theſe lands afterwards returned to the family, and were diſponed by John Home of Coldingknows, to James Ker of Spynie, by a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1598.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

John Home of Erſilton, or Coldingknows, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. KENTIGERNUS or MUNGO HOME of Coldingknows, who got a charter from king James IV. *terrarum et villæ de Erſilton, &c.* dated 4th March 1505.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*.

2. *Alexander*, who got a charter from king James V. *terrarum de Mudwells, &c.* wherein he is deſigned *frater Johannis Home de Coldingknows, &c.* dated *anno* 1534.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Helen*, was married to Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Sir JOHN HOME of Coldingknows, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, which is inſtructed by a charter from king James V. *terrarum de Swaynlaws, Margaretæ Ker, dominæ de Coldingknows, &c.* dated 2d November 1524. By her he had three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *James*.

2. *Alexander*, who got a charter from queen Mary, *terrarum de Gartſherre*, wherein he is deſigned *filius Johannis Home de Coldingknows*.

Ibidem.

3. *William*, who acquired from Andrew Currie, vicar of the kirk of Baſſendean, *terras eccleſiaſticas, manſionem et glebam vicariæ de Baſſendean*; upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, wherein he is deſigned lawful ſon of ſir John, and brother-german of ſir James Home of Coldingknows, *&c.* dated 11th February 1573, of whom the preſent Home of Baſſendean is lineally deſcended.

Ibidem.

Sir John was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir JAMES HOME of Coldingknows, who, being a man of good parts, was in great favour with king James VI.

Spotiſwood's church hiſt. p. 363.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners ſent to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1578.

Rymer tom. XV. p. 803.

He died before February 1590, having married Catharine Home, by whom he had a ſon,

XVI. JOHN HOME of Coldingknows, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king James VI. of the lands and town of Erſilton, erecting it *in liberum burgum, &c.* wherein he is deſigned *filius primogenitus quondam domini Jacobi Home de Coldingknows, militis*, dated 1ſt February 1590, and confirmed 31ſt Auguſt 1592.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In which charter a reaſonable third part of theſe lands is reſerved to dame Catharine Home, ſpouſe to the above ſir James, as her tierce, *&c.*

He married, 1ſt, Mary Sinclair, daughter of John lord Berrendale, eldeſt ſon of George earl of Caithneſs, by lady Jean Hepburn, daughter of Patrick earl of Bothwell, as appears by a charter granted to John Home of Coldingknows, and the ſaid Mary Sinclair his ſpouſe, *terrarum dominicalium de Whiterigs, &c.* reſerving the liferent to Margaret Ker, grandmother to this John, dated *anno* 1601, who, by this time, muſt have been of a very great age.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, lady Beatrix Ruthven, fifth daughter to William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 166.

XVII. Sir JAMES HOME of Coldingknows, who married lady Anne Home, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of George earl of Dunbar, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

XVIII. Sir JAMES HOME of Coldingknows, who was ſerved heir to his mother, 8th July 1635.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He ſucceeded alſo to the earldom of Home, as heir-male to James the ſecond earl, (before obſerved) and obtained from king Charles I. a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and precedency, formerly enjoyed by Alexander or James, earls of Home, his predeceſſors, by his diploma to him *et hæredibus maſculis* ———, dated 22d May 1636, and was third earl of Home.

Ibidem.

He got a charter from king Charles I. *Jacobo comiti de Home, domino Dunglaſs, terrarum baroniæ de Dunſe, &c. &c.* dated *ultimo Julii* 1637.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter *Jacobo comiti de Home, domino Dunglaſs, &c. terrarum baroniæ de Home, &c. &c.* dated 24th July 1638.

Ibidem.

He appears to have been a great loyaliſt. He oppoſed the covenant, and was colonel of the Berwick-ſhire foot to duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He married lady Jane Douglas, daughter of William earl Morton, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Alexander*.
2. *James*.
3. *Charles*.

All ſucceſſively earls of Home.

He died *anno* 1666, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. ALEXANDER, fourth earl of Home, who married lady Anne Sackville, daughter of Richard earl of Dorſet in England, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1674, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Peerage of England.

XIX. JAMES, fifth earl of Home, who married lady Anne Ramſay, daughter of George earl of Dalhouſie, and, dying alſo without iſſue, *anno* 1688, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Crawfurd's peerage.

XIX. CHARLES, ſixth earl of Home, who was a man of good parts, great honour, and a true patriot. He oppoſed the union with all his intereſt; and as he made a great figure in that tranſaction, we ſhall give you his character from a cotemporary author, who writes a full account of that affair: "He was maſter of a ſound judgment, and clear conception, eſteemed by people of all parties, on account of his eminently unbyaſſable honeſty and integrity, both in private and public matters: He gave evident proofs that no temptation could ſeduce him in the leaſt from proſecuting and adhering, with the utmoſt vigour, to what he owned to be his principle and opinion; and was ſo zealous for the intereſt of his country, that would he have deſerted her, he might more than once have made his own terms with the court; and was ſo faithful to the royal family, that he ſuffered much upon that account, and was more relyed upon than any other, *&c. &c.*"

Carnwath's memoirs, p. 214 and 215.

He married Anne, daughter of ſir William

Purvis of that ilk, baronet, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*.
2. *James Home* of Ayton.
3. *George*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jane*, married to Patrick lord Polwarth.

2. Lady *Marjory*.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander Bothwell, deſigned maſter of Holyroodhouſe.

And dying on 20th Auguſt 1706, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. **Alexander**, ſeventh earl of Home, who was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the Britiſh parliament 1710, and was made general of the mint, *anno* 1711.

He married lady Anne Ker, daughter of William marquis of Lothian, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, now earl of Home.
3. *Charles*.
4. *James*.
5. *Alexander*.
6. *George*.

The laſt four ſons died in infancy.

His 1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, died alſo in infancy.

2. Lady *Jane Home*.

The earl died *anno* 1720, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. **William**, eighth earl of Home, who was lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Gibraltar.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the ninth Britiſh parliament, *anno* 1741, and was re-elected to every parliament ſince.

He married ———, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1761, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XXI. **Alexander**, ninth earl of Home, who married, 1ſt, Primroſe, daughter of Charles ninth lord Elphingſton, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Dunglaſs,——and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*.

He married, 2dly, Marion, daughter of his uncle James Home of Aiton, Eſq;.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, for Home; 2d and 3d, *argent*, three pegingoes *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*, for Pepdies of Dunglaſs; and over all, by way of ſurtout, a ſcutcheon *or*, charged with an orle *azure*, for the name of Landel.

Crest; on a cap of dignity a lion's head eraſed *gules*.

Supporters; two lions as thoſe in the arms.

Motto; *True to the end*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Home-caſtle, and Hirſel, in the county of Berwick.

HOPE Earl of HOPETON.

THE ſirname of Hope is of great antiquity in Scotland.

John de Hope flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. and was afterwards forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296. Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 659.

Another John de Hope is mentioned in Rymer's *fœdera Angliæ*, and got a protection from king Henry IV. of England, *anno* 1405. Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 399.

Thomas de Hope got a charter from king James III. of ſome lands lying near Leith, in January 1488. Chart. in pub. archiv.

There are many others of the ſirname of Hope to be found in the publick records, but as we cannot connect them with this noble family, we proceed to deduce their deſcent by good authority from,

I. **John de Hope**, who is ſaid to have come from France in the retinue of princeſs Magdalene, queen to king James V. Nisbet's append. p. 97.

He ſettled in Scotland, having married Betty Cummin, (but of what family we know not) by whom he had a ſon, Ibidem.

II. **Edward Hope**, who was one of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, in the reign of queen Mary, and being a great promoter of the reformation, was choſen one of the commiſſioners for that metropolis to the general aſſembly, *anno* 1560. Calderwood's church hiſt. M. S.

He was father of,

III. **Henry Hope**, who, having applied himſelf to the buſineſs of commerce, did great ſervice to his country, and acquired a conſiderable eſtate to himſelf in the mercantile way.

Crawfurd's peerage, Scots compend. and Nisbet's append.

He went often to Holland, where he carried on a very advantageous trade, and then married Jacque de Tott, a French lady, whom he brought with him to Scotland, and by her had a ſon,

IV. Sir **THOMAS HOPE**, deſigned of Craigiehall, a man of great parts and learning, who, being bred to the law, became ſo eminent in that profeſſion, that even when a young man, he was pitched upon to plead the cauſe of the preſbyterian miniſters, who were indicted for denying the king's authority in matters eccleſiaſtical, *anno* 1606.

Calderwood's church hiſt.

Biſhop of Dunkeld's memoirs.

He acquitted himſelf ſo much to the ſatiſfaction of the clergy, that he was ever after adviſed in all their councils, and was the oracle of their party.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *magiſtro Thomæ Hope advocato, et Johanni Hope, ejus filio, terrarum dominicalium de Edmonſtoun, baroniæ de Preſtongrange, &c. &c. inter* 1608 *et* 1615.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of the lands of Kinninmonth, Ladeddys eaſter and weſter, the lands of Arnydie, the lands of Kinkell, with the office of bailliary of the provoſtry of Kirkhaugh, the church lands of Ceres, with the whole lands and baronies of Craigiehall, Grantham, and many others, too numerous to be here inſerted, *inter* 1616 *et* 1624.

Minutes of parliament.

In the end of the reign of king James VI. he was appointed joint king's advocate with ſir William Oliphant, who dying ſoon thereafter, he was made ſole advocate by king Charles I. *anno* 1627, and created knight and baronet by the ſame Prince.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a new charter of confirmation from king Charles I. *domino Thomæ Hope*, of all the above named lands and baronies; alſo charters of many others, together with all mines, minerals, coals, *&c.* upon his whole eſtates, *inter* 1627 *et* 1642.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he attached himſelf entirely to the parliament's ſide, and was by them appointed a privy councillor, and advocate for life, *anno* 1641, alſo planter of kirks, *&c.*

Bp. Guthrie's memoirs.

But it ſeems the king did not ſuſpect him of diſloyalty, for he appointed him high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly, *anno* 1643, then an office of high truſt and eſtimation; and to which dignity no commoner hath attained ſince.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

In 1635, he was made one of the commiſſioners of exchequer. He died in the end of the year 1646, and left conſiderable eſtates to all his ſons, three of whom being lords of the ſeſſion, while their father ſir Thomas was king's advocate, it was thought indecent that he ſhould plead uncovered before them; which was the origin of the privilege the king's advocates have ever ſince enjoyed, of pleading with their hats on if they pleaſe.

Sir Thomas was a man of very great abilities, and his works extant are ſtill highly eſteemed, and ſufficiently ſhow his extenſive knowledge of our laws.

By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Bennet of Wallingford, Eſq; he left iſſue four ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *John Hope* of Craigiehall, who ſucceeded him, and carried on the line of that family, which is now repreſented by ſir John Bruce Hope of Kinroſs, baronet, and of which Thomas Hope of Rankillor, Eſq; *&c.* are deſcended.

2. Sir *Thomas Hope* of Kerſe, baronet, anceſtor of the Hopes of Kerſe, *&c.*

3. Sir *Alexander Hope* of Grantham, who was cup-bearer to king Charles I.

4. Sir *James Hope* of Hopeton, anceſtor of this noble family; to whom, and his iſſue, we ſhall confine theſe memoirs, and give an account of the deſcendents of the other brothers in the ſecond volume of this work.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to ſir Charles Erskine of Alva.

2. *Anne*, married to David lord Cardroſs, anceſtor of the earl of Buchan.

V. Sir **JAMES HOPE** of Hopeton, fourth ſon of ſir Thomas Hope of Craigiehall, was a man of good parts, and being bred to the law, was likeways a great proficient in that ſtudy. He was alſo a good alchymiſt, and the firſt who brought the art of mining to any degree of perfection in Scotland.

Haddington's collections.

He was made governor of the mint, *anno* 1641, by king Charles I.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was afterwards, by the parliament, appointed one of the general commiſſaries of the committee for public accounts, one of the reviſers of the laws, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, with power to hold courts in the mint-houſe, and one of the laſt committee of eſtates, *anno* 1649.

Ibid. and Oliver's printed acts.

He was alſo, by Oliver Cromwell, conſtituted one of the commiſſioners for the ſale of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, *anno* 1654.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of John Foulis of Leadhills, Eſq; in Lanarkſhire, by whom he had many children, but none ſurvived him except

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Rachael, married to David Bethune of Balfour, Eſq; an ancient family in the county of Fife.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Keith, eldeſt daughter of William, ſeventh earl Mariſhall, by whom he had another ſon,

Sir *William Hope* of Balcomie, baronet, deputy-governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh.

He died 1661, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. John Hope of Hopeton, a man of great learning, worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king Charles II. and his brother the duke of York, afterwards king James VII.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Home de Hopeton, terrarum barroniæ de Hopeton, cum mineralibus, &c. &c. inter* 1661 *et* 1680.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John earl of Haddington, by whom he had a ſon,

Charles, afterwards earl of Hopeton,—— and a daughter,

Heleanor, married to Thomas earl of Haddington.

He was much at the court of king Charles II. and attended the duke of York in his voyage to Scotland, but had the misfortune to be caſt away, with ſeveral of the Scotch nobility, his royal highneſs narrowly eſcaping in the boat, *anno* 1682.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Charles Hope of Hopeton, who, as ſoon as he became of age, was elected member of parliament for Linlithgowſhire, he being heretable ſheriff of that county; and was, by queen Anne, appointed one of the privy council to her majeſty, and raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Hopeton, viſcount Aithrie, and lord Hope, 15th April 1703, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-female, &c.

Diploma in cancellaria, hæred. maſc. excorpore ſuo, quibus deficientibus, hæredibus femellis.

He was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow, *anno* 1715; and *anno* 1723, his majeſty's commiſſioner to the general aſſembly.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers for Scotland to the Britiſh parliament *anno* 1722; was re-elected to every parliament thereafter as long as he lived, and was made a knight of the moſt noble and antient order of the thiſtle, *anno* 1738.

He married lady Henriet Johnſton, daughter of William marquis of Annandale, by whom he left two ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Hopeton.
2. *Charles*, who was elected knight of the ſhire of Linlithgow, *anno* 1743, and hath been re-elected for that county to every parliament ſince. He was appointed commiſſary, or muſter-maſter-general of Scotland *anno* 1744, and is now governor of Blackneſs caſtle. He married, 1ſt, the daughter and heireſs of ſir William Weir of Blackwood, baronet, by whom he hath iſſue two ſons and one daughter. He married, 2dly, lady Anne Vane, daughter of Henry earl of Darlington, by whom he hath iſſue two ſons.

The earl's 1ſt daughter, lady *Sophia*, was ſecond wife to James earl of Finlater and Seafield.

2. Lady *Henriet*, married to Francis lord Napier.
3. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Dundas of Duddingſton, Eſq;.
4. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Eſq;.
5. Lady *Helen*, married to James Watſon of Saughton, Eſq;.
6. Lady *Charlotte*, married to Thomas lord Erſkine, ſon and heir of John earl of Marr.

He died *anno* 1741, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. John, ſecond earl of Hopeton.

He was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, *anno* 1754.

He married lady Anne Ogilvie, daughter of James earl of Finlater, by his firſt wife lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinnoul, his iſſue by whom was four ſons and three daughters.

1. *Charles*, lord Hope.
2. Mr. *James*.
3. Mr. *John*, who died young.
4. Mr. *Henry*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Betty*, married to Henry marquis of Drumlanrig, ſon and heir apparent of Charles duke of Queensberry, but died without iſſue.

2. Lady *Henriet*.
3. Lady *Sophia*.

ARMS.

Azure, on a cheveron, betwixt three beſants *or*, charged with a bay leaf proper.

Crest; a broken globe, ſurmounted of a rainbow, all proper.

Supporters; two women, their hair hanging down, with looſe garments, holding anchors in their hands.

Motto; *At ſpes non fracta.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Hopeton houſe, a fine ſeat in Weſt Lothian, Ormiſton-hall in Eaſt Lothian, &c. &c. &c.

CARMICHAEL Earl of HYNDFORD.

THIS antient ſirname is local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Carmichael, in the ſhire of Lanark, which has been long in the poſſeſſion, and ſtill is one of the chief ſeats of this noble family.

The firſt of them we find upon record is,

I. **William** de **Carmychel**, who lived in the reign of king David Bruce, and is mentioned in a charter of the lands of Ponfeigh, about the middle of the 14th century, 1350.

Charta penes comitem de Hyndford.

He was father of,

II. **John** de **Carmychel**, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and who got a charter of the lands of Carmichael, *anno* 1370, from William earl of Douglas and Marr, then ſuperior thereof.

Ibid. et in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He was the firſt baron of Carmichael, and left iſſue a ſon,

III. **William**, who ſucceeded him, and was ſecond baron of Carmichael.

In a charter of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, he is deſigned *Willielmus Carmichael dominus ejuſd. anno* 1410.

Chartulary of St Andrews, penes com. de Panmure.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir **John**, third baron of Carmichael, a man of undaunted courage and reſolution. He accompanied Archibald earl of Douglas, and John earl of Buchan, to France, *anno* 1419, who went with 7000 auxiliaries to the aſſiſtance of king Charles VI. againſt the Engliſh, and remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Beauge, where he ſo furiouſly attacked the duke of Clarence, that he broke his ſpear in the encounter. The duke there loſt his life, and the Scots obtained an important victory over the Engliſh. Sir John, in memory of the above bold action, got added to his paternal arms, a dexter hand and arm, armed, holding a broken ſpear, which is now the creſt of the family.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 461.

In an indenture or ſubmiſſion entered into by ſir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlaverock, and ſir John Sinclair, lord of Herdmanſton, James Douglas, lord Balvenie, and this ſir John de Carmichael, were arbiters upon the part of ſir Herbert, *anno* 1427.

Mill's genealog. collect. penes MacFarlane.

He married lady Mary Douglas, a daughter of George earl of Angus, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Carmichaels of Balmedie, Meadowflat, &c, whoſe deſcent is inſtructed by charters under the great ſeal in our public records.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *John de Carmichael*, who was provoſt of St. Andrews, and was one upon a perambulation of ſome lands and marches in that neighbourhood, *anno* 1434.

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

Sir John died *anno* 1436, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **William**, fourth baron of Carmichael, who was one of the inqueſt upon the ſervice of ſir David Hay lord of Yeſter, *anno* 1437.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *George*, a man of great parts and learning: he was bred to the church, and a doctor of divinity. In 1458, he was appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh about a peace; and in 1482, he was promoted to the epiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow, and died *anno* 1484.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 251.

Keith's biſhops, p. 150.

VI. Sir **John**, fifth baron of Carmichael, a man of great abilities, honour and probity, and in high favour with king James III. from whom (for his good and faithful ſervices) he obtained a grant of Nethertown of Carmichael, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1485.

Chart. in pub. arch. et chart. penes com. de Hyndford.

He had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Thomas Carmichael*, who was vicar of Stirling, *inter* 1492 *et* 1500.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, is mentioned in two charters under the great ſeal, between the years 1488 and 1502.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1506, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **William**, ſixth baron of Carmichael, who obtained from king James IV. a charter under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1507; alſo charters of the lands of Cruikſton, &c. in the years 1508 and 1510.

Ibid. et chart. penes comit. de Hyndford.

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. *Bartholomew*, who died without iſſue.

2. *William*, his heir.

3. *Walter*, deſigned of Hyndford and Park, of whom the preſent earl of Hyndford is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He died *anno* 1530, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. WILLIAM, ſeventh baron, who got a charter from king James V. *Willielmo Carmichael, domino de eodem*, of the twenty pound land of Carmichael, Overtown, and Nethertown thereof; alſo of the lands of Lochlyack, ſuperiority of the lands of Croſsrig, Bowhouſe, *&c.* with the right of patronage of the church of Carmichael, *&c.* dated at Perth 8th September 1532.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He left iſſue a ſon,

IX. JOHN, eighth baron of Carmichael, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king James V. of the lands and barony of Carmichael, dated 15th Auguſt 1540.

Chart. penes comitem de Hyndford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh lord Somerville, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *Archibald Carmichael* of Edram.

Mill's collect. penes Mac-Farlane.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to John, ſon of ſir Robert Hamilton of Preſton.

He died 1570, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir JOHN CARMICHAEL, *dominus de eodem*, a man of eminent parts, great loyalty, and a faithful ſubject to queen Mary, who conſtituted him warden of the middle marches when a young man; in which office he did great ſervice to his country, in ſuppreſſing the inſurrections on the borders; and being likeways in favour with king James VI. was appointed one of the ambaſſadors to the court of Denmark, to negotiate the match between the king and princeſs Anne, a daughter of that crown, *anno* 1588, which was ſoon thereafter happily accompliſhed; and the ſame year he was appointed captain of his majeſty's guards.

Rymer, and M. S. hiſt. of the family.

Johnſton's hiſtory Brit.

In 1590, he was ſent ambaſſador to England to negociate affairs of the higheſt importance with queen Elizabeth; and in 1598, he was again conſtituted warden of the middle marches, and in every ſtation of life he acquitted himſelf with honour, fidelity, and reputation; but was at laſt murdered in the execution of his office on the borders, *anno* 1600.

Ibidem and Rymer.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir David Douglas of Pittendreich, ſiſter of David earl of Angus, and James earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *John*, who, in ſeveral charters of king James VI. is deſigned John Carmichael *junior de eodem, &c.* but he died before his father, without iſſue.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *Hugh de Carmichael*, who became his father's heir.

3. *William Carmichael*, who obtained from his father ſome lands in Kyleſmuir.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Home, younger of Keltonhill, Eſq;.

2. *Mary*, married to John lord Holyroodhouſe, who got with her 12000 merks in portion.

Contract penes comitem de Hyndford.

3. *Abigail*, married to Hugh Weir of Clowburn, Eſq;.

4. *Anne*, married to doctor Whiteford biſhop of Brechin.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir HUGH CARMICHAEL of that ilk, a man of great worth and merit, and in high favour with king James VI. who conſtituted him one of the privy council, and maſter of the horſe, in his father's lifetime, *anno* 1593.

Ibidem.

The ſame year he was ſent ambaſſador to the court of Denmark, and acquitted himſelf of his charge with great honour, and much to the king's ſatisfaction.

Signed inſtructions penes comitem de Hyndford, and M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He married Abigail, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Sir *John*,——and a daughter,

Jean, married to James Lockhart of Cleghorn, of whom there is iſſue.

XII. Sir JOHN CARMICHAEL of that ilk, got charters from king James VI. of a great number of lands, *viz.* the lands of Eaſt-Fenton, Fenton-Tower, Vilever, Sydſerf, Long-Herdmanſton, Curry, and the barony of Wiſtoun, which had been long the property of the family, beſides the original eſtate of Carmichael, Carmacoupe, *&c. &c.* and is always deſigned *Johannes de Carmichael de eodem*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter to ſir Patrick Home of Polworth; but dying without iſſue, his eſtate came to his couſin ſir James Carmichael of Hyndford, lineally deſcended of Walter of Hyndford and Park, beforementioned, to whom we now return.

VIII. WALTER CARMICHAEL, was third ſon of William ſixth baron of Carmichael, and brother-german to William the ſeventh baron. He is deſigned of Hyndford and Park in ſeveral writs of the family, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Charta penes comitem de Hyndford.

IX. **Gavin Carmichael**, who got a feu-grant of the lands of Hyndford in the year 1547, and is deſigned ſon and heir of Walter of Hyndford and Park.

Ibidem.

He left two ſons,

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Charles*, who obtained right to the lands of Boat-houſes, *&c. &c.* but died without iſſue.

X. **James**, eldeſt ſon and heir to Gavin, above mentioned, married Marian, daughter of ſir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Thomas*, who got a charter from king James VI. of an annuity out of the lands of Little-Newton, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *John*, deſigned of Howgate. He had a ſon, John, who, betaking himſelf to a military life, went abroad into the Ruſſian ſervice, where, by his gallant behaviour, he was advanced to the rank of colonel, by John Baſilowitz, the then czar, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Pleſcow, where he commanded 5000 men, and afterwards was made governor of Pleſcow.

Olvarius's hiſt.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **Walter Carmichael** of Hyndford, who, in the writs of the lands of Hyndford, is deſigned grandſon of Gavin, and great grand-ſon of Walter of Park, *anno* 1567.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Walter, by his ſingular prudence and oeconomy, greatly improved his eſtate, and obtained charters from king James VI. of the lands of Ponfeigh, and others, wherein he is deſigned *Walterus Carmichael de Hyndford, &c. anno* 1595.

Ibidem.

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir John Carmichael of Meadowflat, captain of Crawford, by whom he had a ſon,

Writs of the family of Hyndford.

Sir *James*, his heir,——and ſix daughters.

1. *Marian*, married, 1ſt, to James Stewart of Allantoun, Eſq; and, 2dly, to Robert Denholm of Weſtſhield, Eſq; and had iſſue.
2. *Grizel*, married to Stephen Lockhart of Wicketſhaw.
3. *Rachel*, married to Archibald Hamilton of Hallcraig.
4. *Margaret*, married to William Telfer of Haircleugh.
5. *Elſpyth*, married to ſir John Chieſly of Kerſwell.
6. *Catharine*, married to Mr. William Weir of Poniehill.

He died *anno* 1616, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XII. Sir **James Carmichael** of Hyndford, afterwards lord Carmichael, who ſucceeded alſo to his couſin ſir John Carmichael of that ilk, as before obſerved.

He was a man of great accompliſhments, both of mind and body, of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, great humanity, charity and goodneſs, of which he gave many remarkable inſtances.

Crawfurd's peerage, and memoirs of the family.

When young he excelled all his cotemporaries at the manly exerciſes, ſuch as fencing, jumping, *&c.* He became a great favourite of king James VI. who, firſt, made him one of his cup-bearers, then his chief carver, and afterwards chamberlain of the principality of Scotland, which office he enjoyed long, and diſcharged his duty with great prudence and integrity.

Ibidem.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Weſtraw, Pettinean, *&c.* in which he is deſigned *architriclinus* (arch-chamberlain) *principis*, *anno* 1623.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being alſo in great favour with king Charles I. was by that prince continued in the ſame offices, and created a knight and baronet 16th July, *anno* 1627.

Ibid. et chart. penes comit. de Hyndford.

He was alſo made ſheriff-principal of the ſhire of Lanark, by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, dated 5th September 1632.

Ibidem.

In 1634, he was made maſter of ceremonies by the king, and lord juſtice-clerk, which laſt office he reſigned, *anno* 1636, and was made deputy treaſurer by a commiſſion dated 14th October that year.

Ibidem, and reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, 6th March 1639, and afterwards lord juſtice-clerk.

Ibidem.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Eaſter-Carmichael, the lands of Nemphlar, Holmhead, *&c.* in all which he is deſigned *dominus Jacobus Carmichael de eodem, miles baronettus*; and the laſt of theſe charters is dated 21ſt October 1641.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In Auguſt that year, he was by parliament made a privy councillor for life, one of the commiſſioners for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds; but having been concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, was deprived of all theſe offices by parliament; yet was one of the laſt committee of eſtates, *anno* 1649.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject to king Charles I. never deſerting his intereſt, but procured and advanced him ſeveral conſiderable ſums of money during the civil wars, when he was in the greateſt diſtreſs; for all which faithful ſervices his majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage,

by

Diploma penes comit. de Hyndford.

by the title of lord Carmichael, to him and his heirs-male whatever, 27th Decem. 1647, which was again ratified by king Charles II. by another patent, with the ſame precedency contained in the former, dated at Perth, 3d January 1651.

Ibidem.

He was alſo made one of the lords of his privy council, and lord juſtice-clerk; but that laſt office he was deprived of by Oliver Cromwell, who, for his ſteady adherence to his ſovereign, impoſed a fine upon him of two thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's act of indem.

After the fatal battle of Worceſter, he lived a private and retired life till the reſtoration; to the accompliſhing whereof he contributed his utmoſt endeavours.

He married Agnes, ſiſter-german of John Wilkie of Fowlden, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

Memoirs of the family.

1. *William*, maſter of Carmichael.

2. Sir *David Carmichael* of Mauldſly, deputy-treaſurer to king Charles II. who died without iſſue.

3. Sir *James Carmichael* of Bonnytown, alſo a great loyaliſt, who was a colonel in the ſervice of king Charles II. at the battle of Dunbar, *anno* 1650. He left iſſue a ſon, ſir John, who ſucceeded him, and by lady Henriet, daughter of James earl of Annandale, he had a ſon, ſir James Carmichael of Bonnytown. He married the daughter and heireſs of William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had one ſon, ſir William, who died without iſſue, *anno* 1738. He had alſo a daughter, Henriet, who ſucceeded to both eſtates, and was married to Robert Dundas of Arniſton, Eſq; now lord preſident of the ſeſſion, whoſe eldeſt daughter, Elizabeth, is heireſs of theſe eſtates, and is married to captain Roſs-Lockhart of Balnagowan, Eſq;.

The lord Carmichael's eldeſt daughter, *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to ſir William Lockhart of Carſtairs; 2dly, to ſir William Weir of Stonebyres.

2. *Agnes*, married to ſir John Wilkie of Fowlden, whoſe only daughter and ſole heireſs was married to William lord Roſs.

3. *Anne*, married to ſir David Carmichael of Balmedie, whoſe only daughter Agnes, was married to John Dundas of Duddingſton, Eſq;.

4. *Martha*, married to John Kennedy of Kirkmichael, in the ſhire of Air.

He died in the 94th year of his age, *anno* 1672.

XIII. WILLIAM, maſter of Carmichael, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of James lord Carmichael, was a man of great courage and integrity; but did not inherit his father's attachment to the royal family. He was one of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1644, and one of the committee of eſtates in 1645.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He had the command of a regiment in the parliament's ſervice, at the battle of Philiphaugh, againſt the marquis of Montroſe, *anno* 1646.

Ibidem.

He married lady Grizel, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by his firſt wife, a ſiſter of the earl of Abercorn, by whom he had a ſon,

John, afterwards earl of Hyndford, —— and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to ſir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk.

2. *Rachel*, married to James Vere of Stonebyres, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1658, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. JOHN, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, James lord Carmichael, *anno* 1672.

He came early into the revolution, and was in great favour with king William, who, immediately upon his acceſſion to the throne, appointed him one of his privy council, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord privy ſeal, *anno* 1689.

Writs of the family of Hyndford.

In 1690, he was appointed his majeſty's commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed for ſix years afterwards, *viz.* 1694 and 1699 *incluſive*.

In 1693, he was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in 1696.

In 1698 and 1699, he ſhowed himſelf a great patriot, and true lover of his country, in the important affair of Darien, and acquitted himſelf in all the high offices he enjoyed with fidelity and reputation. At laſt his majeſty, in regard of his great merit and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Hyndford, viſcount of Inglisberry and Nemphlar, lord Carmichael of Carmichael, &c. by patent to him, *et hæredibus maſculis et talliæ, illi in terris et ſtatu ſuo ſuccedentibus, ſecundum ipſius jura et infeofamenta earund. &c.* dated 25th June 1701.

Ibidem.

Charta penes comitem de Hyndford, et in pub. arciv.

Upon her majeſty queen Anne's acceſſion to the crown, he was nominated one of her privy council, *anno* 1702, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union with England, *anno* 1706.

He married Beatrix Drummond, daughter of David lord Maderty, by lady Beatrix Graham,

ham, his wife, daughter of John earl of Montroſe, by whom he had ſix ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. Mr. *William Carmichael* of Skirling, advocate, who married Helen, only daughter of Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters, 1. John, who married Janet Grant, daughter of lord Preſtongrange; 2. James, who married Janet, daughter of ſir John Clerk of Pennycuik, Bart. 1ſt daughter, Elizabeth. 2. Helen, married to John Gibſon of Durie, Eſq; and has iſſue.

3. Mr. *Daniel Carmichael* of Mauldſly, who married ———, daughter of ſir George Lockhart of Carnwath, preſident of the court of ſeſſion, and by her had four ſons and two daughters. 1. Daniel his heir, who married and hath iſſue five ſons, (1. Daniel, 2. John, 3. William, 4. Thomas, 5. Andrew, and a daughter, Grizel.) Mr. Daniel's other three ſons, George, John, and William, died without iſſue; and his two daughters names are Barbara and Grizel.

The earl's 4th ſon, Mr. *David Carmichael* advocate, died without iſſue.

5. *John*.

6. *Charles*.

Theſe two periſhed at ſea on the coaſt of Holland, as they were going abroad to travel.

1ſt daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to John Cockburn, Eſq; ſon and apparent heir of Adam Cockburn of Ormiſton, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord juſtice clerk, by whom ſhe had no iſſue.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to John Montgomery, Eſq; then ſon and apparent heir of Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffen.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, baronet, to whom ſhe had a ſon and two daughters.

He died *anno* 1710, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. JAMES, ſecond earl of Hyndford, who was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, on his father's reſignation, *anno* 1706, and was raiſed to the degree of a brigadier-general, *anno* 1710.

He married lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of John earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had five ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Hyndford.

2. *William*, lord biſhop of Meath, and one of the privy council of the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Mr. *James*, who was long member of parliament for the burghs of Lanark, Linlithgow, *&c.* and died at London unmarried, *anno* 1754.

4. Mr. *Archibald*, who was a captain of foot in Minorca, but died alſo without iſſue.

5. Mr. *Charles*, who was in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, and died at Bombay, without iſſue, *anno* 1732.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to ſir John Anſtruther of that ilk, baronet, and was mother of the preſent ſir John.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Charles O'Hara, Eſq; in the county of Sligo in Ireland.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to ——— Duſſcina, Eſq; and hath iſſue one ſon.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*.

5. Lady *Rachel*.

6. Lady *Grace*.

Theſe three died young.

The earl died 16th Auguſt 1737, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. JOHN, third earl of Hyndford, who, in the year 1732, was made colonel of a company in the third regiment of guards.

In the year 1739, he was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, and had again the honour to enjoy the ſame office, *anno* 1740.

He got a commiſſion under the great ſeal, appointing him ſheriff principal of the ſhire of Lanark, dated 9th April 1739.

And another from his majeſty, of the ſame date, conſtituting him lord lieutenant of the ſaid county; alſo a commiſſion as one of the lords of police in Scotland.

In 1741, upon the king of Pruſſia's invaſion of Sileſia, he was ſent envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and the year thereafter accomodated the differences which occaſioned that war.

Upon the concluſion of the treaty of Breſlaw, he had the order of St. Andrew conferred upon him; and as a teſtimony of the ſatisfaction of the contending powers, he received a royal grant from the king of Pruſſia, dated at Berlin 30th September 1742, for adding the eagle of Sileſia to his paternal coat of arms, with this motto, *Ex bene merito*, which is likeways ratified by a diploma from her Hungarian and Bohemian majeſty, dated at Vienna 29th November 1742, both conceived in terms much to his lordſhip's honour.

Diploma penes comit. de Hyndford.

In 1744, he went ambaſſador to the court of Ruſſia, where he continued till the year 1750,

1750. and by his memorable negotiation for thirty thouſand Ruſſians, contributed in a great meaſure to accelerate the peace, which was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle.

After his return to England, he was appointed a privy councillor, and one of the lords of his majeſty's bed chamber, and was again ſent upon a commiſſion of great importance to the court of Vienna, *anno* 1752.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the ninth, tenth, and eleventh Britiſh parliaments, *&c. &c. &c.*

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir Cloudeſly Shovel, widow of lord Romney, who died without iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Jean Vigor, daughter of Benjamin Vigor of Fulham, Eſq;.

ARMS.

Argent, a feſs wreathy *azure* and *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, an arm'd arm erect, holding a broken ſpear.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a chevalier in compleat armour, plumed on the head with three feathers *argent*, holding in his right hand a battoon royal; on the ſiniſter a horſe *argent*, furniſhed *gules*.

Motto; *Toujours preſt.*

N. B. The Sileſia arms granted as above mentioned, according to the rules of heraldry.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Carmichael-houſe and Weſtraw, in the county of Lanark.

KER Lord JEDBURGH.

SIR THOMAS KER of Fernyhirſt, the eleventh generation of the illuſtrious houſe of Lothian, married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of ſir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, governour of the caſtle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Andrew Ker*, afterwards lord Jedburgh.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir William Scot of Kirkurd, ſon and heir of ſir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *James Ker* of Crailling, who ſucceeded his brother as lord Jedburgh.
2. *Thomas Ker* of Oxnam.
3. *Robert Ker*, earl of Somerſet, viſcount Rocheſter, *&c.*

Sir Thomas was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

I. Sir **ANDREW KER**, who was created lord Jedburgh by king James VI. 2d February 1622, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his heirs-male whatſoever.

He dying without iſſue, *anno* 1628, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

I. Sir **JAMES KER** of Crailling, who was ſecond lord Jedburgh.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. **ROBERT**, third lord Jedburgh, who got a confirmation of the former patent from king Charles II. in theſe words: *facimus et conſtituimus prænominatum Robertum Ker, dominum de Jedburgh, &c. et hæredes maſculos ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. Willielmo magiſtro de Newbottle et hæredibus maſculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficien. dict. magiſtri de Newbottle hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, titulum, honorem, &c. domini de Jedburgh, &c. cum præcedentia et ordine Andreæ domini Jedburgh, &c. &c.* dated 11th July 1670.

He dying without iſſue, the eſtate and honours, according to the laſt mentioned patent, devolved upon the ſaid maſter of Newbottle: and as theſe titles are now in the marquis of Lothian's family, we muſt refer our readers to title Ker marquis of Lothian, where the ſucceſſion is deduced from the firſt of that moſt noble houſe, to the preſent generation; we ſhall only add what is ſaid on this peerage by our lords of ſeſſion, in their report to the houſe of peers, *anno* 1739.

"William maſter of Newbottle ſucceeded to the honours of Jedburgh, and on that title voted in parliament, *anno* 1702, where his father, the marquis of Lothian, alſo ſat and voted as marquis of Lothian; and, upon his father's deceaſe, he ſucceeded to the honours of Lothian. Therefore, if a judgment were to be formed on what thus appears, it would be natural to conclude, that the honours of Jedburgh and Lothian are conjoined in the ſame perſon: but as it appears, that the preſent marquis of Lothian, in his father's lifetime, voted *anno* 1712, at the election of a peer to ſit in parliament, in the room of earl Mariſhal, then deceaſed, under the character of lord Jedburgh, it is not impoſſible, that the family of Lothian may be poſſeſſed of ſome ſettlement in this peerage of Jedburgh, different from what has hitherto been found in the records, *&c.*"

ARMS.

Gules, on a cheveron *argent*, three moles of the firſt.

SUPPORTERS; two angels.

CREST; a buck's head caboſs'd, proper.

MOTTO; *Forward in the name of God.*

CAMPBELL Earl of IRVINE.

ARCHIBALD, ſeventh earl of Argyle, married to his ſecond wife Anne, daughter of ſir William Cornwallis of Broom, anceſtor of lord Cornwallis, by Lucy his wife, daughter and co-heireſs of John Nevil, lord Latimer, by whom he had a ſon,

James Campbell, a man of great valour and courage, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who created him lord Kintyre, in 1622. Being poſſeſſed of an active military genius, he went to puſh his fortune in the wars abroad, ſerved under king Lewis XIII. of France, and had the command of a regiment againſt the Spaniards, where he acquired ſuch reputation, for his knowledge in the military art, that king Charles I. upon his return home, created him earl of Irvine, lord Lundy, *&c.* 28th March 1642, by patent to the heirs-male of his body.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hæred. maſculis de corpore ſuo.

He dying without male iſſue, before the reſtoration of king Charles II. the honours became extinct.

* * *

INGRAM Viſcount IRVINE.

THE firſt of this family was

I. ARTHUR INGRAM, Eſq; a wealthy citizen of London, who having acquired great riches, purchaſed ſeveral conſiderable eſtates and manors in Yorkſhire, and other counties, particularly the manor of Temple-Newſom, which became the chief title of his family, the lands of Halfield, ſome lands in Leeds, *&c. &c. &c.*

He was appointed high ſheriff of the county of York, *anno* 1619, one of the juſtices of the peace for the ſeveral Ridings, and often repreſentative in parliament for the ſame county.

Dr. Burton's collections.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. ARTHUR INGRAM of Temple-Newſom, who was high ſheriff of Yorkſhire, *anno* 1630, deputy lieutenant, and juſtice of the peace for the Weſt Riding of the ſame county, and in the commiſſion of *oyer* and *terminer* in the reign of king Charles I.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of ——— Brown of London, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.
2. Sir *Arthur*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *John Ingram*, Eſq; who married twice, but died without iſſue.

He married, 2dly, ——— Ferrers, daughter of a London citizen, by whom he hath no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Mary, daughter of ſir Edward Grevill, knight, by whom he had a ſon,

Lionel Ingram, who died young.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir THOMAS INGRAM of Temple-Newſom, who was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and one of the privy council to king Charles II.

He married Frances, daughter of Thomas lord viſcount Falconberg, but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Peerage of England, vol. IV. p. 351.

III. Sir ARTHUR INGRAM of Temple-Newſom, who married, 1ſt, Eleanor, daughter of ſir Henry Slingsby, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

Dr. Burton's collections.

1. *Henry*, afterwards viſcount Irvine.
2. *Thomas Ingram*, Eſq; who married Mary, daughter of Watkinſon Payler, of Thorvly, Eſq;.
3. *Arthur Ingram* of Barrowly, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Rich, ſon and heir of Robert earl of Holland.

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 244.

3. *Anne*, married to ——— Stapleton of Wighill, Eſq;.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Thomas lord viſcount Emely, by whom he had a daughter.

Catharine.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. HENRY, who having been a great loyaliſt during the troubleſome reign of king Charles I. was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland by king Charles II. by patent, *Henrico Ingram de Temple-Newſom, vicecomiti de Irvine, domino Ingram, et hæredib s maſculis, de corpore ſuo, &c.* dated 23d May 1661.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He married lady Eſſex Montague, daughter of Edward earl of Mancheſter, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 670.

1. *Arthur*, his heir.
2. *Edward Ingram*, Eſq; who married Elizabeth

lizabeth Sherard, daughter of Bennet lord Lettrim in Ireland, and ſiſter of Bennet earl of Harborough in England.

Peerage of Ireland, vol. IV. p. 144.

His daughter, *Eſſex*, died without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Arthur, ſecond viſcount Irvine, who married Iſabel, eldeſt daughter of John Matchel of Hills and Horſham in Suſſex, Eſq; by whom he had ſeven ſons.

Burton's collections.

1. *Richard*, his heir.
2. *Edward*, who was lord lieutenant of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, but died before his elder brother, without iſſue.
3. *Arthur*.
4. *Henry*.
5. *Charles*.

Succeſſively viſcounts of Irvine, of whom afterwards.

6. *George*, who being bred to the church, was canon of Windſor, and chaplain to the houſe of commons.
7. *William*, who became an eminent merchant in Holland.

He died *anno* 1702, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Richard, third viſcount Irvine, who was governor of Hull, colonel of the body-guards, *anno* 1715, and was appointed governor of Barbadoes, *anno* 1720, but died a few weeks before he ſhould have ſet out for that iſland, *anno* 1721.

Ibidem.

He married lady Anne Howard, ſecond daughter of Charles earl of Carlyle, but having no iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 410.

VI. Arthur, fourth lord viſcount Irvine, who was member of parliament for Horſham, at the time of his brother's death, *anno* 1721.

He was appointed *cuſtos rotulorum*, and lord lieutenant of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, *anno* 1728; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1736, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Burton's collections.

VI. Henry, fifth lord viſcount Irvine, who was elected member for Horſham, *anno* 1722: was made commiſſary for the ſtores at Gibraltar, *anno* 1727, and re-elected at the general elections that ſame year; alſo to the next parliament 1734; and after his brother's death, was appointed lord lieutenant of the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, *anno* 1736, but dying ſoon thereafter, without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his next brother,

Ibidem.

VI. Charles, ſixth lord viſcount Irvine, who was colonel of the foot-guards, and adjutant-general of the forces. He was elected member for Horſham, *anno* 1737, and continued in the parliament till his death, *anno* 1748, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. Charles, ſeventh lord viſcount Irvine, who, upon his father's death, was elected member for Horſham, *anno* 1748, and has continued in parliament for the ſame place ever ſince.

He married miſs Shepherd, a lady of a vaſt fortune; for which an act of parliament was lately obtained, and by her he hath iſſue.

* * *

CAMPBELL Earl of ISLAY.

ARCHIBALD, tenth earl, and firſt duke of Argyle, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Hylingham, by his wife Elizabeth dutcheſs of Lauderdale, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter, lady *Anne*, married to James earl of Bute.

His eldeſt ſon, *John*, ſucceeded his father, and was ſecond duke of Argyle.

His ſecond ſon, *Archibald*, was created earl of Iſlay by queen Anne, *anno* 1706, *&c.*

He ſucceeded his brother John, ſecond duke of Argyle, and was the third duke.

Vide Title duke of Argyle.

* * *

MACDONALD Lord of the ISLES.

THE anceſtors of this great and illuſtrious family had large poſſeſſions in lands, and were deſigned thanes of Argyle before they were lords of the Iſles.

It appears alſo, that while the iſlands called Æbudæ held of the kings of Norway, their lords or governors were, by the Norvegians and others, called kings of the Iſles, *&c.*

Abercromb. &c.

I. **Somerled**, thane of Argyle, (the immediate anceſtor of this noble family) flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

It is acknowledged by all our hiſtorians, that this Somerled was a man of great power and intereſt. He married the daughter and heireſs of Olaus, one of the kings of the Æbudæ, whereupon he and his poſterity, for ſeveral generations, aſſumed to themſelves the title of kings of the Iſles.

Somerled being no leſs ambitious than great, raiſed an army, and invaded the territories of Malcom IV. who ſucceeded David, was joined by Donald, ſon of Malcolm MacBeth, who had been at the head of a formidable rebellion in the preceeding reign; but king Malcolm ſent the brave Gilchriſt, earl of Angus, againſt them, who defeated them, took Donald priſoner, and obliged Somerled to fly to Ireland, *anno* 1157.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 248.

Somerled afterwards returned, raiſed a new army, made a deſcent at a bay in the river Clyde, and penetrated into the country as far as Renfrew, where he was met and attacked by the king's army, under the command of Walter high ſteward of Scotland, was entirely routed, and himſelf ſlain, *anno* 1164.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

He had iſſue four ſons.

1. *Dulgal*, who was killed with his father at Renfrew, and, it is ſaid, was progenitor of the MacDougals.
2. *Reginald*, who ſucceeded his father in the lordſhip of the Iſles.
3. *Angus*.
4. *Olaus*, who, in the chronicle of Man, are both deſigned *filii Somerledi*.

II. **Reginald**, ſon of Somerled, was alſo deſigned king of the Iſles; but it does not appear from our hiſtories, that he gave any diſturbance to king William, who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165, yet he never acknowledged him to be his ſuperior, but entered into a league with the king of England againſt his country, as an independent prince.

Rymer.

He was very liberal in his donations to the religious.

He founded and endowed the abbacy of Sandale in Kintyre, and is then deſigned *Reginaldus filius Somerledi, inſularum rex, &c.*

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He made ſeveral other donations to the monaſtery of Paiſley, under the ſame deſignation, with the addition of *dominus de Ergyle et Inchgall.*

Ibidem, and chartulary of Lennox, p. 182.

He got a ſafe conduct from king John, *Reginaldo regi inſularum, veniendi in Angliam, et ab Anglia redeundi, &c. anno* 1206.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 140.

He afterwards became a liegeman, and ſubject of the king of England, *pro toto tempore vitæ ſuæ, anno* 1212.

Ibid. p. 159.

By Fonia, his wife, he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Dovenald*.
2. *Roderick*, to whom he gave the lands of Kintyre, and in a donation to the abbacy of Sandale, he is deſigned *Rodericus de Kintyre, filius Reginaldi, &c.* which is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1507. He had a ſon Alan, who was one of the Scotch nobles that bound themſelves to ſtand by, and receive for their queen and ſovereign, Margaret, daughter to the king of Norway, failing male iſſue of king Alexander, *&c. anno* 1284, and is then deſigned *Alanus filius Roterici, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

Reginald was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Dovenald**, or Donald of the Iſles, who was certainly progenitor of the whole clan of MacDonald; and though we do not find him deſigned king, yet he is often called lord of the Iſles, Ergyle, Inchgall, *&c.* and it does not appear that he ever acknowledged the king of Scotland for his ſuperior.

He made a donation of eight cows, *&c.* to the monaſtery of Paiſley, and is then deſigned *Donaldus filius Reginaldi, filii Somerledi de inſulis, &c. tempore Alexandri II.* who ſucceeded king William, *anno* 1214.

Chartul. of Lennox, page 185.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Angus*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, of whom the MacAlaſters of Loup in Argyleſhire, and the Alexanders of Menſtrie, in Stirlingſhire, are deſcended.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **Angus**, who makes a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, of an annuity *dimidiæ marcæ, unius denarii, &c.* in which he is deſigned lord of Inchgall, ſon of Donald, ſon of Reginald, ſon of Somerled of the Iſles, &c. to which his brother Alexander is a witneſs.

Chartul. of Paiſley, and chartulary of Lennox, page 186.

King Alexander II. confirms a donation, *Anguſii filii Dovenaldi, eccleſiæ ſancti Quærani in Kintyre, monaſterio Paſlet. pro ſalute animæ Alexandri regis Scotiæ domini ſui, Alexandri filii ejus, &c.*

Ibid. p. 187.

By his calling king Alexander his *dominus*, he plainly acknowledges himſelf a ſubject of the king of Scotland, and he is the firſt of his family that did ſo.

After the death of prince David, ſon to king Alexander III. he was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that agreed to acknowledge and receive his grandchild Margaret of Norway for their lawful queen and ſovereign, and to that deed his ſeal is appended, *anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

However, we afterwards find *Anguſius de inſulis Scotiæ, filius Dovenaldi, et Alexander de*

Ibid. p. 541.

inſulis filius dicti Anguſii, ſeparately obliging themſelves—*bene et fideliter ſe habendo erga dominum, regem Angliæ, &c. anno* 1292.

Angus died ſoon thereafter, and left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

2. *Donald*, deſigned *Donaldus de Iſle, filius Anguſii*, in Rymer's *fœdera Angliæ*, and is ſaid to have been anceſtor of the Robertſons of Strowan.

Abercrombie, and Crawf.

3. *John*, ſaid to be father of Reginald MacEan of Arndamurchan, *&c.*

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Alexander, lord of the Iſles, who, in a confirmation of the church of Kilkerran in Kintyre, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, is deſigned *filius et hæres domini Anguſii filii Dovenaldi domini de Iſle, &c.* to which Patrick, abbot of Croſſragwell, Robert Bruce earl of Carrick, and Robert his ſon and heir, are witneſſes.

Chartulary of Paiſley, and chartulary of Lennox, page :90.

This Alexander was a true Scotſman, and a worthy patriot. He it was who, in the 1306, gave protection and ſanctuary, within his iſland of Raughrine, to the immortal king Robert Bruce, when all others, who were willing, could not, and they who were able would not ſo much as own his title, far leſs ſcreen his perſon from his victorious foes.

Abercrombie, and Barber's life of king R. Bruce.

He died ſoon after this generous action, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Angus, lord of the Iſles, commonly called Angus More, or the great Angus; and indeed he was a man of great worth and honour, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce.

Ibidem.

At the battle of Bannockburn, *anno* 1314, he charged, upon the head of 2000 of his own men, with remarkable bravery and conduct, and had no ſmall ſhare of the honour gained by the Scots on that memorable day.

He was ſo much a true and faithful ſubject to king Robert, that he never once aſſerted his own independency, as king or lord of the Iſles, as long as he lived.

M. S. of the family.

He married a daughter of the family of O-Caine, the chieftain of a great tribe in the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. John, lord of the Iſles, a man of great ſpirit, but he did not inherit the loyalty and virtues of his father and grandfather. He turned an enemy to his young ſovereign king David Bruce, and joined Edward Baliol, which appears from a ratification by the king of England, of an indenture entered into betwixt Edward Baliol king of Scotland, and John lord of the Iſles, *&c. anno* 1335.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 711.

That ſame year he got a charter from king Edward, as he is then called, of the lands of Kintyre, Knapdale, the iſlands of Mull, Skye, Lewis, and a great many others, for which he obliged himſelf, by all means poſſible, to moleſt and annoy the enemies of Edward, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 831.

He afterwards got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1337; and it ſeems he then ſet up for an independent prince; for as ſuch king Edward of England entered into a league, offenſive and defenſive, with John lord of the Iſles, *anno* 1353.

Ibid. tom. V.

Ibid. tom. VI.

Sometime thereafter he was again reconciled to his lawful ſovereign, offered himſelf one of the hoſtages for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357, and appears to have continued a dutiful ſubject all his life afterwards.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 57.

He married lady Margaret Stewart, ſecond daughter of king Robert II. and is then deſigned lord of Iſla and Iſles.

By her he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Donald*, his heir.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

2. *John de Yle*, anceſtor of the MacDonalds of Dunveg and Glens, of whom the earls of Antrim in Ireland, the MacDonalds of Largy and Sana, *&c.* in Scotland are deſcended.

Ibid. & Chartul. of Murray, p. 222. Haddington's collect. &c.

3. *Alexander* of Yle, who is deſigned *filius 3tio genitus domini de inſulis, anno* 1402, and was anceſtor of the MacDonalds of Keppoch.

Hiſt. of the family of Sutherland.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Nicholas earl of Sutherland.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1390.

2. *Margaret*, married to Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart.

Charta in rotul. Robt. II.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. in theſe words: *Robertus, &c. ſciatis nos dediſſe et confirmaſſe dilecto filio noſtro Johanni del Yle, omnes et ſingulas terras de Modworth, Arras, &c.* (here a vaſt number of lands are narrated,) *tenend. et habend. eidem Johanni, hæredibus ſuis, &c. de nobis et hæredibus noſtris in feodo et hæreditate, &c. &c. data apud Sconam tempore parliamenti, 9no Martii* 1372.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter, upon his own reſignation, from the ſame prince, *dilecto filio meo Johanni del Yle, inſulam de Colowſay cum pertinent. tenend. et habend. eidem Johanni et dilectæ filiæ noſtræ Margaretæ ſponſæ ſuæ, et hæredibus inter ipſos legitime procreat. ſeu procreand. quibus deficientibus, hæredibus legitimis dicti Johannis quibuſcunque, &c.* dated at Stirling, 6th June 1376.

Ibidem.

He got likeways a third charter of the lands of Lochaber, and a fourth of the lands of Kintyre and Knapdale, both of the ſame tenor and date with the charter laſt-mentioned.

This John had other two ſons.

1. *Godfridus*, who, in a treaty with the

Rymer, tom. VII.

king of England, is deſigned *filius Johannis del Yle*, &c. *anno* 1388; but we know nothing of his poſterity.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

2. *Reginald*, who got from his father a conſiderable eſtate, confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal in theſe words: *Robertus, &c. ſciatis nos approbaſſe, confirmaſſe donationem illam et conceſſionem quas dilectus filius noſter, Johannes de Yle, fecit Reginaldo de Yle, filio ſuo, de terra de Mudiert, &c.* (here all the lands are narrated,) *tenend. et habend. præfatas terras eidem Reginaldo et hæredibus ſuis maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreand. de præfato Johanne de Yle, et hæredibus ſuis, &c. data apud Arnelle, 1mo die Januarii* 1373.

This Reginald was progenitor of the MacDonalds of Moydart, Clanronald, &c. of whom Glengary, Moror, &c. are deſcended; but whether he was a ſon of a former marriage, or older or younger than John's ſucceſſor, we ſhall not pretend to determine.

But as the different branches of the clan MacDonald do not agree about this part of their hiſtory, we ſhall only make an obvious remark or two upon the preceeding charters, and leave the determination of the points in diſpute to the judgment of our readers.

John of the Iſles got his firſt charter, under the great ſeal, of all the lands therein mentioned, "to himſelf and his heirs-general, holding of the king," before narrated, 1372.

About ten months thereafter, he gave a conſiderable eſtate to his ſon Reginald, and the heirs-male of his body, confirmed and approved by the king, not holding of the crown, but of John himſelf, and his heirs, whereby John's lawful ſucceſſor became Reginald's ſuperior; and in the charter Reginald is neither deſigned *filius legitimus*, nor *dilectus filius*, (the common ſtile in old charters,) but ſimply *filius meus*: therefore, by any thing that appears upon record, John's lawful heir was a different perſon from Reginald.

John died in the end of 1387, or beginning of 1388, and was infallibly ſucceeded in all the eſtates he died poſſeſſed of, and in the ſuperiority of the other lands he had given off to his children, by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. VII.

VIII. **Donald** lord of the iſles, who, it ſeems, ſet out upon an independent footing; for Richard king of England entered into a treaty with him as a ſovereign prince, *anno* 1388, and his father John is then ſaid to be *nuper defunctus*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Donald was a man of an aſpiring genius, and had vaſt poſſeſſions: he gave off parts of his lands to his friends and neighbours, *viz.* the MacLeans, MacIntoſhes, MacKenzies, MacKinnons, &c. all holding of himſelf for military ſervice, which greatly encreaſed his power; but, upon the forfeiture of this family, theſe clans got their lands holding of the crown.

Rymer tom. VIII. p. 146.

In the year 1400, Donald, lord of the iſles, and John de Iſle his brother, got a ſafe conduct from king Henry IV. to come to England with one hundred horſe in their retinue, to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, for themſelves and their friends.

Ibid. p. 418.

The king of England afterwards gave power to his commiſſioners to treat of a final peace with them in their own country, *anno* 1405.

Ibid. tom. IX.

In a truce concluded betwixt the king of England and France, Donald, lord of the Iſles and John Stanely of Man, are included as independent princes, *anno* 1414.

Ibid. tom. XII. p. 400.

They are again both included in a treaty with France as allies of England, *anno* 1416; whereby it appears, that this lord was more in the Engliſh intereſt than the Scotch.

He married dame Margaret Leſly, only daughter of Walter Leſly, by lady Eupheme, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of William, the laſt male of the antient earls of Roſs, and upon whoſe heirs the eſtate and honours of Roſs were ſettled by act of parliament. By her he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir.

As the battle of Harlaw happened in conſequence of this marriage, we ſhall briefly account for it as follows:

Walter Leſly, who married Eupheme, counteſs of Roſs, (beſides his daughter, married to the lord of the iſles,) had a ſon Alexander, who became earl of Roſs, as heir to his mother: He married Iſabel, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had an only daughter, Eupheme, counteſs of Roſs, his ſole heireſs: ſhe became a nun, and died without iſſue, whereby the ſucceſſion to the earldom of Roſs, in right of blood, ought to have devolved upon the ſaid dame Margaret Leſly, lady of the Iſles, her undoubted heir of line.

Reſign. penes comitem de Rothes.

But the duke of Albany having obtained from his grand-child, Eupheme the nun, a reſignation of her honours in favours of his ſecond ſon the earl of Buchan, and failing heirs-male of his body, to fall to the crown, the earl of Buchan thereupon added that of Roſs to his other titles.

Donald lord of the Iſles claimed that earldom in right of his wife; the duke of Albany determined his ſon ſhould have it, in virtue of the nun's reſignation.

Donald being denied what he thought he had a juſt title to, reſolved to aſſert his right by force of arms, and raiſed an army of about ten thouſand men, chiefly of his own friends and followers, the clans before-mentioned.

The duke was not behind-hand with him in raiſing forces, but ſoon got together an army much about the ſame number, commanded by the brave Alexander Stewart, earl of Mar.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 444.

They met near a village called Harlaw, within ten miles of Aberdeen, where a moſt bloody battle enſued, fought with incredible obſtinacy on both ſides, in which many brave men loſt their lives; but neither had reaſon to brag much of the victory. The lord of the iſles, rather wearied than conquered, retreated the next day, and the earl of Mar was not in a condition to purſue him. This happened *anno* 1411.

Ibidem.

It ſeems Donald afterwards made up matters with the governor; for the earl of Buchan poſſeſſed the earldom of Roſs without further diſturbance, till he was ſlain at the battle of Vernoil in France, *anno* 1424; then that earldom came to the crown, in virtue of the reſignation by Eupheme the nun, before-mentioned. This is fully inſtructed by many charters under the great ſeal, to be ſeen in our public records, though it does not appear that the ſaid dame Margaret, lady of the Iſles, ever gave up her title; for ſhe always deſigned herſelf counteſs of Roſs, even after the crown was in poſſeſſion of that earldom.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Fordun, vol. II.

Donald died in France, *anno* 1427, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Alexander afterwards earl of Roſs, of whom Buchanan ſays, he was *unus poſt regem longe potentiſſimus, &c.*

In his mother's lifetime he deſigned himſelf *dominus inſularum et magiſter comitatus Roſſiæ;* for it ſeems he ſtill intended to aſſert his title to that earldom. He raiſed an army of above ten thouſand men, burnt the town of Inverneſs, and laid waſte a great part of the country. The king, being highly incenſed at this inſolence, raiſed an army to oppoſe him, and came up with him in Lochaber. The clan Chatton, and the Camerons, ſeeing the ſtandard of their lawful ſovereign, deſerted the lord of the Iſles, whoſe forces, being immediately attacked by the king's troops, were ſoon routed and put to flight, in the year 1429.

Ibid. p. 489.

Sometime thereafter, Alexander, repenting of his diſloyal practices, threw himſelf at the king's feet, and implored mercy; who, notwithſtanding his open rebellion, was graciouſly pleaſed to pardon him.

Ibid. p. 490.

At laſt king James, out of his great goodneſs and love of juſtice, yielded the earldom of Roſs to him, being ſenſible he had a good title to it in right of his mother, who was really heir of line of the family, as before obſerved, by which acceſſion to his eſtate he became one of the greateſt and moſt powerful ſubjects in the kingdom.

This Alexander, earl of Roſs, grants a charter to John Roſs of Kilravock in liferent, and his ſon Hugh his apparent heir in fee, of the lands of Kilravock, Eaſter-Geddes, *&c.* upon Kilravock's reſignation to the earl, as his lawful ſuperior, 22d June 1440, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the minority of king James II. he was, by the eſtates of the kingdom, appointed juſticiar of Scotland, benorth the river Forth; and it is acknowledged he kept all that country in peace and good order as long as he lived.

Ibidem.

He granted ſeveral charters and other deeds as earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles, all confirmed by charters under the great ſeal, which is a ſufficient proof, that the crown acquieſced in his poſſeſſion of that earldom.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon, and ſiſter of Alexander, firſt earl of Huntly, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

Charta penes ducem de Gordon.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Hugh*, progenitor of the MacDonalds of Slate, as will be ſhown hereafter.
3. *Celeſtine*, anceſtor of lord MacDonald. *Vide* title lord MacDonald.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to John earl of Sutherland, and was mother of Elizabeth, heireſs of that noble family.

Hiſt. of the family of Sutherland.

2. *Florence*, married to Duncan MacIntoſh, captain of the clan Chatton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This earl died in the end of 1448, or beginning of 1449, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. John, earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles, who was certainly one of the greateſt and moſt powerful men in the kingdom, and behaved like a dutiful and loyal ſubject, excepting his engagement with the earl of Douglas, as long as king James II. lived, with whom he appeared to be in great favour.

There was a truce concluded with the Engliſh in November 1449, in which John earl of Roſs was one of the guarantees; and to another in 1451.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254, &c.

And though he was engaged in the earl of Douglas's rebellion, yet it is certain he made his peace with the king very ſoon thereafter; for in the year 1457, he is one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, and one of the wardens of the marches; and again in 1459.

Ibid. p. 397, and 434.

But after the death of king James II. he begun gan to revive the old pretenſions of his family to independency; and, ſhaking off his allegiance to his lawful ſovereign, he entered into a treaty with the king of England in the following terms, *viz.*

The MacDonalds of Moydart or Clanronald.

“ That John de Yle, earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles, Donald Balagh, and John of Yle, ſon and heir apparent of the ſaid Donald, and all their ſubjects, men, people, and inhabitants of the earldom of Roſs and Iſles, *&c.* become liegemen and ſubjects to king Edward IV. his heirs, *&c.* to do homage, *&c.* and that they ſhall remain for ever ſubjects to the kings of England, and aſſiſt them againſt all their enemies, *&c.* King Edward, on the other part, agrees, and gives the earl of Roſs, during life, a yearly penſion of one hundred merks ſterling in time of peace, and two hundred pounds ſterling in time of war; and twenty pounds ſterling to Donald Balagh in time of peace, and forty pounds ſterling in time of war: and further, in caſe of a treaty for a final peace betwixt the two kingdoms, that England ſhall not agree with Scotland without getting the earl of Roſs, *&c.* comprehended in it, *&c.*”

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 486.

This treaty was concluded 8th February 1462, but was kept ſecret for ſeveral years, and was never diſcovered till there was actually a final peace concluded between Scotland and England; by an article whereof it was provided, that both the reſpective kings ſhould renounce all former engagements made againſt each other; the Engliſh were thereby obliged to produce their treaty with the earl of Roſs, by which this treaſonable intrigue came to light, *anno* 1474.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the interim the earl of Roſs got charters under the great ſeal from king James III. of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1468 *et* 1474.

At laſt John earl of Roſs was ſummoned before the parliament 1475, was indicted for high treaſon, found guilty, and, by ſentence of the three eſtates, was outlawed and forfeited, and the earldom of Roſs unalienably annexed to the crown by act of parliament.

Records of parliament.

Soon thereafter the earl ſubmitted to the king, who, out of his great clemency, reſtored him to all the honours, lands, and iſlands he poſſeſſed, as lord of the Iſles, with the approbation of parliament, “ to him and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully to be procreated; which failing, *Anguſio de Iſle filio naturali dicti Johannis, et hæredibus maſculis de corpore ipſius Anguſii legitime procreandis; quibus deficien. Johanni de Iſle, filio etiam naturali dicti Johannis domini inſularum, et hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, veris, legitimis, et propinquioribus hæredibus dicti Johannis domini inſularum quibuſcunque, &c.*” This is dated 15th July 1576. Five days thereafter he was ſolemnly inveſted as a lord of parliament, and entered on the rolls accordingly on 20th July 1476.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem, and black acts of parlt.

He afterwards got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *Johanni Iſle, dom. inſularum, &c. inter* 1476 *et* 1480.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But notwithſtanding the many acts of benevolence and favour conferred upon him by king James III. we find him again relapſed into his former miſdemeanors, and contracting alliances with the enemies of his country.

He reaſſumed the titles of earl of Roſs, *&c.* which appears by a correſpondence betwixt him and king Richard of England, who ſent his commiſſioners *ad tractandum cum dilectis conſanguineis ſuis, Johanne domino inſularum, comite Roſſenſi, et Donaldo Gorm ſuper confœderationibus, &c. 2do Junii* 1480.

Rymer, tom. XII. p, 140.

His treaſonable practices being fully made known to the court, he was again outlawed and forfeited, his eſtate, honours, and lordſhip of the Iſles, annexed to the crown.

This ſecond forfeiture is inſtructed by many charters, under the great ſeal, *inter* 1490 *et* 1498.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James lord Livingſton, great chamberlain of Scotland; but dying without lawful iſſue, *anno* 1498, the repreſentation of this great and noble family devolved upon the deſcendents of his brother Hugh, of whom ſir James MacDonald of that ilk is lineally deſcended: but before we proceed to deduce his deſcent, we muſt here obſerve, that this laſt John's two natural ſons,

Angus, and
John,

Who, by the inveſtiture of the lordſhip of the Iſles by parliament, in July 1476, were both provided to the fee of the eſtate and honours, failing lawful heirs-male of John's body, as before obſerved, yet they were both cut out by their father's laſt forfeiture.

Angus, the eldeſt ſon, married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle; but dyed before his father without lawful iſſue. He left a natural ſon, Donald, who uſurped the title of lord of the Iſles, and, with the laird of MacLean, and others his abettors, were forfeited by parliament, 1503.

Records of parliament.

We now return to

X. HUGH, ſecond ſon of Alexander earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles, who got a charter from his brother John, of the lands of Slate, Sherbog, Bambecula, *&c. &c.* and is therein deſigned brother german of John earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles; the charter is dated 28th June 1449, before theſe witneſſes, *Donaldo de Inſulis domino de Dunveg et Glenns, Celeſtino de Inſulis de Lochlaſh, fratre noſtro Lauchlano MacGillian de Lochbowie, Lauchlano juniore MacGillian, magiſtro de Dowart, Willielmo MacLeod de Glenelg, Roderico MacLeod de Leoghis, Alexandro Johannis de Ardnamurchan, &c. &c.* This charter is narrated and confirmed by another under the great ſeal, *anno* 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Fynvola, daughter of John MacKean of Ardnamurchan, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Mary Gun, daughter of the chieftain of the clan Gun, by whom he had another ſon,

Donald, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He died *anno* 1498, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. **John**, who, according to the cuſtom of that country, was called John Hughſon; but he dying without iſſue, *anno* 1502, his eſtate devolved upon his brother,

Ibidem.

XI. **Donald**, third baron of Slate, alſo called Hughſon. He married a couſin of his own, ——— MacDonald, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a ſon,

Donald, his heir, and dying *anno* 1506, was ſucceeded by,

Ibidem.

XII. **Donald**, fourth baron of Slate, who died *anno* 1534, having married Margaret, a daughter of ——— MacDonald of Moydart, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

XIII. **Donald**, fifth baron of Slate, a man of great ſpirit, and poſſeſt of a vaſt eſtate, who, *anno* 1535, claimed the lordſhip of the Iſles, as lawful heir-male to John earl of Roſs, in virtue of the act of parliament in July 1456, before mentioned; but the ſecond forfeiture of that lord ſtood in the way: however, ſince he was denied what he thought was his right, he raiſed a conſiderable body of men, and laid ſiege to the fort of Elendounan, where the king had placed a ſtrong garriſon; before which place Donald was ſhot dead with an arrow, *anno* 1537, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Roderick MacLeod of Lewis, a ſon,

XIV. **Donald**, ſixth baron, commonly called Donald Gorme MacDonald of Slate, who ſucceeded him.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, a faithful and loyal ſubject to queen Mary, during all the time of the civil war

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of Hector MacLean of Dowart, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Donald*, his heir.
2. *Archibald*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. *Alexander MacDonald.*

He died *anno* 1585, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **Donald**, ſeventh baron of Slate, a man of good parts, and a moſt polite behaviour. He was in great favour with king James VI. to whom he was very aſſiſting in civilizing the northern parts of this country.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail, anceſtor of the earl of Seaforth; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1616, his eſtate devolved upon his nephew, Donald, ſon of his brother *Archibald*, to whom we now return.

Ibidem.

XV. **Archibald MacDonald**, ſecond ſon of Donald ſixth baron of Slate, married Margaret, daughter of Angus MacDonald of Dunveg and Glenns, by whom he had a ſon,

XVI. Sir **Donald**, who ſucceeded his uncle Donald, *anno* 1616, was the eighth baron of Slate, and in biſhop Guthry's memoirs, is called ſir Donald Gorme.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of the twenty-pound land of Slate, the forty-pound land of North-Uiſt, the thirty-merk land of Skerdhoug, the twelve-merk land of Bambecula, *&c. &c. domino Donaldo MacDonald de Slate, militi, inter* 1616 *et* 1618.

Diploma ibidem, et penes dom. Jacob. MacDonald de eodem.

He was a man of great abilities, honour and loyalty, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who raiſed him to the degree of a knight and baronet of Nova Scotia, with the precedency of all the other baronets in Scotland, by a patent under the great ſeal, dated 14th July 1625.

He was a ſteady friend of king Charles I. and never deſerted his intereſt as long as he lived.

He married Janet, daughter of Kenneth lord Kintail, and ſiſter of Colin, firſt earl of Seaforth, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *Donald MacDonald* of Caſtletoun, a great loyaliſt, and ſteady friend of the royal family.
3. *Archibald-Æneas.*
4. *Alexander.*

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Æneas lord MacDonald, without iſſue.

2. *Catharine*, married to Kenneth MacKenzie of Gairloch, and had iſſue.

3. *Janet*, married to Donald MacDonald of Moydart, captain of Clanronald, and had iſſue.

4. *Mary*, married to ſir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1643, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Sir **James MacDonald**, ninth baron of Slate, and ſecond baronet.

He was alſo a great loyaliſt, ſuffered many hardſhips on that account, and was excepted from pardon by the parliament, but after the murder of the king, he lived a retired life till the reſtoration.

Guthry's memoirs.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Roderick MacKenzie of Tarbat, anceſtor of the earl of Cromarty, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Donald*, his heir.

2. *Hugh* of Glenmore, anceſtor of the MacDonalds of Serlie, Sortle, *&c.*

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married to ſir Norman MacLeod of Berneray, and had iſſue.

2. *Florence*, married to John MacLeod of that ilk and Herries, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of Roderick MacLeod of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

John MacDonald of Backney.

He died in December 1678, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. Sir **Donald MacDonald**, tenth baron of Slate, and third baronet, who married lady Mary Douglas, only child of Robert earl of Morton, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Donald*, his heir.

2. Sir *James*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *Alexander*, tutor of MacDonald, who married and had iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Iſabel*, married to ſir Alexander Bannerman of Elſick, baronet, and had iſſue.

2. *Barbara*, married to Colonel MacDonald of Keppoch.

He died in February 1695, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Sir **Donald MacDonald**, eleventh baron of Slate, and fourth baronet, a man of great probity, worth and merit, and a true lover of his country.

He married Mary, (a couſin of his own) daughter of Donald MacDonald of Caſtletoun, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Donald*, his heir,——and four daughters.

1. *Mary*, who died unmarried.

2. *Margaret*, married to captain John MacQueen.

3. *Iſabel*, married to doctor Alexander Monro, profeſſor of anatomy, *&c.* in Edinburgh.

4. *Janet*, married to Norman MacLeod of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1718, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XX. Sir **Donald MacDonald** of that ilk, who died unmarried, *anno* 1720, and was ſucceeded by his uncle,

XIX. Sir **James MacDonald** of that ilk, ſecond ſon of ſir Donald MacDonald, tenth baron of Slate, who married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of Alexander MacLeod of Griſerneſh, by whom he had ſeveral children.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John MacDonald*, Eſq; who died unmarried.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Robert Douglas, Eſq; ſon of ſir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, baronet, and had iſſue.

2. *Iſabel*, who died unmarried.

3. *Janet*, married to ſir Alexander MacKenzie of Coul, baronet, and hath iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of John MacDonald of Caſtletoun, by whom he had a ſon,

John, who died young.

Sir James died *anno* 1723, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. Sir **Alexander MacDonald** of that ilk, who married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of David Erſkine of Dun, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and dowager of James earl of Airly, by whom he had a ſon,

Donald, who died young.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *Archibald*.

His daughter, *Suſan*, died young.

He died *anno* 1746, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. Sir **James MacDonald** of MacDonald.

ARMS.

ARMS.

The armorial bearing of MacDonald, lord of the Iſles.

Or, a double eagle diſplayed *gules*, ſurmounted of a lymphad *ſable*, and in the dexter chief point, a right hand couped *gules*.

SUPPORTERS; two boars, with arrows ſticking in their bodies, all proper.

CREST; a raven *ſable*, ſtanding on a rock *azure*.

Sir James's MOTTO is, *Nec tempore, nec fato*.

CHIEF SEATS

At Armidale, Mugyeſtot, Dunturn. &c. in Skye.

ERSKINE Earl of KELLY.

JOHN lord Erſkine, the twelfth generation of the illuſtrious houſe of Mar, married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald ſecond earl of Argyle, by whom he had five ſons.

1. *Robert*, who died without iſſue.
2. *Thomas*, who died alſo without iſſue.
3. *John*, his father's ſucceſſor, and afterwards earl of Mar.
4. Sir *Alexander*, the firſt of this family.
5. *Arthur*, &c. *Vide* title earl of Mar.

I. Sir ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Gogar, ſon of John lord Erſkine, was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity. After the death of his brother John earl of Mar the regent, he had the keeping the young king and the caſtle of Stirling conferred upon him, *anno* 1572; which great truſt he diſcharged with fidelity and reputation.

In 1578, he was conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council; and in 1580, he was appointed vice-chamberlain of Scotland.

Melvil's memoirs &c.

He married Margaret, daughter of George fourth lord Home, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander*, a youth of great hopes, who was killed at the ſurpriſe of the caſtle of Stirling, *anno* 1578, without iſſue.
2. Sir *Thomas*, afterwards earl of Kelly.
3. Sir *George Erſkine* of Innertiel, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands in the county of Fyfe.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Crichton of Ruthven, Eſq; and had iſſue.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1602.

2. *Jean*, married to John Leſly of Balquhain, mother by him to Walter firſt count Leſly in Germany.

3. *Mary*, married to ſir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, who having from his infancy been educated with king James VI. was much about his perſon, and always in great favour with that prince, who beſtowed upon him many marks of his regard and eſteem.

He appointed him a gentleman of his bedchamber, *anno* 1585.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Thomæ Erſkine de Gogar*, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1595 *et* 1599.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had the good fortune to be one of the happy inſtruments in the reſcue of his majeſty's perſon from the treaſonable attempt of John earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander Ruthven, at Perth, on 5th Auguſt 1600, having with his own hand killed the latter as he came down ſtairs; for which ſignal ſervice, he had the lordſhip and eſtate of Dirleton conferred upon him, *anno* 1603; upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal; and that ſame year accompanied king James into England, where he was made captain of the Engliſh guard, in the room of ſir Walter Raleigh.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was afterwards, in recompence of his conſtant loyalty, and many faithful ſervices, created viſcount Fenton, *anno* 1606, and was further dignified with the title of earl of Kelly, on 12th March 1619, by a charter under the great ſeal, *Thomæ, comiti et vicecomiti de Kelly, domino Dirleton, &c.* to his heirs-male, bearing the name of Erſkine, &c. He was alſo elected a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Ibidem.

Ibid. hæred. maſc. cognom. de Erſkine gerentibus.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ comiti de Kelly, domino Dirleton*, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1621 *et* 1625.

Ibidem.

He married Anne, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to ſir Robert Mowbray of Barnbougle.

He died *anno* 1639, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Bp. Guthry's memoirs.

II. THOMAS, ſecond earl of Kelly, a great loyaliſt, who joined in a petition againſt the covenanters, *anno* 1642, but to the great joy of that ſet of men, he died *anno* 1643, and having no iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

III. ALEXANDER, third earl of Kelly, a man of great worth and honour, alſo a ſteady friend of the royal family; on which account he ſuffered great hardſhips.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Bp. Guthry's memoirs, and printed act.

He was colonel of foot for the counties of Fife and Kinroſs, for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648, and was afterwards particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno* 1654.

He married lady Anne Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunſermline, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Sir *Charles Erskine* of Cambo, baronet, lord Lyon king at arms, father of ſir Alexander, alſo lord Lyon, father of the preſent ſir William.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Gavin earl of Carnwath.

2. Lady *Sophia*, married to Alexander lord Salton.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to William lord Forbes.

He died *anno* 1677, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. ALEXANDER, fourth earl of Kelly, who married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of colonel Kilpatrick, governor of the Buſh in Holland, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to ſir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, baronet, lord Lyon king at arms, before mentioned, and had a numerous iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of ſir John Dalziel of Glenae, baronet, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and a danghter, Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Fraſer of Inneralachie, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1692, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. ALEXANDER, fifth earl of Kelly, who married lady Anne Lindſay, daughter of Colin earl of Balcarras, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and a daughter, Lady *Anne*.

He died *anno* 1710, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. ALEXANDER, ſixth earl of Kelly, who married, 1ſt, miſs Murray, daughter of William Murray of Abercairny, Eſq; by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of doctor Archibald Pitcairn of that ilk, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, now earl of Kelly.
2. Mr. *Archibald*, a captain in the army.
3. Mr. *Andrew*, alſo an officer in the army.

1ſt daughter, lady *Betty*, married to Walter MacFarlane of that ilk, Eſq;.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Janet*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. ALEXANDER, ſeventh earl of Kelly.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt *gules*, an imperial crown, within a double treſſure counterflowered *or*; 2d *argent*, a pale *ſable*.

SUPPORTERS; two griffons.

CREST; a demi-lion rampant *gules*.

MOTTO; *Decori decus addit avito.*

CHIEF SEAT

At Kelly, a beautiful ſeat in the county of Fife.

* * *

GORDON Viſcount KENMURE.

AS the origin, grandeur, and antiquity of the great and illuſtrious ſirname of Gordon is fully ſet forth under the title of duke of Gordon, we ſhall proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor, *viz.*

VI. Sir ADAM de GORDON, head or chief of the family of Gordon, was the ſixth generation of that illuſtrious houſe from Richard, who lived in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, and the firſt who ſettled in the north of Scotland. He was one of the greateſt men of his time, was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, and left iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his father in all his lands in the north. *Vide* title duke of Gordon.
2. *William de Gordon*, the firſt of this family.

3. *John de Gordon.*
4. *Thomas de Gordon.*

Rymer, tom. III. p. 396.

VII. **William de Gordon**, ſecond ſon of ſir Adam, got from his father moſt of his lands in the ſouth of Scotland, *viz.* the lands and barony of Stitchel, *&c.* which appears from a charter of Thomas Randolf earl of Murray, to ſir Adam de Gordon knight, and William Gordon his ſon, and his heirs, of the lands and tenement of Stitchel, with the pertinents, *&c.* which charter is confirmed by king Robert Bruce, *anno* 1315.

Charta penes dom. Robert. Pringle de Stitchel.

Alſo the lands of Glenkenns in Galloway, which were acquired by ſir Adam Gordon from John de Maxwell, *anno* 1297, and which comprehended the lands of Lochinvar, Kenmure, *&c.* whereby he became one of the moſt conſiderable barons of that country.

Chart. in the archives of the fam. of Kenmure.

After the battle of Durham, in 1346, it ſeems he had been guilty of ſome unwarrantable practices with his neighbours the borderers, which appears from an ample remiſſion from William lord Douglas, then guardian of Scotland, to William de Gordon, and all his followers from Galloway, whereby they are received into the faith and peace of their ſovereign lord the king, and are reſtored to all their heritages and conqueſts every where within the kingdom, and diſcharges them of all tranſgreſſions they had committed after the battle of Durham, *&c.* The remiſſion is dated the 9th May 1354.

Ibidem.

He obtained alſo from Robert earl of Strathearn, (afterwards king Robert II.) a charter, *Willielmo Gordon domino de Stitchel*, of the heretable keeping of the new foreſt of Glenkenns in Galloway, in as ample a manner as the ſaid earl had got it himſelf from David king of Scotland, his uncle, *&c.* The grant is dated 8th April 1358.

Ibidem.

He died about the year 1370, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. **Roger de Gordon** of Stitchel, who, with ſir William Borthwick, were appointed commiſſioners to a treaty with the Engliſh about ſettling the marches, which they happily concluded. The agreement bearing date at Clochmabaneſtane the 6th November 1398.

Ibidem, and Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 58.

He was killed in the ſervice of his country at the battle of Homildon, together with his chief ſir Adam, and many of his brave countrymen, *anno* 1402, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 434.

IX. Sir **Alexander Gordon** of Stitchel, who was retoured heir to his father, and infeſt in the lands of Kenmure on a precept of ſaſine, obtained from Archibald earl of Douglas, then ſuperior of Galloway, dated 24th January 1403.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

The earl of Douglas, having been long a priſoner in England, obtained liberty to come to Scotland, and ſir Alexander Gordon became one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, or return into England, or for his ſurrendering himſelf a true priſoner to John of Lancaſter, the king's ſon, or to the king himſelf; and gets letters of ſafe conduct for going into England, entering himſelf hoſtage, *&c. anno* 1408.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 539.

The earl afterwards, in conſideration of theſe good ſervices, and on payment of fifty-five nobles in gold, gives him a ratification of the rights of all his lands in the lordſhip of Galloway; alſo a new grant, dated 28th May 1408, of the twenty-merk land of old extent, of Balmaclellan, lying in the lordſhip of Galloway, which is ſtill in the family.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

And, by another deed dated in June 1412, he is made bailie of the barony of Earlſtoun, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Roger de Gordon.*
2. *Adam* of Holm, whoſe ſon Quintin de Gordon was infeſt in the lands of Holm in 1465, of whom William Gordon late of Holm, now of Craig, is the lineal heir.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. **Roger de Gordon**, who by a charter, as proprietor of the lands and barony of Stitchel, confirms to St. Mary, and the monks of Jedburgh, a grant formerly made to them, of two ox-gangs of land by William de Gordon, ſometime lord of Stitchel, dated 1ſt June 1431.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

In 1439, he made a reſignation of his lands of Stitchel in favours of his ſon William, reſerving to himſelf the liferent.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And dying about the year 1442, was ſucceeded by his ſon the ſaid,

XI. **William de Gordon**, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Stitchel and Lochinvar; which laſt was part of the lands in Galloway, acquired by ſir Adam Gordon from John de Maxwell in 1297, before noticed, and which continued to be the chief title of the family till they were nobilitate, and this William was the firſt of them that ſettled and reſided in Galloway.

He got from king James II. a charter of the lands and barony of Stitchel, *Willielmo de Gordon, filio et hæredi apparenti Rogeri de Gordon, domini de Stitchel, &c.* dated 7th February 1440.

Ibidem.

He married ———, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who, in 1490, purchaſed the lands of Auchinreoch, &c. and was anceſtor of the Gordons of Aird, now Earlſtoun, and others.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, et chart. in arch. fam. de Kenmure.

3. *George*, who acquired the lands of Troquhain in 1494, and of him the preſent George Gordon of Troquhain is lineally deſcended.

Ibidem.

4. *Roger*, who married —— MacNaught, heireſs of Crago, and was anceſtor of the preſent Alexander Gordon of Crago.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, anceſtor of lord Kirkcudbright.

Ibidem.

He ſurvived the year 1450, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar, who got a charter from king James IV. *dilecto armigero noſtro Johanni Gordon de Lochinvar, totas et integras quadraginta ſolidatas terrarum de Corſcranthane antiqui extentus*, &c. dated in 1492.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And another charter of the lands of Middlethird of Kirkcormack, &c. dated in 1501.

Ibidem.

He got a grant of the bailiary of Kirkanders from Patrick earl of Bothwell, *anno* 1504.

Alſo three charters from king James IV. of a great many other lands in 1506, 1507, and 1509; by all which it appears he was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Annabella, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, by Marian, daughter of ſir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander de Gordon.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Lindſay, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Robert*, of Accarſan of Glenn, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Gordons of Crauchlaw, of whom are deſcended the Gordons of Pulvenan, Grange, and Balmeg, &c. *in vicecomitatu de Wigton.*

3. *John*, who obtained from his father the lands of Balmaclellan, now Hardlands, purchaſed from the daughters of Quintin Gordon, a ſon of the family of Holm, infeft in theſe lands in 1465, as before obſerved.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry.

2. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, anceſtor of the earl of Galloway; and, 2dly, to ſir William Keith of Inverugie.

Sir John had alſo a natural ſon, to whom he gave the lands of Crathlet, upon which he got a charter, wherein he is deſigned *Willielmus filius domini Johannis Gordon de Lochinvar*, dated in 1506. He was afterwards legitimate on 23d March 1538.

Ibidem.

Sir John died in the end of 1512, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir ALEXANDER de GORDON, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned of Kenmure.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James III. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber when a young man, and gave him a new grant of the ſuperiority of the lands of Kenmure, Lagan, Balmaclellan, &c. the ſuperiority being then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the earl of Douglas, and erected them all into one free barony, holding blench of the crown; upon which he got a charter, *Alexandro Gordon de Kenmure, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis Gordon de Lochinvar*, &c. dated *anno* 1487, which was afterwards confirmed by king James IV. *anno* 1489.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Some time thereafter he had the misfortune to kill John Dunbar of Mochrum, then ſteward of Kirkcudbright, for which he was obliged to abſcond, and his father and friends were exeemed from the juriſdiction of the ſaid ſteward, on account of the deadly feud ſubſiſting for the ſaid ſlaughter, by a privy ſeal, dated 4th September 1508.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Stitchel, &c. *Alexandro de Gordon, militi, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis Gordon de Lochinvar, et Elizabethæ Stewart ſponſæ ſuæ*, &c. dated in 1512.

Charta in archivis Jacobi IV.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig and Elizabeth Crichton his ſpouſe, by a diſpenſation from the Pope, on account of conſanguinity, but ſhe died without iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Stewart, ſiſter to James earl of Murray, by whom he had one daughter.

Jean Gordon, who claimed his eſtate, but after a long proceſs before the lords of council, ſhe was obliged to renounce all right ſhe had to the eſtate of Kenmure, &c. in favours of her uncle ſir Robert, *anno* 1517. To which deed the lords of council are witneſſes.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

She married Lauchlan MacIntoſh of that ilk, who, in conſideration of her being an heireſs, quartered her arms with his own, and ſhe, with conſent of her ſaid huſband, ratified her former renunciation, *anno* 1520.

Ibidem.

Sir Alexander had alſo a natural ſon, named *Roger*, who was legitimate, *anno* 1546.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was killed with his royal leader king

James IV. at the battle of Floudon, in 1513, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIII. Sir **Robert Gordon**, formerly deſigned of Accarſan of Glen, now of Lochinvar, who got a charter from king James V. *Roberto de Gordon, militi*, of the lands of Kenmure, Lagan, *&c.* dated in 1517.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

He obtained from queen Mary a grant of the clerkſhips of the ſheriffdom of Wigton, and ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright during life, with power to officiate by deputes.

Ibidem.

He married Marian, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Accarſan of Glenſhyreburn, now called Ruſco, by whom he got all theſe lands, and built the houſe of Ruſco, *&c.*

By her he had iſſue ſix ſons, and three daughters.

1. Sir *James*.

Ibidem.

2. *John*, who, in 1518, got a charter of the lands of Barnbarrock, and Barnhauſie, and was anceſtor of the Gordons of Haſlefield.

Ibidem.

3. *Alexander*, who acquired the lands of Gaitgill, *anno* 1517; alſo the lands of Darmolane, and Markbaſſe, *in vicecom. de Wigton.*

4. *George.*

5. *Roger.*

6. *David*, who married Iſabel, daughter of John Muirhead of Culreoch, by whom he got the lands of Carſtramine, *&c.*

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married to Patrick Agnew of Salquhary, anceſtor of ſir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw.

Ibidem.

2. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Uthred MacDowal of Machermore; 2dly, to Alexander Livingſton of Little-Airds.

Ibidem.

3. *Janet*, married to James, ſon and heir of Alexander Ogilvie of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Finlater.

And dying about 1520, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Sir **James Gordon** of Lochinvar, a man of great accompliſhments, and highly eſteemed by king James V. from whom he got a charter, *Jacobo Gordon de Lochinvar, militi*, of the lands of Hardlands, Minebog, and others, dated in 1539.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter, *duarum mercat. cum dimidia mercat. &c. jacen. in baronia de Balmage, &c.* dated in 1541.

Ibidem.

He was made the king's chamberlain for five years of the lordſhip of Galloway, by a writ dated 10th March 1528: and by another, dated the 1ſt April 1537, he is made governor of the town, caſtle, and fortalice of Douglas, and chamberlain of that lordſhip, then in the crown by forfeiture.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

Ibidem.

This ſir James Gordon, with ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, and thirty-ſeven others, got a remiſſion for the ſlaughter of Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, committed in the city of Edinburgh, dated in 1529.

Ibidem.

And being in great favour with the king, he was one of thoſe choſen to accompany him when he went to bring home his queen.

Sir James, upon that occaſion, obtained a writ from the king, taking all his friends and followers under the immediate care of the government, and freeing them from anſwering to courts for any miſdemeanor whatſoever, till ſir James's return to Scotland; and as his friends and followers are all named in the writ of privy ſeal, it ſufficiently ſhows what a numerous, flouriſhing, and conſiderable family that of Lochinvar then was.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, nephew of ſir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries, by whom he got many lands in the pariſh of Glencairn, and by her had five ſons, and five daughters.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *William Gordon* of Pennygame, anceſtor of the preſent lord Kenmure, of whom afterwards.

3. *Robert*, who got a grant of the lands of Muirſad, 21ſt July 1544; but dying unmarried, his eſtate went to his nephew John, ſon of his brother William of Pennygame.

Ibidem.

4. *James*, who got poſſeſſion of the lands of Hardlands, by a charter, dated 2d June 1540.

Ibidem.

5. *Alexander*, who got a tack, from the crown, of the lands of Slagnaw in Kelton, and married Janet Kennedy, relict of John Kennedy of Largs.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to William earl of Glencairn; and, 2dly, to Patrick Agnew, ſheriff of Wigton.

2. *Margaret*, married to William, ſon and heir of ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queensberry.

3. *Catharine*, married to ſir James MacCulloch of Cardneſs.

4. *Helen*, married to ſir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, anceſtor of lord Kirkcudbright.

5. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to William Grierſon of Lag; 2dly, to William Adair of Kenhitt.

Sir James was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir **John Gordon** of Lochinvar, a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, who ſuffered greatly for his firm adherence to the intereſt of queen Mary.

In 1555, the queen appointed him juſticiar of the ſtewarty of Galloway; and her ſon, king James, renewed his commiſſion *anno* 1587.

Ibidem.

In the year 1561, he entered into a contract with the predeceſſors of the duke of Queensberry, earl of Dumfries, ſir Robert Kilpatrick, ſir William Grierſon, *&c.* whereby they were bound to ſtand by one another againſt all mortals, to keep together in all aſſemblies, armies, and wars, and to ſubmit all differences amongſt themſelves to the majority, *&c.*

In 1567, he is one of the ſubſcribers of the bond for confirming the king's authority, and ſecuring the government, as eſtabliſhed by law.

He obtained a charter from queen Mary, of a great many lands, *Johanni Gordon de Lochinvar, militi, &c.* dated *anno* 1565.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo ſix charters from king James VI. *domino Johanni Gordon de Lochinvar, militi,* of ſeveral other lands; and particularly one, *Johanni Gordon, militi, filio et heredi Margaretæ Crichton, filiæ et heredis quondam Roberti Crichton de Kirkpatrick, &c. totas et integras terras de, &c.* dated in 1580.

Ibidem.

In 1562, he made a reſignation of his whole eſtate in favours of his brother, William Gordon of Pennygame, failing heirs male of his own body, he having then no male-iſſue; and this William's grand-ſon's grandſon actually ſucceeded to the honours of Kenmure, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

He married, 1ſt, Juliana, daughter of —— Home of Wedderburn, by whom he had one daughter,

Margaret, married to Hugh earl of Loudoun, in 1572.

In 1563, he married, 2dly, dame Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of ſir John Maxwell of Terreagles, afterwards lord Herries in right of his mother, by whom he had five ſons, and four daughters.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Kenmure.

1. Sir *Robert,* deſigned in his father's lifetime ſir Robert of Glen.

2. *William,* appointed commendator of Glenluce in 1581, and infeſt in the lands of Glenquicken and Garrocher in 1588; but died without iſſue.

3. *John Gordon* of Buitle, who died alſo without iſſue.

4. *James* of Barncroſh, afterwards of Buitle, whoſe ſon John ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Kenmure, as hereafter.

5. *Alexander Gordon* of Enrig.

1ſt daughter, *Mary,* married to Alexander Kennedy of Bargeny.

2. *Janet,* married to John MacDowal of Garthland.

3. *Elizabeth,* married to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, anceſtor of the earl of Galloway.

4. *Grizel,* married to James lord Carliſle of Torthorald.

He had alſo a natural ſon *William,* infeſt in the Kirkland of Balmacleilan in 1570, and legitimate in 1574.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir John dying in 1604, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir ROBERT GORDON, formerly of Glen, now of Lochinvar, who, in his younger days, was one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt active men of his time.

He was one of the three defendants at the famous tournament, proclaimed by king James VI. to whom his daughter, princeſs Elizabeth, delivered the prizes, though her own brother prince Henry, and ſeveral others of the firſt rank, were challengers.

Medulla hiſtor. Scotiæ. Johnſton's hiſt. p. 714.

He alſo gave many remarkable inſtances of his ſtrength and courage, in defence of Galloway againſt the inhabitants of Annandale, whoſe cattle, having been carried off by the Engliſh, they were in uſe of making repriſals on their next neighbours.

In one of thoſe encounters, they having killed James Gordon of Lochinkitt, his friend and follower, he went down the country, and burnt the houſes of Gratney, Wamphrey, Lockerby, Reidhall, Langrigs, *&c.* and killed Richard Irvine of Gratney, and took ſeveral others of them priſoners, for which, and ſome other daring actions of that kind, king James ſent out a ſtrong party to apprehend him; but he audaciouſly deforced the king's party, laid violent hands on the officer who commanded them, and made him eat and ſwallow his majeſty's warrant for apprehending him.

However, being at laſt weary of theſe lawleſs practices, his father and friends made interceſſion with the king, and obtained from him an ample remiſſion for all his former miſbehaviour, upon which he came to court, and ſoon became ſo great a favourite of the king, that he made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

After his acceſſion to the crown of England, he beſtowed upon him ſeveral lands, then in the crown by the annexation in 1587, by which he became poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, as appears from many charters, *domino Roberto Gordon de Lochinvar, militi, &c.*

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1621, he was created a baronet, by a charter, *Roberto Gordon de Lochinvar, militi, baroniæ de Galloway in America, &c.*

Ibidem.

He married lady Elizabeth Ruthven, eldeſt daughter of John earl of Gowrie, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *John* of Lochinvar, afterwards viſcount Kenmure.

2. *Robert* of Gilſton, who got a grant from the crown of the barony of Galloway, in Nova Scotia, with many ample privileges; but he died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Herries, afterwards earl of Nithſdale.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Alexander Fraſer, younger of Philorth, anceſtor of lord Salton.

He had alſo a natural ſon, *John*, who was infeſt in the lands of Haſlefield, *anno* 1624, and married Elizabeth, only daughter and heireſs of Alexander Gordon of Carſtramon.

Ibidem.

Sir Robert dying in 1628, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter of the five pound land of Nether-Barcapel, the five merk land of Kirkonnel, Blackmark, *&c.* *Johanni de Gordon filio legitimo natu maximo, domini Roberti Gordon de Lochinvar, &c.* dated *anno* 1619.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyaliſt, and ſteady friend of king Charles I. who highly eſteemed him, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viſcount Kenmure, lord Lochinvar, *&c.* by letters patent, dated 8th May 1633, to him *et hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, &c.*

Ibidem.

And as a further teſtimony of his majeſty's favour, he got part of his lands erected into a royal burrow, with ample juriſdiction, to be called the burgh of Galloway, now New-Galloway.

Ibidem.

This ſir John ſold his barony of Stitchel, which had been ſo long in the poſſeſſion of his family; and, it is ſaid, gave the price of it in a purſe to the duke of Buckingham, in hopes that he would favour his title to the earldom of Gowrie, which he claimed in right of his mother, eldeſt daughter of John the laſt earl: but this is ſaid to have happened the very night before the duke was ſtabbed by Felton, and ſo had no effect.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald ſeventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVIII. John, ſecond viſcount Kenmure, to whom Archibald lord Lorn, afterwards marquis of Argyle, and William earl of Morton, were tutors teſtamentar; but he dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his couſin and heir-male John, ſon of James of Barncroſh, to whom we now return.

XVI. James Gordon of Barncroſh and Buitle, a younger ſon of ſir John Gordon of Lochinvar, by Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Maxwell of Terreagles, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Vaus, and relict of John Glendoning of Drumraſh, by whom he had two ſons.

Writs of the family of Kenmure.

1. *John.*
2. *Robert.*

XVII. John the eldeſt ſon ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Kenmure, as above, and was the third viſcount Kenmure; but he dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XVII. Robert, fourth viſcount Kenmure, a man of great loyalty and integrity, who ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his firm attachment to the royal family. His eſtate was forfeited by the parliament, and a reward put upon his head by Oliver Cromwell, to any who ſhould bring him in dead or alive.

However, he ſurvived the reſtoration, went to court, and married one of the ladies of the bedchamber, *anno* 1661. He returned to Scotland immediately thereafter, and died at Greenlaw that ſame year without iſſue, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon his next heir-male, John of Pennygame, lineally deſcended of the forementioned William Gordon of Pennygame, to whom we now return.

M. S. Hiſt. of the family of Kenmure.

XV. William Gordon of Pennygame, ſecond ſon of ſir James Gordon of Lochinvar, [N°. XIV. of theſe memoirs,] by Margaret his wife, daughter and heireſs of Robert Crichton of Kirkpatrick, was infeſt in the lands of Kilreoch and Grobdale, by a charter dated *anno* 1542.

Chart. penes familiam de Kenmure, et in pub. archiv.

He married Helen, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, anceſtor of the earl of Galloway, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVI. John Gordon of Pennygame, who ſucceeded alſo to the lands of Muirfad, upon the death of his uncle Robert, as before obſerved.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVII. Alexander Gordon of Pennygame, who was a great loyaliſt, but died about 1645, having contracted a great deal of debt in the beginning of the civil commotions. This appears by ſeveral appriſings and adjudications led againſt his eſtate after his death, of which we ſhall only mention one, *viz.* appriſing at the inſtance of —— Ferguſon of Craigdarroch againſt the lands of Pennygame and others, which belonged to the deceaſt Alexander Gordon of Pennygame, *&c.*

Gener. regiſt. book.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Writs of the fam. of Kenmure.

XVIII. **William Gordon** of Pennygame, who married —— daughter of ——, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, afterwards viſcount Kenmure.

2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.

He died about 1660, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XIX. **John Gordon** of Pennygame, who, upon the death of Robert fourth viſcount Kenmure, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours as before obſerved, *anno* 1661, and was the fifth viſcount, but dying without iſſue in 1662, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Gener. regiſt. book, ad ann. 1663.

XIX. **Alexander**, ſixth viſcount Kenmure, who, upon his brother's ſucceſſion to the honours of Kenmure, was deſigned by the title of Pennygame, which appears by an inhibition, "at the inſtance of John Scott merchant burgeſs of Edinburgh, againſt Alexander Gordon of Pennygame, now viſcount Kenmure, heir-male to umquhil Robert viſcount Kenmure his predeceſſor, who was heir-male to umquhill John viſcount Kenmure his predeceſſor, who was heir-male to umquhil John viſcount Kenmure his predeceſſor, who was ſon and heir to umquhil John, firſt viſcount Kenmure, his father, then deſigned John Gordon of Lochinvar, *&c.* and ſua heir-male by progreſs, to him upon the paſſive titles, *&c.*" dated 6th July 1663.

Chart in cancellaria.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Kenmure, *&c.* dated *anno* 1676.

In his younger years he was bred to the army, came early into the revolution, and had the command of a regiment at the battle of Killycrankie, where many of his officers, and moſt of his men were ſlain.

Charta penes fam. de Kenmure.

He married, 1ſt, the daughter and heireſs of ——— Gordon of Auchlauin, by whom he had one daughter,

Agnes, married, 1ſt, to William Maxwell of Kelton, ſecond ſon of the earl of Nithſdale; 2dly, to John Lindſay of Wauchop.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of ——— MacCulloch of Ardwell, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,—and three daughters,

1. *Jean*, married to William Gordon of Skirmers.

2. *Marian*, married to ſir Alexander Gordon of Earlſtoun.

3. *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Samuel Maxwell of Newlaw; 2dly, to Samuel Brown of Mollance.

Ibidem.

He married, 3dly, lady Grizel Stewart, daughter of James earl of Galloway, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *John Gordon* of Greenlaw, who married Nicholas, daughter of ——— Stewart of Caſtleſtewart, and had iſſue.

2. *James Gordon*, Eſq; who married Grizel, eldeſt daughter and heireſs of William Gordon of Grange.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to ſir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell, Bart.

2. *Grizel*, married to Mr. Robert Gordon of Dundeugh.

3. *Iſabel*, married to John MacGhie of Balmaghie.

He dying in 1698, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. **William**, ſeventh viſcount Kenmure, who married Mary, daughter of ſir John Dalziel of Glenae, and ſiſter of Robert earl of Carnwath, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *James*, died unmarried.

His daughter *Henriet*, married her mother's couſin-german, John Dalziel, Eſq; ſon of captain James Dalziel, brother to ſir John Dalziel of Glenae foreſaid.

This viſcount had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken priſoner at Preſton, tried by his peers, condemned and executed, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

XXI. **Robert**, his eldeſt ſon, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have been eighth viſcount Kenmure; but he dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XXI. **John**, who now repreſents that noble family, *&c.*

He was bred to the army, but is now retired to his ſeat in the country.

He married lady Frances MacKenzie, daughter of William earl of Seaforth, by whom he hath iſſue four ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*.

2. *John*.

3. *Adam*.

4. *Robert*.

The daughter, *Frances*.

ARMS.

Azure, three boars heads erazed *or*.

Crest; on a wreath, a demi-ſavage, proper, wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

Supporters; two ſavages wreathed as the creſt, each holding in his outer hand a battoon erect, proper.

Motto; *Dread God.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Kenmure-caſtle, *&c.* in the ſtewarty of Kirckudbright.

****

BOYD Lord BOYD and Earl of KILMARNOCK.

THIS great and ancient family, is deſcended of a younger ſon of the illuſtrious lord high ſtewards of Scotland.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, p. 46.

ALAN, ſecond lord high ſteward of Scotland, was ſon of Walter, ſon of Fleance, ſon of Banquo, thane of Lochaber, who was murthered by Macbeth the uſurper, *anno* 1043.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of Fergus lord of Galloway, he left iſſue three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Walter*, third lord high ſteward of Scotland, who ſucceeded him, and carried on the line of that family.

Ibidem and Chartulary of Coldinghame.

2. *Adam*, who is mentioned in a charter of confirmation of king David I. *anno* 1139.

3. *Simon*, who was progenitor of this noble family.

Alan the lord high ſteward died in 1153.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes comitem de Dundonald. Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 447.

I. SIMON, third ſon of Alan, ſecond lord high ſteward of Scotland, in the foundation-charter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, is deſigned *frater Walteri filii Alani dapiferi regis Scotiæ, &c. anno* 1161.

He lived after the 1200, and was father of

II. ROBERT, who being of a fair complexion was called Boyt or Boyd, from the Galic or Celtic word Boidh, which ſignifies fair or yellow, from which he aſſumed his ſirname, and from him all the Boyds in Scotland are deſcended.

Ibid. and Niſbet, v. I. p. 54.

This Robert Boyd is deſigned nephew to Walter ſon of Alan, lord high ſteward of Scotland, in the charters to the monaſtery of Paiſley.

Charta in archiv. villæ de Irvine. hiſtory of the ſhire of Renfrew, p. 55.

The ſame Robert, deſigned *dominus Robertus Boyd*, is witneſs to a contract betwixt Bryce de Eglington, and the village of Irvine, *anno* 1205.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, Mac-Kenzie, Niſbet. &c. &c.

It may here be obſerved, that the Boyds have always carried the ſame armorial bearings of the lord high ſtewards, which denotes their deſcent from that illuſtrious houſe.

Robert died before the year 1240, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Preface to ſir James Dalrymple's collections, p. 80, et charta penes com. de Glaſgow.

III. Sir ROBERT BOYD, who in a charter of ſir John Erſkine, of the lands of Halſheil is deſigned *Robertus de Boyd, miles*, 1262. He was a man of great courage and reſolution, and remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Largis, where king Alexander III. obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, *anno* 1263, for which good ſervice, king Alexander rewarded him with a grant of ſeveral lands in Cunninghame, *&c.*

Crawfurd's peerage. p. 242.

He died about the year 1270, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IV. Sir ROBERT BOYD who ſucceeded him, and tho' he was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. when he over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *Robertus de Boyt miles*, yet he ſoon made it appear it was force and not inclination made him do ſo; for he joined the great ſir William Wallace, *anno* 1297, and did every thing that a brave man could do, to free his country from foreign ſervitude.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 656.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 526.

He died about the year 1300, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir ROBERT BOYD, a great and worthy patriot, who, according to doctor Abercrombie, was one of the firſt of the Scotch nobles that joined king Robert Bruce, as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown. The ſame author ſays afterwards, he was one of the firmeſt and faſteſt friends that great monarch had.

Ibid. p. 571, and 637.

That king Robert had a high eſteem and value for him, appears by the many lands and baronies he conferred upon him.

He got no leſs than three charters under the great ſeal from him, of the lands and baronies of Kilmarnock, Bondington, Hertſhaw, Kilbrid, Ardneil, Dalry, and many others, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of John Baliol, the firſt dated *anno* 1308, and the laſt in 1316.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. I.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1323.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 1024.

This great man died in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, and left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.
2. Sir *Alan Boyd*, a brave ſoldier, and ſteady friend to king David Bruce; Fordun

Fordun, vol. II. p 331.

deſigns him *valens armiger*, &c. He was killed at the ſiege of Perth, *anno* 1339.

Mac-Farlane's collections, v. I. p. 443.

3. *James de Boyd*, who is witneſs in a charter, *anno* 1342.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Errol.

VI. Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David Bruce.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

Charta in archivis regis David, et in rotul. Rob. II.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Boyds of Badenheath, who got a charter from king David, *anno* 1368, and two from king Robert II. in 1375 and 1376, of different lands, in all which he is deſigned ſon of ſir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Robert de Boyd*, anceſtor of the houſe of Portencroſs in Air-ſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Remiſſio penes comitem de Errol.

VII. Sir Thomas Boyd, deſigned *dominus de Kilmarnock*, who, it ſeems, had been acceſſary to the ſlaughter of —— Neilſon of Dalrymple, &c. for which he got a remiſſion from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, *anno* 1409.

Charta penes marchionem de Tweeddale.

He married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir John Gifford lord of Yeſter, by whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her he had iſſue, a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125.

VIII. Sir Thomas Boyd, lord of Kilmarnock, who being a man of parts, made a great figure in the reign of king James I. and was one of the ſureties for him when he came to Scotland, to concert meaſures with his ſubjects about his liberty, *anno* 1421.

Ibid. p. 308, and 327.

And was appointed one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Montgomery of Ardroſſan, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

Hiſtory of Glaſgow, page 233.

2. Mr. *William Boyd*, who betook himſelf to the ſervice of the church, and was abbot of Kilwinning. He obtained a charter from king James III. confirming the former grants of the crown to that abbey, and the erection of their ſtate into a regality, &c.

Sir Thomas died *anno* 1432, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir Thomas Boyd, lord of Kilmarnock, who married —— daughter of ——, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir, afterwards lord Boyd.

2. Sir *Alexander Boyd* of Duncow, who was preceptor to the young king James III. &c. &c. &c.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to John Maxwell of Calderwood.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

2. *Margaret*, married to Alexander lord Montgomery.

Buchanan.

He was killed at Craignaughthill in Renfrew-ſhire, on the 9th of July 1439, by ſir Alexander Stewart, in revenge of lord Darnly's death, whom ſir Thomas had killed ſometime before.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 313.

X. Sir Robert Boyd lord of Kilmarnock, who was a man of great parts, and an eminent ſtateſman. He was in high favour with king James II. who created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Boyd, *anno* 1459, and that ſame year he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, when a truce was concluded.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 423.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate,

After the death of king James II. the lord Boyd was appointed juſticiar of Scotland, and one of the lords of the regency, together with the archbiſhops of St. Andrews and Glaſgow, the biſhop of Dunkeld, the earl of Orkney, the lords Graham, Kennedy and Evandale, who was chancellor; and it is acknowledged by all our hiſtorians, that the affairs of the nation were for ſeveral years managed with great prudence, equity and juſtice.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 517, and 541.

The lord Boyd was twice ſent one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, in the years 1464 and 1465, and conducted his negociations with great dexterity, honour and fidelity.

After the death of archbiſhop Kennedy, the chief management of all public affairs devolved upon the lord Boyd, who was a man of fine addreſs, and great authority and power. His brother ſir Alexander was employed to teach the king the manly and military exerciſes, and conſequently much about his perſon: in ſhort, there was ſcarce any body could have acceſs to his Majeſty, without the Boyds permiſſion. The king was ſtill in the palace of Linlithgow, where the lord Kennedy one of the regents, (and no friend of the Boyds,) kept a very watchful eye over him; the lord Boyd therefore thought it neceſſary for his own intereſt, to have his majeſty out of lord Kennedy's hands, which, by the blind of a hunting-match, (no doubt with his majeſty's approbation) he accompliſhed, and got him ſafely conducted to Edinburgh, much againſt the lord Kennedy's inclination, but where he was afterwards entirely under the direction of the Boyds.

However, lord Boyd, like a wiſe ſtateſman, prevailed with the king to call a parliament, wherein it was declared, that the lord Boyd had done the king and country good ſervice, in bringing his majeſty from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and he was entirely acquitted thereof; this act of exoneration paſt 25th October 1466. And further, the lord Boyd was declared governor to the young king and his brother, *ex conſenſu dominorum concilii noſtri, &c.* which was alſo ratified in parliament.

Records of parliament.

Ibidem.

Upon the death of lord Livingſton, he was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, by a charter from the king, *anno* 1467.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, *Roberto domino Boyd, gubernatori regni et regis, &c. inter* 1466 *et* 1469.

Ibidem.

And tho' this lord was certainly at the head of all public affairs, yet it appears he never acted in any great matters of ſtate, without the advice and concurrence of thoſe joined in commiſſion with him by parliament, ſuch as the king's marriage, his brother's, the duke of Albany, earl of Mar, *&c.*

Black acts of parliament.

About this time the lord Boyd's eldeſt ſon, who was certainly one of the moſt accompliſhed young men in the kingdom, married lady Mary Stewart, the king's eldeſt ſiſter, with the conſent and approbation of his majeſty. He got by her a great acceſſion to his eſtate, and was by king James III. created earl of Arran; this indeed greatly aggrandized his family, and at the ſame time, was one of the cauſes of its being ſo ſoon pulled down and brought to ruin.

They became greatly envied by ſome, and for their exorbitant power, and their having engroſſed the whole authority of the nation to themſelves, were as much hated by others. And tho' there are no particular miſdemeanors or acts of oppreſſion laid to their charge, yet their enemies became innumerable.

The old lord was obliged to be much from court, in the execution of his office of great chamberlain; his ſon the earl of Arran was at Denmark upon an embaſſy, and his lady with him, who always accompanied him wherever he went. The enemies of the family took that opportunity of working their ruin. They firſt got the king's favour and affection alienated from them; they then prevailed with his majeſty to call a parliament in 1469, to which lord Boyd, his ſon the earl of Arran, and his brother ſir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, were ſummoned to appear, and anſwer for ſuch crimes as ſhould be exhibited againſt them. The old lord being ſenſible of the great authority and power of the faction that was formed againſt him, and being alſo ſhocked at the king's ſo ſuddenly withdrawing his countenance from him, did not think fit to appear and ſtand his trial, but retired to England, and died at Alnwick the year thereafter, *anno* 1470.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

His ſon the earl of Arran was out of the kingdom, ſo could not attend; but his brother ſir Alexander, truſting to his own innocence, appeared and ſtood his trial. The chief crime of which they were all accuſed, was their carrying off the king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, which was declared treaſon; and tho' they were all acquitted for that crime, by act of parliament *anno* 1466, as before obſerved, yet the torrent againſt them was now become ſo violent, that the old lord and his ſon were found guilty of treaſon, condemned in abſence, and all their eſtates and honours were forfeited to the crown. Sir Alexander who ſtood his trial, was found guilty art and part of carrying the king from Linlithgow, condemned, and executed on the Caſtle-hill, *anno* 1469. A remarkable inſtance of the inſtability of human grandeur.

Acts of parliament.

Robert lord Boyd married Mariota, daughter of ſir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, earl of Arran.
2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. *Archibald*, firſt of the Boyds of Bonſhaw.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, married Archibald fifth earl of Angus, lord high chancellor of Scotland, and had iſſue.

XI. Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Robert lord Boyd, created earl of Arran, as before obſerved, got charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ Boyd comiti Arraniæ et Mariæ Stewart ejus conjugi*, of many lands and baronies, in the years 1468 and 1469.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of fine parts and great honour, was often employed in negociations of ſtate, which he always managed with great fidelity. There is not the leaſt ſtain upon his character, tranſmitted to us by any hiſtorian, except that of his being along with his father, when the king was brought from Linlithgow to Edinburgh.

The earl, upon the ruin of his family, retired with his lady to Denmark, and afterwards went into the ſervice of the duke of Burgundy; where, for his brave and gallant behaviour, he was highly eſteemed, careſſed, and well ſupported by that prince, but he died ſoon thereafter at Antwerp, *anno* 1471.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

His lady then returned to Scotland, was graciouſly received by her brother, and *anno* 1474, was married to James lord Hamilton.

By the ſaid lady Mary Stewart, he left iſſue a ſon,

James, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Boyd*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander fourth lord Forbes; 2dly, to David earl of Caſſilis, but died without iſſue.

XII. JAMES, only ſon of Thomas earl of Arran, a youth of a fine ſpirit, and of great hopes, was reſtored to the lordſhip of Boyd, and put in fee of the eſtate, by a charter from king James III. as adminiſtrator to the prince his ſon, to and in favours of dame Mary Stewart lady Hamilton, the king's ſiſter, in liferent, and James Boyd her ſon in fee, of the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Nodiſdale, Montford, Riviſdailmure, Raillſton, Flat, and many others, in the ſhire of Air, which had fallen to the prince and ſteward of Scotland, through the forfeiture of Robert lord Boyd, &c. &c. The charter is dated 14th October 1482, and he was the ſecond lord Boyd, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1484, the eſtate and honours again returned to the crown, but were afterwards conferred upon his couſin and heir-male Robert, ſon of his uncle Alexander, to whom we now return.

Chart. penes comitem de Errol, et in pub. archivis.

XI. ALEXANDER, ſecond ſon of Robert lord Boyd, great chamberlain of Scotland, a man of great worth and honour, got much into favour with king James IV. who conſtituted him bailie and chamberlain of Kilmarnock, *anno* 1505; and he was then deſigned *filius quondam Roberti domini Boyd*.

Ibidem, and black acts of parliament.

He married a daughter of ſir Robert Colvile of Ochiltree, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Robert*, afterwards lord Boyd.
2. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Boyds of Pitcon.
3. *Adam*, of whom the Boyds of Pinkhill and Trochrig, &c. are deſcended.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. ROBERT, who having ſerved king James V. faithfully and honeſtly, both at home and abroad, was in great favour with that prince, who reſtored him to the honours and eſtates of the lord Boyd, *anno* 1536.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Errol.

He was afterwards ſerved and retoured heir to James lord Boyd, his father's brother's ſon, in the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, &c. &c. 11th March 1544, and was third lord Boyd.

Ibidem.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir John Somervile of Camnethan, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir Neil Montgomery of Lenſhaw.

He again got confirmed to him by queen Mary, all the eſtates, honours and dignities that belonged to the deceaſt Robert lord Boyd, his grandfather, with a *novodamus*, &c. dated *anno* 1549; and he dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XIII. ROBERT, fourth lord Boyd, a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary. He never deſerted her intereſt till it was totally ſuppreſſed in Scotland; but he afterwards came to be in great favour with the king, and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with the court of England, *anno* 1578.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 803.

He married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of John Colquhoun of Glins, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

Contract penes com. de Errol.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Boyd, who, upon his father's reſignation, got a charter of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1555, but died before him without iſſue.

Ibidem.

2. *Thomas*, his father's heir.
3. *William*, who married the heireſs of Badenheath, with whom he got that barony.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Giles*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington, without iſſue.

2. *Agnes*, married to ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs, and had iſſue.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir James Hamilton of Evandale, and had iſſue.
4. *Elizabeth*, married to John Cunninghame of Drumquhaſſel.

He died in the 72d year of his age, *anno* 1589, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. THOMAS, fifth lord Boyd, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ domino Boyd*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1595 *et* 1599.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

Contr. penes com. de Errol.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Boyd.
2. Sir *Thomas Boyd* of Bedlay.
3. *Adam*, who married Margaret, ſiſter of Robert Galbraith of Kilcroich.

Contract ibid.

4. *John Boyd*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, *Mariana*, married to James earl of Abercorn.

2. *Iſabel*, married to John Blair of that ilk.
3. *Agnes*, married to ſir Gilbert Elphingſton of Blythſwood.

Contract ibid.

He died *anno* 1619.

XV. ROBERT, maſter of Boyd, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Thomas the fifth lord, who

Charta ibid.

who got a charter from his father, *Roberto magiſtro de Boyd*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1590.

He married lady Jean Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Robert*, afterwards lord Boyd.
2. *James*, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Errol, of whom more hereafter.

He died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour penes com. deErrol.

XVI. Robert, who was ſerved heir to his father Robert maſter of Boyd, *anno* 1612.

He ſucceeded to his grandfather *anno* 1619, and was ſixth lord Boyd.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Charta penes com. deErrol.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1620 *et* 1625, and married, 1ſt, Margaret Montgomery, only daughter and heireſs of Robert maſter of Eglington, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Chriſtian Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir,——and four daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to Alexander Morriſon of Preſtongrange.
2. *Iſabel*, married to John Sinclair of Stevenſon.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir William Scot of Harden.
4. *Marian*, married to ſir James Dundaſs of Arniſton.

He died *anno* 1628, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

XVII. Robert, ſeventh lord Boyd, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, and many others, *inter* 1632 *et* 1635.

Contract penes com. de Errol.

He married lady Anne Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1640, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his uncle and heir-male,

Retour ibid.

XVI. James, ſecond ſon of Robert the maſter before mentioned, was retoured heir to Robert lord Boyd, his brother's ſon, 8th March 1641, and was the eighth lord Boyd.

Guthry's memoirs.

He was a man of great worth and honour, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He was excepted from pardon, and fined in 1500 *l. ſterling* by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

He married Catharine, daughter of John Craik, Eſq; of the city of York, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir——and a daughter,

Eva, married to ſir David Cunninghame of Robertland.

He died in the end of the year 1654, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Retour penes com. deErrol.

XVII. William, ninth lord Boyd, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Kilmarnock, *&c.* *&c.* *anno* 1655.

Crawfurd's peerage, et chart. in pub. archiv.

He was alſo a great loyaliſt, and king Charles II. in regard of the many faithful ſervices performed to the crown, by himſelf, his father, *&c.* was pleaſed to create him earl of Kilmarnock, by patent to him and his heirs-male for ever, dated 7th Auguſt 1661.

Charta penes com. deErrol.

He afterwards, upon his own reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal, containing a *novodamus*, and a new erection of all his lands in the lordſhip and barony of Kilmarnock, *&c.* to and in favours of William earl of Kilmarnock, his heirs, *&c.* dated 30th July 1672.

He married lady Jean Cunninghame, daughter of William ninth earl of Glencairn, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. Captain *James Boyd*.
3. *Charles*.
4. *Robert*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to ſir Alexander MacLean.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander Porterfield of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1692, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. William, ſecond earl of Kilmarnock, who married Lettice, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Boyd, Eſq; an eminent merchant in the city of Dublin, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. Mr. *Thomas Boyd*, advocate.

He ſurvived his father only a few months, and dying in the end of the year 1692, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour ibid.

XIX. William, third earl of Kilmarnock, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father in all the lands, baronies, and lordſhip of Kilmarnock, *&c.* *&c.* 20th July 1699.

He died *anno* 1717, having married Eupheme, daughter of William lord Roſs, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XX. William, fourth earl of Kilmarnock, who married lady Anne Livingſton, daughter and ſole heireſs of James earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *James*, lord Boyd.
2. *Charles Boyd*, Eſq;.
3. *William*.

William, fourth earl of Kilmarnock, having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was taken priſoner at the battle of Culloden, carried to London, tried for treaſon by his peers, found guilty, condemned, and beheaded on Tower-hill 18th Auguſt 1746; his eſtate, and the honours of Kilmarnock, were forfeited to the crown.

XXI. James, lord Boyd, eldeſt ſon of William fourth earl of Kilmarnock, upon the death of Mary counteſs of Errol, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours thereof, his mother being undoubted heir of line of that noble family, and he is now earl of Errol.

Vide Title Hay earl of Errol.

ARMS of Boyd, earl of Kilmarnock.

Azure, a feſs cheque *argent* and *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, a dexter hand couped at the wriſt, and erect, pointing with the thumb and the two next fingers, the other turning down.

Supporters; two ſquirrels proper.

Motto; *Confido*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At Kilmarnock, in the county of Air.

LIVINGSTON Viſcount of KILSYTH.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was

Sir John Livingston of Calendar, who married to his ſecond wife Agnes, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Dalkeith, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kilſyth.

I. Sir **William Livingston**, the firſt of this family, who got from his father, for patrimony, the lands of Weſter Kilſyth, which was always afterwards the chief title of this family.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of William de Caldcoat, with whom he got the lands of Greden in Berwick-ſhire, and by her had two ſons.

1. *Edward*, his heir.
2. Sir *Henry Livingſton*, preceptor of Torphichen.

He died *anno* 1459, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour ibid. and Crawfurd's peerage.

II. Edward Livingston, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Kilſyth, *anno* 1460.

He married Mary, daughter of Thomas lord Erskine, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. William Livingston of Kilſyth, who married Margaret Graham, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his apparent heir.

He died *anno* 1540.

IV. William, only ſon and apparent heir of William Livingſton of Kilſyth, married Janet, daughter of ——— Bruce of Airth. He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, with the chief of the Scotch nobility, *anno* 1513.

Crawfurd's Peerage.

By the ſaid Janet Bruce, he left iſſue a ſon,

Retour in archiv. fam. de Kilſyth.

V. William Livingston of Kilſyth, who was ſerved heir to his father 3d January 1514.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His grandfather got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Livingſton de Kilſyth, et Willielmo Livingſton nepoti ſuo*, of the lands and barony of Kilſyth, *anno* 1539.

This William ſucceeded his grand-father, *anno* 1540.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Duncan Forreſter of Garden, comptroller of the houſhold in the reign of king James IV. by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Livingſton* of Inches.
3. *Robert Livingſton* of Baldoran.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Gabriel Cunninghame of Craigends.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Colin Campbell of Auchinhove.

3. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Ninian Bruce of Kinnaird; 2dly, to Alexander Baillie of Jervieſtoun.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. Sir William Livingston of Kilſyth, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Kilſyth, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1553 *et* 1560.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, at the creation of Henry duke of Albany, *anno* 1565.

He married lady Chriſtian Graham, daughter of William earl of Menteith, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William*, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to John Lawſon of Boghall.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilſyth, a man of good parts and learning, and in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1609, one of his privy council, *anno* 1613, and that ſame year was conſtituted vice-chamberlain of Scotland.

Balfour's annals, and Crawfurd's peerage.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Willielmo Livingſton de Kilſyth*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1616 *et* 1622.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Antonia de Board, a French lady of quality, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William Livingſton* of Darncheſter, his apparent heir, —— and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to George lord Forreſter, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir John Houſtoun of that ilk, by whom he had another ſon,

Sir *James Livingſton* of Barncloich, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter; —— alſo a daughter,

Margaret, married to Robert Montgomery of Haſlehead, in Air-ſhire.

He died *anno* 1627.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Darncheſter, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Livingſton of Kilſyth, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the baptiſm of prince Henry, *anno* 1595, and died before his father, having married lady Anne Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

IX. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilſyth, who was ſerved heir to his grandfather, *anno* 1627.

Retour in chancery.

He married Margaret, daughter of George lord Ramſay, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Andrew Rutherford of Hunthill.
2. *Chriſtian*, married to James viſcount Oxenford.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON of Kilſyth, who dying in his minority, *anno* 1647, was ſucceeded by ſir James Livingſton of Barncloich, his grand-uncle and heir-male, to whom we now return.

VIII. Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of Barncloich, ſecond ſon of ſir William Livingſton of Kilſyth, ſucceeded to his grand-nephew, *anno* 1647, as before obſerved.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend both of king Charles I. and II. on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

His predeceſſor had been ordered, by the parliament, to pay in four hundred pounds ſterling to the public; but he dying without doing it, ſir James was ordered to pay it, with two hundred merks of expences, 16th November 1649.

Minutes of parliament.

He offered to keep out his caſtle of Kilſyth againſt Oliver Cromwell, for which he got a letter of thanks from king Charles II. 7th October 1650.

Ibidem.

He was fined by Oliver Cromwell, for his adherence to the intereſt of the royal family, in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

Guthry's memoirs, and Cromwell's act of indemnity.

However, he lived to ſee the happy reſtoration, and king Charles II. in reward of his merit and conſtant loyalty, raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viſcount of Kilſyth, lord Campſie, *&c.* by patent, the 17th Auguſt 1661.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He married Eupheme, daughter of ſir David Cunninghame of Robertland, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to major-general Robert Montgomery, ſon of Alexander earl of Eglington, and had iſſue.

He died in the end of the year 1661, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. JAMES, ſecond viſcount of Kilſyth, who got a charter under the great ſeal, confirming *Jacobo vicecomiti de Kilſyth, domino Campſie, obligationes et proviſiones Jacobi quondam vicecomitis de Kilſyth, in favorem hæredum fæmellarum, &c. anno* 1663.

Ibidem.

But he dying unmarried, *anno* 1706, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

IX. WILLIAM, third viſcount of Kilſyth, elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers, to the laſt two parliaments of queen Anne.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of William lord Cochran, ſon and heir of William earl of Dundonadl, by whom he had a ſon,

William, who died an infant.

He married, 2dly, Barbara, daughter of —— MacDougal of Mackerſton, by whom he had a daughter, *Barbara*, who alſo died young.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted of high treaſon, and his eſtates and honours were forſeited to the crown.

A R M S.

Argent, three gilliſlowers ſlipped *gules*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *vert*.

Crest; on a wreath, a demi-ſavage, wreathed about the temples and waiſt with laurel.

Supporters; two lions proper.

Motto; *Spe expecto*.

BRUCE Earl of KINCARDIN.

CHARLES BRUCE, fourth earl of Elgin, and third earl of Aylesbury, dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1747, the titles of Aylesbury became extinct; but that of Elgin devolved upon his couſin and heir-male Charles Bruce, earl of Kincardin, who thereby became earl of Elgin and Kincardin; and his genealogy being deduced under that title, we refer our readers to page 232 and 239 of this work.

SETON Viſcount KINGSTON.

GEORGE, ſecond earl of Winton, married lady Anne Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *George*, lord Seton, who carried on the line of the family of Winton.

2. Sir *Alexander Seton*, a man of great virtue and merit, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Charles I. *anno* 1633.

Memoirs of the family of Seaton, and Chart. in pub. regiſt.

He was employed in ſeveral negotiations of importance by his majeſty, and always diſcharged the truſt repoſed in him with fidelity, and to the king's ſatisfaction; wherefore king Charles II. in regard of his many and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed to create him viſcount of Kingſton, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 6th February 1650.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of ſir George Fletcher knight, by whom he had one daughter,

Jean, married to James lord Mordington.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Archibald Douglas of Whitinghame, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *James*, who ſucceeded his brother.

His daughter, *Elizabtth*, married to William Hay of Drumelzier.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Belhaven; and 4thly, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus; but had no iſſue by the two laſt.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Archibald, ſecond viſcount Kingſton, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1714, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

James, third viſcount Kingſton, who married lady Anne Lindſay, daughter of Colin earl of Balcarras, widow of Alexander earl of Kelly; but dying without iſſue, the honours became extinct.

A R M S.

Quarterly firſt and fourth, *or*, three creſcents within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; 2d and 3d, *argent*, a dragon *vert*.

Supporters; two blackamoors, armed with darts.

Crest; a creſcent flaming.

Motto; *Habet et ſuam*.

KINNAIRD Lord KINNAIRD.

THIS ſirname is local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Kinnaird in Perth-ſhire, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be frequently uſed in this country.

I. **Radulphus**, the immediate anceſtor of this noble family, flouriſhed in the reign of king William the Lion (who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165) and from the colour of his hair was called Rufus.

He got a charter, from king William, of the lands and barony of Kinnaird in Perth-ſhire, *Radulpho Rufo per ſuas rectas diviſas, &c.* to which Matthew biſhop of Aberdeen, Andrew biſhop of Caithneſs, William de Boſch chancellor, Philip de Colvile, *&c.* are witneſſes. The charter has no date; but muſt have been granted in or before 1184, in which year the biſhop of Caithneſs died.

Chart. penes dom. Kinnaird.

This Radulphus aſſumed his ſirname from his lands, and to him all the Kinnairds of Scotch extraction owe their origin and deſcent.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Richard de Kinnaird, —— and a daughter,

Iſabella, married to John of Invertuyl, which appears from a charter of the lands of Dunort, granted by Richard de Kinnaird to John, ſon of Richard of Innertuyl, of all and haill the lands of Dunort, *&c.* in free marriage with his ſiſter Iſabel, *&c. &c. &c.*

Ibidem.

Radulphus lived after the year 1200, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **Ricardus** de **Kinnaird**, who had reſerved to himſelf the ſuperiority of the lands of Dunort, though he gave the property to John of Innertuyl with his ſiſter, which ſhows, that the family were proprietors of other lands beſides the barony of Kinnaird. This appears by another charter of king William, which muſt have been granted in or before 1214, in which year that prince died.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. **Radulphus** de **Kinnaird**, who granted a charter of confirmation to Richard ſon of John of Innertuyl, of all and haill the lands of Dunort, *&c.* which Richard his father gave to John, ſon of Richard of Innertuyl, in free marriage with his ſiſter Iſabella. The witneſſes to the confirmation were Galfred biſhop of Dunkeld, Alexander abbot of Coupar, and William abbot of Scoon, which muſt have been in or before 1249, in which year the biſhop of Dunkeld died.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Richard*, his heir.
2. *Thomas de Kinnaird*, who is witneſs in a donation to the monaſtery of Arbroath by Hugo de Arbuthnot, *anno* 1282.

Chartulary of Arbroath.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **Ricardus** de **Kinnaird**, who was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296, and he is then deſigned *Ricardus de Kinnaird, in vicecomitatu de Perth, &c.* This Richard in mentioned in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, *anno* 1304, and did not die for ſome years thereafter.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 654.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1025.

He was father of

V. **Radulphus** de **Kinnaird**, who is the firſt of the family we find deſigned *dominus de eodem*, or of that ilk.

He was alſo forced to ſubmit to the ſuperior power of king Edward, and ſwear fealty to him as well as his father had done, in 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 663.

He lived to a great age, died about 1350, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **Richard** de **Kinnaird**, who, in a charter of reſignation of Robert de Cochran *de eodem*, is deſigned *Ricardus de Kinnaird dominus ejuſdem*, *anno* 1368.

MacFarlane's collect. vol. I. p. 402.

He died before 1379, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir **Richard Kinnaird** of that ilk, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king Robert II. "of all and haill the "lands and barony of Kinnaird, with their "pertinents, lying in the ſheriffdom of Perth, "*&c.* dated 7th December 1379, before theſe witneſſes, William biſhop of St. Andrews, John biſhop of Dunkeld, chancellor, John earl of Carrick, the king's firſt-born ſon, *ſeneſcallus Scotiæ*, his ſon Walter earl of Fife, his couſin William earl of Douglas and Mar, ſir James Lindſay his nephew, *&c.*

Charta penes dom. Kinnaird.

He got alſo from the ſame prince a charter of confirmation of the lands of Chickenrawath and Kinnyndmond, in Aberdeen-ſhire, upon the reſignation of Thomas de Haya, conſtable of Scotland, and the king's beloved ſon, *Ricardo de Kinnaird, &c.* dated the laſt day of September 1380, before the ſame witneſſes in the preceeding charter.

Charta in rotul. Rob. II.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *Reginald* of Inchture, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

Sir Richard was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. THOMAS KINNAIRD of that ilk, who married Giles, daughter and heireſs of Walter Murray of Cowbine, with whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, *viz.* the lands and barony of Cowbine, *&c.* and, in conſequence of this marriage, he and his poſterity continued to quarter the arms of Murray of Cowbine with their own.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi II.

By the ſaid Giles he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alan*, his heir.
2. *Walter*, to whom he gave his mother's eſtate, *viz.* the lands and barony of Cowbine, whoſe poſterity the Kinnairds of Cowbine ſubſiſted in the male-line for ſeveral generations, but are now extinct.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. ALAN, whoſe deſcendents, the Kinnairds of that ilk, flouriſhed with luſtre, till the reign of king Charles I. but being now extinct, the repreſentation devolves upon the family of Inchture, of whom the preſent lord Kinnaird is lineally deſcended, to whoſe anceſtor therefore we now return.

VIII. REGINALDUS de KINNAIRD, ſecond ſon of ſir Richard Kinnaird of that ilk, married Marjory, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Kirkcaldy, with whom he got the lands and barony of Inchture, in the ſhire of Perth, upon which he got a charter from king Robert III. “*Reginaldo de Kinnaird, &c.* ſon of the deceaſt ſir Richard Kinnaird, and Marjory Kirkcaldy, daughter and heireſs of the deceaſt ſir John Kirkcaldy, the ſaid Reginald's future ſpouſe, all and haill the lands which the ſaid Marjory was poſſeſſed of in the barony of Inchture, to the ſaid Reginald and Marjory, and longeſt liver of them two, and the heirs lawfully procreate betwixt them, *&c.*” The charter is dated 28th January 1399.

Charta penes dom. Kinnaird.

This Reginald and his ſucceſſors were deſigned by the title of Inchture, and, on account of this marriage, quartered the arms of Kirkcaldy with their own.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 142.

He died in the end of the reign of king James I. leaving iſſue a ſon,

IX. WALTER KINNAIRD of Inchture, who ſucceeded him, and made a reſignation of his lands and barony of Inchture, Polgavie, *&c. cariſſimo nepoti ſuo, Mro. Johanni Kinnaird, &c.* upon the 17th day of October, 1486.

Charta in archivis Jacobi III. et penes dom. Kinnaird.

He had a ſon,

X. REGINALD de KINNAIRD his apparent heir, who died before himſelf, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XI. Mr. JOHN KINNAIRD, who ſucceeded his grand-father in the lands and barony of Inchture, *&c.* and got a charter under the great ſeal confirming to him the fore-mentioned reſignation of the barony of Inchture, *&c.* dated 28th October 1486.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This John Kinnaird of Inchture was one of the inqueſt upon the ſervice of Andrew lord Gray, *anno* 1505.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. GEORGE, who got a charter from king James IV. of the lands and barony of Inchture, *anno* 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In a charter, wherein Andrew Kinnaird of that ilk gave the caſtle of Kinnaird to William lord Ruthven, George Kinnaird of Inchture, and George his ſon and heir, are witneſſes, *anno* 1514.

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *George*, his apparent heir, who died without iſſue.
2. *Patrick*, who ſucceeded his father.

XIII. PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchture, got a charter under the great ſeal, *terrarum baroniæ de Inchture, &c. anno* 1542.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Moncur of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XIV. PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchture, a great loyaliſt, who got a charter under the great ſeal from queen Mary, *anno* 1565, of the lands and barony of Inchture.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and village of Laik, *&c. anno* 1570.

Ibidem.

He married Eupheme daughter of James Gray of Balegarno, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon,

XV. PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchture, who ſucceeded him, and married Eupheme, daughter and co-heireſs of Gilbert Gray of Balindoran, a ſon of lord Gray, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Ibid. & Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *John*, who died unmarried.
2. *George*, who became his father's heir.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Andrew Hay of Keilour, and was mother by him of John twelfth earl of Errol.

He was ſlain by William, ſon of Patrick

Ogilvie of Inchmartin, *anno* 1590, which appears by a remiſſion, under the great ſeal, to the ſaid William Ogilvie, for the ſlaughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture, dated *anno* 1594.

Remiſſio in pub. archiv.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. George Kinnaird of Inchture, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Deans-croft, and others, in the pariſh of Inchture, *anno* 1603.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XVII. Patrick, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio Kinnaird de Inchture*, of the lands of Millhill, *&c. anno* 1615.

Ibidem.

Alſo two other charters of the lands of Drimmie, the half of the lands of Balegarno, &c. *anno* 1624.

Ibidem.

He got likeways a charter of the lands of Polgavie, *&c.* in 1630; alſo a charter of ſeveral other lands, *anno* 1643.

Ibidem.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

XVIII. George Kinhaird of Inchture, who ſucceeded him. He was a man of great worth and honour, and continued a ſteady friend of the royal family during all the time of the civil war.

After the reſtoration, king Charles II. was pleaſed firſt to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, *anno* 1661; and he got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Georgio Kinnaird, terrarum baroniæ de Forgund et Foulis, &c. &c.* 1662.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards appointed one of his majeſty's privy council, and raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Kinnaird of Inchture, by patent *hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo*, dated 28th December 1682.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Crichton of Ruthven, Eſq; by whom he had ſix ſons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *John*, died without iſſue.
3. *James*, died without iſſue.
4. *Alexander*, died without iſſue.
5. Mr. *Charles*, a man of great learning and ſtrict honour, but died without iſſue.
6. *George*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He died on 29th December 1689, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Patrick, ſecond lord Kinnaird, who married Anne, daughter of Hugh lord Lovat, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, maſter of Kinnaird, who died without iſſue, *anno* 1698.
2. *Patrick*, his father's heir.
3. *Charles*, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Anne*, married to Thomas Drummond of Logiealmond, Eſq;.

He dying in February 1701, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XX. Patrick, third lord Kinnaird, who married, 1ſt, lady Henriet Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a ſon,

XXI. Patrick, fourth lord Kinnaird, who, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his uncle,

XX. Charles, third ſon of Patrick, ſecond lord Kinnaird, who was the fifth lord.

He married Magdalene Brown, daughter of Mr. William Brown, merchant in Edinburgh, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1758, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin and heir male Charles, grandſon of his uncle George, to whom we now return.

XIX. George Kinnaird, Eſq; ſixth ſon of George the firſt lord, was father of,

XX. George Kinnaird, Eſq; who married lady Helen Gordon, daughter of Charles earl of Aboyne, by whom he had a ſon,

XXI. Charles, ſixth lord Kinnaird, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours, as before obſerved, and married Barbara, daughter of ſir James Johnſton of Weſterhall, baronet, by whom he hath iſſue two ſons and three daughters.

1. *George*, maſter of Kinnaird.
2. *Patrick*.

1ſt daughter *Elizabeth*.
2. *Helen*.
3. *Margaret*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *or*, a feſs wavey, between three ſtars *gules*, for Kirkcaldy; 2d and 3d *gules*, a ſaltire, between four creſcents *or*, for Kinnaird.

Crest; on a wreath, a creſcent, riſing from a cloud, with a ſtar between its horns, all within two branches of palm diſpoſed orlewiſe.

Supporters; two ſavages, each wreathed about his head and middle with oak leaves, and their hands, that ſupport the ſhield, in chains hanging down to their feet, their other hands holding each a garland of laurel.

MOTTO; *Patitur qui vincit.*

CHIEF SEAT

At Drimmie in the Carſe of Gowrie, Perthſhire.

HAY Earl of KINNOUL.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Leys, ad ann. 1251.

THIS great branch of the illuſtrious family of Errol, is ſprung from ſir William Hay, anceſtor of the houſe of Leys, who was ſecond ſon of ſir David, and brother-german of ſir Gilbert Hay of Errol, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III.

Of this ſir William was lineally deſcended,

Diplom. Erroliana, chart. 27 et 36, penes comit. de Errol.

I. Sir EDMUND HAY of Melginch, who made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king James IV. He is mentioned in many writs of the family of Errol, had the chief management of all their affairs in Perthſhire, and was deſigned *Edmundus de Haya de Melginch, balivus comitis de Errol, &c. anno* 1504.

Writs of the family of Pitcur.

He was alſo choſen arbitrator by John Haliburton of Gaſk, anceſtor of the family of Pitcur, *anno* 1506.

He was father of,

Chart. penes dom. Gray, et in pub. arch.

II. Sir PETER HAY of Melginch, who was alſo deſigned *balivus comitis de Errol*, in the reign of king James V. from whom he got charters under the great ſeal, *Petro Hay de Melginch, terrarum de Inchonane, &c.* betwixt the years 1536 and 1542.

Ibidem.

He alſo got charters from queen Mary, *terrarum de Mureage, terraſque eccleſiaſticas de Errol, &c. &c. inter* 1552 *et* 1560.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Crichton of Ruthven, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Hay* of Kingaſk, father of James lord Bewlie, and earl of Carliſle. *Vide* title lord Bewlie.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, page 157.

3. *Edmund Hay*, a man of great learning and knowledge; was profeſſor of the civil and canon law, and rector of the college at Doway.

Ibid. p. 158.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to Robert Moncur of Balumby; and, 2dly, to George Drummond of Blair.

Ibidem.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 158.

III. Sir PATRICK HAY of Melginch, a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, who was highly eſteemed by king James VI.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, paternal anceſtor of the earl of Finlater, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Patrick* of Melginch, his ſucceſſor, whoſe male-line is now extinct.

2. *George*, firſt earl of Kinnoul.

3. *Peter* of Kirkland of Melginch, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

IV. GEORGE, ſecond ſon of ſir Patrick Hay of Melginch, firſt deſigned ſir George of Kinfauns, was a man of extraordinary natural parts, which, by the care of his father, were improved by a liberal education at home and abroad, particularly in France, where he ſpent ſome years under the tuition of the learned Edmund Hay his uncle.

Gift in pub. archiv.

On his return home, being about twenty-four years of age, he was brought into court by his kinſman ſir James Hay, afterwards earl of Carliſle, with the character of a gentleman well qualified, by his improvements and converſing with the muſes, for any ſervice his maſter ſhould honour him with. By which introduction, and his fine accompliſhments, he ſo far engaged the king's favour, that he ſoon raiſed him to be one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and beſtowed upon him the Carthuſian priory at Perth, 18th February 1598.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, page 158. Gowrie's conſpiracy, &c.

He was one of the retinue that attended the king from Falkland to Perth, on the memorable 5th of Auguſt 1600, and had the honour to be inſtrumental in reſcuing his majeſty, *&c.*

The king, well diſcerning his great abilities, made him clerk-regiſter, *anno* 1616, which he held till 1622. When Alexander earl of Dunfermline, lord high chancellor of Scotland died, to him he ſucceeded, and acquitted himſelf in that great employment with ſuch integrity and honour, as recommended him to the eſteem of king Charles I. who created him viſcount Duplin, and lord Hay of Kinfauns, 4th May 1627. Alſo, as a further mark of his favour, advanced him to the dignity of earl of Kinnoul, by letters patent *haredibus*

redibus maſculis quibuſcunque, 25th May 1633.

He enjoyed the chancellor's place with univerſal applauſe till he died at London, 16th December 1634. His body was conveyed to Scotland, and lies interred at Kinnoul, under a ſumptuous monument, with his ſtatue in full proportion, habited in a chancellor's robe.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of ſir James Haliburton of Pitcur, in the county of Forfar, he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

Lives of the effic. of ſtate, p. 160.

1. Sir *Peter Hay*, who died unmarried.
2. *George*, his ſucceſſor.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander Lindſay, lord Spynzie.

V. **George**, ſecond earl of Kinnoul, was captain of the yeomen of the guards to king Charles I. and one of the privy council.

In the civil war, he ſhewed an unſhaken loyalty to his ſovereign, was conſtant in his ſervice, often hazarding his perſon in the royal cauſe, and, by adhering thereto, he loſt the greateſt part of his eſtate.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 295.

He died at Whitehall, 5th October 1644, leaving iſſue, by lady Anne Douglas, eldeſt daughter of William earl of Morton, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, one ſon,

William, his heir,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to William earl Mariſhal.
2. Lady *Catharine*, married to ſir James Baird of Auchmedden.

VI. **William**, third earl of Kinnoul, married, 1ſt, lady Mary Brudenel, daughter of Robert earl of Cardigan, by whom he had no iſſue; and, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of James earl of Saliſbury, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *George*, his heir,
2. *William*.

And dying *anno* 1677, was ſucceeded by,

Ibidem.

VII. **George**, fourth earl of Kinnoul, who, dying in Hungary without iſſue, *anno* 1687, was ſucceeded by his brother,

VII. **William**, fifth earl of Kinnoul, who dying alſo without iſſue, 10th May 1709, in him ended the male line of the body of the firſt earl of Kinnoul; and the honours immediately devolved upon Thomas viſcount Duplin, the next heir-male, being lineally deſcended of the younger brother of the patentee, to whom we now return.

IV. **Peter Hay**, third ſon of ſir Patrick Hay of Melginch, and brother of George firſt earl of Kinnoul, was deſigned of Kirklands of Melginch, as before obſerved.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

He married a daughter of ——— Hay of Pitfour, by whom he had a ſon,

Mr. *Francis*, his heir,—and a daughter,

——, married to ſir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, anceſtor of the Fletchers of Salton.

Genealogical collect. penes MacFarlane.

V. Mr. **Francis Hay**, his ſon, having acquired the lands of Balhouſie near Perth, aſſumed that for his chief title, and got a charter from king Charles I. *magiſtro Franciſco Hay de Balhouſie terrarum de Mochram, &c.* dated 1632.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got likeways charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral other lands about 1640, particularly the lands of Duplin, which he acquired from his couſin the earl of Kinnoul.

Ibidem.

He was alſo a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family, and was fined in 2000*l.* ſterling by Oliver Cromwel, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's act of indem. and Guthries memoirs.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Oliphant of Bachilton, by whom he had a ſon,

MacFarlane's collections.

George, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Beatrix*, married to ſir George Hay, knight, lawful ſon of ſir Patrick Hay of Melginch, knight.
2. *Rebecca*, married to Mr. George Oliphant, ſon of John Oliphant of Bachilton, Eſq;.

Contract penes comitem de Kinnoul.

Contract ibid.

VI. **George Hay** of Balhouſie, married Marian, daughter of ſir Thomas Nicholſon of Colbrands-path, lord advocate, in 1648; and died in October 1672, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *Francis Hay* of Balhouſie, who died without iſſue, *anno* 1675.
2. *Thomas*, afterwards of Balhouſie, who ſucceeded his brother.

VII. **Thomas Hay** of Balhouſie, having come early into the revolution, was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by king William, by patent in theſe words; *Creaſſe præfatum Thomam Hay de Balhouſie, vicecomitem de Duplin—prædicto Thomæ et hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis; quibus deficien. hæred. ejus talliæ, &c.* dated 31ſt Dec. 1697.

Chart. in pub. arch. and deciſions of the lords of ſeſſion.

Upon the death of William fifth earl of Kinnoul, without iſſue, *anno* 1709, this Thomas ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Kinnoul, being next heir-male, as before obſerved, and was the ſixth earl.

He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the Britiſh parliament 1713, and married Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of William viſcount of Strathallan, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 295.

1. *Henry-George*, viſcount Duplin.
2. *William*, who died without iſſue.
3. Col. *John Hay* of Cromlix, who married

Marjory, daughter of David viſcount Stormont.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to John Erskine earl of Marr, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James earl of Finlater and Seafield, and had iſſue.

He died in January 1719, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. George, ſeventh earl of Kinnoul, who, in his father's lifetime, was member for Foy in Cornwall, to the parliament ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter 25th November 1710; and, the year following, being made one of the tellers of the exchequer, a writ was iſſued, December 8th 1711, for a new election, and he was re-choſen.

Peerage of England, vol. V. p. 295.

Her majeſty queen Anne, in conſideration of his merit and ſervices, was pleaſed to create him a baron of Great Britain, by the title of lord Hay, baron Hay of Podwarden, *in com. Heref.* by letters patent, bearing date the 1ſt of January 1712.

Ibid. p. 296.

In the year 1729, he was appointed by his late majeſty king George II. his ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, from whence he returned in the year 1737.

In 1709, he married lady Abigail Harley, daughter of Robert earl of Oxford and Mortimer, lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, by whom he had four ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *Thomas*, viſcount Duplin.

Ibidem.

2. *Robert*, who takes the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of entail to his great grandfather, William Drummond viſcount of Strathallan. In the year 1737, he was appointed one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary; in 1743, a prebendary of the collegiate church of Weſtminſter; in 1748, biſhop of St. Aſaph; in 1761, biſhop of Saliſbury; and in the ſame year archbiſhop of York, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. He married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol of London, merchant, by whom he hath iſſue ſix ſons and one daughter.

3. *John Hay*, A. M. of Chriſt's church Oxon, rector of Epſworth in Lincolnſhire, by the king's gift. He died unmarried.

4. *Edward*, who, in the year 1752, was appointed his majeſty's conſul at Cadiz; in 1754, conſul-general in Portugal; in 1757, his majeſty's envoy-extraordinary to the king of Portugal; and in 1762, plenipotentiary to the ſaid king. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower of London, merchant, and has iſſue three ſons and three daughters.

The earl's 1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.

3. Lady *Anne*.

4. Lady *Abigail*.

5. Lady *Henrietta*, married to Robert Roper, L. L. D. chancellor of the dioceſe of York.

6. Lady *Mary*, married to Dr. John Hume, biſhop of Oxford, and dean of St. Paul's.

The earl died *anno* 1758, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Thomas, eighth earl of Kinnoul, who was member for the town of Cambridge in the Britiſh parliaments 1741, 1747, and 1754; in the two laſt whereof he was chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. In 1741, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland, in 1746, one of the commiſſioners of trade and plantations; in 1754, one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury; in 1755, joint paymaſter-general of his majeſty's guards, garriſons, and land forces; and in 1758, chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine of Lancaſter, and one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. In 1759, he was nominated his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal, at whoſe court he reſided only a few months, and returned to England in the year 1760.

In 1741, he married Conſtantia, daughter of John Kirle-Ernly, Eſq; of Whetham in Wilt-ſhire, who died in the year 1753, leaving iſſue. He is at preſent unmarried.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *azure*, an unicorn rampant *argent*, armed, maned, and unguled *or*, within a border of the laſt, charged with eight half thiſtles *vert*, and as many roſes *gules*, joined together by way of party *per* pale, given to the family when created earl, as a coat of augmentation; the unicorn and border being a part of the royal atchievement, and the thiſtles and roſes conjoined, repreſenting the union of the two kingdoms in the perſon of king James VI. The 2d and 3d *argent*, three ſcutcheons *gules*, for the name of Hay.

Crest; on a wreath, a country man couped at the knees, veſted in gray, his waiſtcoat *gules*, and bonnet *azure*, bearing on his right ſhoulder an ox-yoke proper.

Supporters; two countrymen habited as the creſt, the dexter holding over his ſhoulder the coulter of a plough, and the ſiniſter the paddle, both proper.

Motto; *Renovate animos.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Duplin in Perth-ſhire, a fine ſeat in a park; Balhouſie, near Perth; at Brodſworth, in York-ſhire; and Whitehall, London.

KEITH Earl of KINTORE.

WILLIAM, ſixth earl Mariſhal, the twentieth generation of that moſt noble and antient family, married lady Mary Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom he had iſſue three ſons.

1. *William.*
2. *George.*

Theſe two were ſucceſſively earls Mariſhal.

3. Sir *John*, afterwards earl of Kintore.

I. Sir JOHN de KEITH, third ſon of William ſixth earl Mariſhal, a man of great loyalty, honour, and integrity, a firm and ſteady friend both to king Charles I. and II.

He had the principal hand in preſerving the regalia of Scotland (*viz.* the crown, ſword, and ſcepter) from falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwel: they had been privately conveyed from the caſtle of Edinburgh to that of Dunotter for ſafety.

At laſt when Oliver Cromwel became poſſeſſed of the whole country, except ſome few caſtles, of which Dunotter was one, tho' it was alſo beſieged; but before it's ſurrender to the Engliſh, this ſir John, with the aſſiſtance of ſome truſty friends, got the regalia conveyed away, and depoſited them under ground in the church of king Kenneth, (commonly called Kineſſ,) about four miles from Dunotter.

Sir John made his eſcape beyond ſeas, and immediately, upon his landing, wrote to his friends in Scotland, that he was ſafely arrived with the regalia, &c. which letter being induſtriouſly ſuffered to fall into the hands of the Engliſh, they thereupon gave over all further hopes of finding them.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

King Charles II. immediately upon his reſtoration, in conſideration of ſir John's conſtant loyalty, was pleaſed to create him knight mariſhal, *anno* 1600, which office was made hereditary in his family, with an annual penſion ſuitable to the office.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Keith, militi, mareſcallano, terrarum baroniæ de Caskieben, &c. anno* 1661.

Ibidem.

Nisbet's append. p. 10.

King Charles appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of earl of Kintore, lord Keith of Inverurie, and Keithhall, on 26th June 1677.

He was alſo appointed treaſurer-depute, *anno* 1682, in which office he continued till the treaſury was put into commiſſion in the reign of king James VII.

He married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir William Forbes of Monimuſk.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, Eſq;.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. WILLIAM, ſecond earl of Kintore, and knight-mariſhal of Scotland, who married Catharine Murray, daughter of David viſcount Stormont, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to David lord Halkerton, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

2. Lady *Jean*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. JOHN, third earl of Kintore, who married miſs Erskine, daughter of James Erskine of Grange, Eſq; one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and brother of John late earl of Mar; but he dying without iſſue, his eſtate and honours went to his brother,

III. WILLIAM, fourth earl of Kintore, who alſo dying without iſſue, *anno* 1761, the honours became extinct; but earl Mariſhal ſucceeded to his eſtate as heir of entail, &c.

ARMS.

Quarterly, firſt and fourth *gules*, a ſcepter and ſword ſaltyre ways, with an imperial crown in chief, all proper, within an orle of eight thiſtles *or*, as a coat of augmentation for preſerving of the regalia; ſecond and third *argent*, a chief pallee of ſix pieces *gules* and *or*, the paternal coat of Keith.

SUPPORTERS; two chevaliers compleatly armed, with pikes in their hands, all proper.

CREST; an aged lady, from the middle upward, holding in her right hand a garland of laurel proper.

MOTTO; *Quæ amiſſa ſalva.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Kirkhall near Inverury, Aberdeen-ſhire.

MACLELLAN

MACLELLAN Lord KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE ſirname of MacLellan is of very great antiquity in the ſouth of Scotland. They had vaſt poſſeſſions in lands, and were very numerous and powerful.

Chartulary of Murray.

David MacLellan is mentioned in a charter of king Alexander II. the third year of his reign, which was *anno dom.* 1217.

Crawfurd's peerage.

All our hiſtorians agree, that the MacLellans of Bombie were heretable ſheriffs of Galloway, flouriſhed with great luſtre for many ages; and there were twelve knights of that ſirname in the ſouth of Scotland at one time, of which Bombie was the chief.

But as there are few of them mentioned in our publick records, before the reign of king James I. we ſhall from that æra begin to deduce their deſcent.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

I. Sir PATRICK MACLELLAN of Bombie, lived about 350 Years ago, and married a daughter of ſir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, anceſtor of lord Gray, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Crawfurd's peerage,

II. Sir PATRICK MACLELLAN of Bombie, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king James I. and II. and having been prevailed upon to take part with lord Herries his relation againſt the earl of Douglas, was beſieged in his own caſtle of Raeberry, and being at laſt forced to ſurrender, was put to death *anno* 1452, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Sir *William*, of whom afterwards.

Ibidem.

The clan MacLellan were ſo incenſed at their chief's being ſlain, that they all joined, took up arms, and committed vaſt depredations upon the Douglaſes territories, in defiance of all law and juſtice, for which king James outlawed and forfeited them, and the eſtate of Bombie was thereupon annexed to the crown.

Ibidem. MacKenzie, Niſbet, &c.

About this time the county of Galloway was greatly infeſted with a company of robbers or gypſies from Ireland, whereupon the king iſſued a proclamation, promiſing a conſiderable reward to any who would diſperſe them, and bring in their captain dead or alive; which was at laſt performed by the ſaid ſir William, ſon of the laſt ſir Patrick of Bombie, who, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, diſperſed that lawleſs crew, killed their chieftain, and brought his head upon the point of his ſword to his majeſty; for which gallant behaviour the king put him immediately in poſſeſſion of his barony of Bombie: and to perpetuate the memory of that brave action, he took for his creſt, a Moor's head on the point of a ſword, with *Think on* for his motto.

III. Sir WILLIAM MACLELLAN now again of Bombie, was ever after in great favour both with king James II. and III.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo MacLellan de Bombie*, of the lands of Lo-fergus, *&c. &c. inter* 1470, *et* 1474.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir THOMAS MACLELLAN of Bombie, a man of great worth and honour, and a faithful and loyal ſubject, both to king James III. and IV.

Ibidem.

He was poſſeſt of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie*, *militi*, of many different lands and baronies, *inter* 1488, *et* 1501.

He married Agnes, daughter of ſir James Dunbar of Mochrum, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Gilbert*, of whom the preſent lord Kirkcudbright is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown hereafter.
3. *John MacLellan* of Achlane, whoſe male line is extinct, and his eſtate returned to the family.

He died *anno* 1507, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

V. Sir WILLIAM, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo MacLellan de Bombie*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1507 *et* 1512.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was in great favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, *anno* 1513, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth Mure his wife, a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. Sir THOMAS, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie*, of the lands of Plintoun, Blackmark, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1516 *et* 1520.

Crawfurd's peerage.

This ſir Thomas had the misfortune to be killed in the ſtreet of Edinburgh, in a family feud between him and his neighbours the barons of Drumlanrig and Lochinvar, in July 1526, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir THOMAS who ſucceeded him.

Ibidem.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of all the lands that his father ſir Thomas, and his grandfather ſir William died poſſeſt of, *domino Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie, &c. anno* 1542.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Kenmure.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir James Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had a ſon,

VIII. Sir **THOMAS** who ſucceeded him, and got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1590, *et* 1595.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Grizel Maxwell, daughter of John lord Herries, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Robert*, afterwards lord Kirkcudbright.
2. *William MacLellan* of Glenſhannoch, whoſe ſon Thomas ſucceeded to the honours of Kirkcudbright, of whom afterwards.
3. *John MacLellan* of Bourg, whoſe ſon John ſucceeded alſo to the lordſhip of Kirkcudbright, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Sir Thomas died *anno* 1607, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir Robert, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto filio et hæredi apparenti domini Thomæ MacLellan de Bombie, terrarum baroniæ de Bombie, &c. anno* 1595.

Ibidem.

Retour in Chancery.

He was ſerved and retoured heir to his father ſir Thomas, *anno* 1608.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto MacLellan de Bombie, militi*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1610.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, of many other lands and baronies, *inter* 1612, *et* 1616.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and being in no leſs favour with king Charles I. was by that prince firſt created a baronet, then raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord baron of Kirkcudbright, 25th May 1633, by patent to his heirs male general, they carrying the name and arms of *MacLellan, &c.*

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had a daughter,

Marian, married to ſir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown.

He married, 2dly, Mary Montgomery, daughter of Hugh viſcount Airds, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had no children.

And dying without iſſue-male *anno* 1641, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew and heir-male,

X. **THOMAS MACLELLAN**, ſon of his brother William of Glenſkennoch before mentioned, who was next brother to the patentee.

Records of parliament.

He was enrolled, and ſat in the parliament as a peer, from 1641, to 1647, and was ſecond lord Kirkcudbright.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ domino Kirkcudbright*, of ſeveral lands *inter* 1642, *et* 1645.

He married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of William earl of Queensberry; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1648, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his couſin-german and heir-male,

X. **JOHN MACLELLAN**, ſon of his uncle John of Bourg, before mentioned, who was youngeſt brother to the patentee.

Retour in chancery.

This John was ſerved and retoured heir to Thomas laſt lord Kirkcudbright, his uncle's ſon, *anno* 1648, and was third lord Kirkcudbright.

He was a great loyaliſt, and raiſed a regiment of foot, upon his own charges for the king's ſervice, whereby he greatly incumbered his eſtate, and ſuffered many other hardſhips during the uſurpation.

Records of parliament.

However, he lived to ſee the reſtoration, was entered upon the rolls of parliament as a peer, by the title of lord Kirkcudbright, *anno* 1661.

He died *anno* 1664, and having never been able to repay the heavy debts he had contracted during the civil war, his eſtate was evicted by his creditors.

By Anne, daughter of ſir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown, he left iſſue an infant ſon,

XI. **WILLIAM**, fourth lord Kirkcudbright, who ſucceeded to nothing but an empty title; and dying a child ſoon after his father, the honours devolved upon James MacLellan, the next heir-male, being nephew to John the third lord. Accordingly,

Retour in chancery.

XI. **JAMES MACLELLAN** deſigned of Achlane, was ſerved, retoured and cognoſced heir to John lord Kirkcudbright his uncle, *anno* 1729, and was the fifth lord Kirkcudbright.

But he dying alſo without male iſſue, in him ended the whole male line of William, eldeſt ſon of ſir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, who married Agnes, daughter of ſir James Dunbar of Mochrum, as before narrated, in Nº. IV. of this account.

The repreſentation therefore devolved upon William MacLellan of Bourneſs, being lineally deſcended from Gilbert, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir Thomas. To him therefore we now return.

V. Gilbert MacLellan was ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas of Bombie, by the foreſaid Agnes Dunbar. In a tack in the public regiſter, this Gilbert is deſigned ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas MacLellan of Bombie, *anno* 1503; and in a charter to John Dunbar of Mochrum, he is deſigned brother-german to ſir William MacLellan of Bombie, *&c. anno* 1506.

In the general regiſter.

He married a daughter of lord Herries, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. William MacLellan. There is a leaſe or tack of the lands of Grange-Sannick, to the above Gilbert MacLellan and this William, then deſigned his ſon and apparent heir, *anno* 1534.

After Gilbert's death, William gets the tack renewed, and is then deſigned ſon and heir of Gilbert, *&c. anno* 1565.

All theſe writs in the general regiſt.

He afterwards acquired the lands of Grange-Sannick, *alias* Balmagan, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1588, and is then deſigned William MacLellan of Balmagan, *&c.*

By Margaret Gordon his ſpouſe, he had a ſon,

VII. Thomas MacLellan. In a charter by Elizabeth MacInſterre to her ſon, William MacLellan in Balmagan, and Thomas his ſon and apparent heir are witneſſes, *anno* 1573.

Ibidem.

There is a charter of the ſaid William MacLellan, then deſigned of Balmagan, with conſent of Margaret Gordon his ſpouſe, to Thomas MacLellan his ſon and apparent heir, of the lands of Balmagan, *&c. anno* 1605; and this Thomas immediately after, is retoured heir to his ſaid father, in the lands of Balmagan, *alias* Grange-Sannick, *&c.*

Retour in chancery.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

VIII. James MacLellan. In an obligement granted by John Gordon of Gillieſtoun, to Thomas MacLellan of Balmagan, this James MacLellan, deſigned younger of Balmagan, his ſon and apparent heir is a witneſs; and in a ſaſine following upon a charter granted the ſaid Thomas, this James deſigned as above, conſents thereto, *anno* 1622.

In the general regiſter.

He married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

IX. Robert MacLellan. In a tack granted by Florence MacGhie to Gilbert Gourlay, James MacLellan of Balmagan and Robert his ſon and heir are witneſſes, *anno* 1637.

Ibidem.

John lord Kirkcudbright ratifies a diſpoſition to Robert MacLellan of Balmagan, oye, heir and ſucceſſor to Thomas MacLellan of Balmagan, his grandfather, *anno* 1655.

Ibidem.

There are ſeveral other vouchers of this Robert in the public regiſter, *anno* 1662, *&c.*

When the lands of Balmagan were appriſed from him by a decreet of the lords of ſeſſion, *anno* 1666, he is then deſigned of Bourneſs, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He married ——— daughter of ——— by whom he had a ſon,

X. William MacLellan of Bourneſs. There is a contract of marriage, the parties contracters whereof are, Robert MacLellan of Bourneſs and William his ſon and heir, on the one part, and Agnes, daughter of William MacCulloch of Nether-Ardwell with conſent of her father, on the other part. By which contract this William and the ſaid Agnes his ſpouſe, are put in poſſeſſion of the lands of Bourneſs, *&c. anno* 1672.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Agnes MacCulloch, he had a ſon and heir,

XI. William MacLellan of Bourneſs, who was retoured and cognoſced heir-male to his father, *anno* 1696.

This William, upon the death of James MacLellan, fiſth lord Kirkcudbright, without male-iſſue, claimed theſe honours as next heir-male, *anno* 1734, hath voted as a peer at ſeveral elections for members of parliament ſince, and is the ſixth lord Kirkcudbright.

He married Margaret Murray, by whom he hath a ſon,

John, maſter of Kirkcudbright, an officer in the army.

ARMS.

Or, two cheverons *ſable*.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a man armed at all points, holding a batton in his hand; and on the ſiniſter, a horſe furniſhed.

Crest; a naked arm, ſupporting, on the point of a ſword, a Moor's head.

Motto; *Think on.*

MAITLAND Earl of LAUDERDALE.

Martin's collections, vol. II. p. 23.

IT is alledged by ſome antiquaries, that the Maitlands came from Italy to this country, in the reign of king Kenneth II. about the year 840, and ſome trace their origin even higher.

Introduct. to Fordun. p. 60.

Others, with more probability, aſſert, that they came originally from France.

Certain it is, ſome of that ſirname came from Normandy with William the conqueror, *anno* 1066, had conſiderable commands in his army, and afterwards ſettled in England.

'Tis alſo certain, that while king David I. reſided in England, he contracted a friendſhip with ſeveral perſons of Norman extract of the firſt rank, who came to this country with that amiable prince, and ſettled here, of whom ſome of the moſt conſiderable families in Scotland are deſcended; and it is evident from our hiſtories and records, that the Maitlands began to make a figure in this country, immediately after that æra.

We ſhall therefore deduce their deſcent by unqueſtionable documents, from,

I. **THOMAS de MATULANT**, who flouriſhed, and appears to have been a man of diſtinguiſhed rank, in the reign of king William the Lyon, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165.

Chartulary of Melroſe, penes MacFarlane, p. 3.

In a charter of the lands of Raſau, to John Landales, *hæres et ſucceſſor Willielmi filii Johannis, filii Orme, &c.* this Thomas de Matulant is a witneſs, in the end of the reign of king William.

He died *anno* 1228, leaving iſſue a ſon,

II. **WILLIAM de MATULANT**, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. appears to have been much about that prince's court, and is witneſs to many of his charters, even in his father's lifetime.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eund. p. 29.

In a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Kelſo, by Thomas, ſon of Reginald de Boſcho, William de Matulant is a witneſs, with Negio de Ramſay, and William de Boſcho chancellor of Scotland, who enjoyed that office from 1211, to 1226. The charter is without date, but muſt have been in or before 1226.

Ibid. p. 373, and 374.

And to another donation to the abbacy of Kelſo, with the ſame witneſſes, alſo before the 1226.

Ibid. p. 160.

In a donation of Richard de Bard, to the abbot and convent of Kelſau, William de Matulant, Archibald lord Douglas, William Flamang, Malcolm Loccard, Robert de Robertſun, William, John, and Adam, ſons of Reginald de Crawfurd, are witneſſes, at Leſmagu, *anno* 1228.

Ibid. p. 203.

He was alſo witneſs in a charter of Herbert abbot of Kelſau, who was abbot from 1231 to 1236.

Ibid. p. 315.

And in a donation to the monks of Kelſau, *cum Radulfo nano, magiſtro Ada de Roxburg*, and many others, this William de Matulant is a witneſs. This charter is without date, but by the witneſſes, it appears to have been about 1236.

Ibid. p. 345.

Alſo to another donation, by David biſhop of St. Andrews, William de Matulant is a witneſs, *anno* 1240.

This William dying about 1250, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. **Sir RICHARD MAITLANT**, who was one of the moſt conſiderable barons in the country, being in poſſeſſion of the lands and baronies of Thirleſtane, Blyth, Tullos, Hedderwick, *&c. in vicecomitatu de Berwick*, and was in great favour with king Alexander III.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, penes eund. p. 78.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, of the lands of Koubentſide, *in territorio ſuo de Thirleſtane, pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Aviciæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.*

Ibid. p. 79.

He alſo gave to the ſame convent, *omnes terras ſuas, quas Walterus de Giling tenuit in feodo ſuo de Thirleſtane, et paſturagium ad quadraginta oves, ſexaginta vaccas, et viginti equos, &c.*

Act of parliament, aſcertaining the writs of the family M. S. penes comitem de Lauderdale, p. 8.

Amongſt the writs of this family, there is a bond by Patrick abbot of Kelſau, and convent thereof, whereby they oblige themſelves not to prejudge Roger de Quincy earl of Wincheſter, chancellor of Scotland, by an agreement betwixt them and ſir Richard Maitlant, and William his eldeſt ſon, anent the lands of Hedderwick, paſturages of Thirleſtane and Blyth, within their term, &c. Patrick was abbot of Kelſau, from 1258, to 1260.

Ibidem.

There is alſo an indenture betwixt ſir Richard Maitlant knight, on the one part, *et Joannem anglicum ex altera parte*, anent the warrandice of a charter, granted by Thomas de Thirleſtane, together with the ſaid ſir Richard his confirmation of the paſturage-common of Thirleſtane, Lamlech, &c.

Sir Richard, by ſaid Avicia his wife, had a ſon,

IV. **WILLIAM de MAITLANT**, deſigned

ed *dominus de Thirleſtane*, who ſucceeded him.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, p. 80.

He ratified and confirmed to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, *omnes terras quas dominus Richardus Matulant pater ſuus dedit dictis monachis in territorio ſuo de Thirleſtane. &c.*

Ibid. p. 82 & 83.

He alſo confirms to the ſame monaſtery, a donation of part of the lands of Biſſinghame.

He was a great patriot, and joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown.

And dying about 1315, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Writs of the family, p. 9.

V. Sir **Robert Maitlant**, who, in his father's lifetime, got poſſeſſion of the lands of Thirleſtane, which appears from a reſignation by William, ſon and heir of Edward de ———, in the hands of ſir Robert Maitlant, of all his lands which he held of ſir Robert, *in territorio, villa, et tenemento de Thirleſtane*, dated in 1293.

Chartulary of Dryburgh.

He was witneſs in a charter of John Maxwell of Pencaitland to the abbacy of Dryburgh, *anno* 1340.

M. S. writs of the family.

He obtained a grant of the lands of Leithington from ſir John Giffard knight of Yeſter, which was afterwards confirmed by king David II. the 17th October, in the 17th year of his reign, *anno* 1346.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject, both to king Robert Bruce and his ſon king David.

Writs of the family of Mariſhal.

He married a daughter of ſir Robert Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland, by whom he had iſſue three ſons.

Charta penes dom. Andr. Lauder de Fountainhall.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William Maitlant*, who is witneſs to a charter of Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, together with his brother John, *dominus de Thirleſtane*, in the reign of king David II.
3. *Robert Maitlant*, who married ———, heireſs of Gight, *in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*, and was anceſtor of the Maitlands of Pitrichie.

He lived to a great age, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 428.

Writs of the family.

VI. **John Maitlant**, who got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1363, and afterwards obtained a charter of the lands of Thirleſtane and Tollous, in which he is deſigned *Johannes dominus de Thirleſtane, anno* 1379.

Ibidem.

There is alſo a charter of the lands of Thirleſtane and Tollous granted by William earl of Douglas to the ſaid John Maitlant, upon his own reſignation, and to Robert his ſon, procreate betwixt him and Agnes Dunbar his ſpouſe, *ante annum* 1384; in which year William earl of Douglas died.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, p. 216.

In a charter of confirmation of a donation of the lands of Snowdon to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, ſponſæ ſuæ, patris et matris ſuæ, &c.* he is deſigned *Joannes de Matulant dominus de Thirleſtane, filius et hæres Roberti Matulant quondam domini ejuſdem, &c.*

Fordun, lib. cap. 10. and writs of the family.

He died about 1395, leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Patrick earl of March, a ſon,

Fordun, lib. 15. cap. 10.

VII. Sir **Robert Maitlant**, *dominus de Thirleſtane*, who ſucceeded him; and was entruſted, by his uncle George earl of March, with the keeping of the caſtle of Dunbar, when he went to England diſcontented. Fordun ſays, "*Et caſtrum de Dunbar nepoti ſuo,* " *filio ſcilicet, ſororis ſuæ, domino Roberto* " *Matelant, militi, cuſtodiendum reliquit, &c.*"

Ibid. ad ann. 1440.

The earl afterwards turned an enemy to his country, got aſſiſtance from England, invaded, and did it great miſchief, for which he was moſt juſtly forfeited; but ſir Robert Maitlant, having immediately ſurrendered the caſtle of Dunbar to the earl of Douglas, was not involved in his uncle the earl of March's rebellion, though ſome authors have aſſerted that he was.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 293.

He was afterwards deſigned by the title of Leithington, and married ———, by whom he had three ſons.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 387.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi II.

Ibid. Jacobi IV.

Ibid. Jacobi V.

1. Sir *Robert*, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed hoſtages for king James's ranſom, *anno* 1424, but he died before his father without iſſue.
2. *William*, his father's heir.
3. *James Maitlant*, who married Ægidia, daughter of James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, which appears from a charter of confirmation, *Jacobo Maitlant, fratri germano Willielmi Maitlant de Thirleſtane, et Ægidiæ Scrimzour ſponſæ ſuæ, hæredi, &c. terrarum de Auchinbreck, Dunvyn, Quithil, Clougare, Ferdinalane, Clathkene, Auchtinach, Braunchairt, Capelrig, et de Bagra, cum pertinent. jacent. in baronia de Tiberis, in vicecomitatu de Dumfries*; the lands to return to William, failing heirs of James's body. The charter is dated in 1450, and the confirmation on 10th June 1451. This James had a ſon, Robert, who got from king James IV. a charter, *caſtrum, lacum, et montem de Tiberis, &c. anno* 1494, whoſe ſon, John Maitlant, got a charter of the ſame lands from king James V. and of him the Maitlands of Eccles and others are deſcended.

Sir Robert dying about 1434, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. **William Maitland**, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Leithington and Thirleſtane.

There is a charter by Archibald duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of the regality of Lauder, &c. to William Maitland of Thirleſtane, and Margaret Wardlaw his ſpouſe, of the lands of Blythe, Hedderwick, Tullos, and Burncleugh, dated at Linlithgow 23d March 1432; his father being then alive.

Writs of the family, p. 9.

He lived after 1460, and left iſſue, by the ſaid Margaret Wardlaw, a ſon,

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to John Edmonſton of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1496.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. JOHN MAITLAND, deſigned *dominus de Leithington et Thirleſtane*. He made a great figure in the reigns of king James III. and IV. and died in the year 1514, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem, and writs of the family.

X. WILLIAM MAITLAND, his apparent heir, a man of great bravery, courage and reſolution, and in high favour with his majeſty king James IV.

He got a bond from Thomas Cockburn of Newbigging, to keep him free at the king's hands for the wards and relief of the lands of Gargouzie, in the barony of Tibbers, ſince the death of William his great grandfather, dated 19th September 1506.

Ibidem.

Alſo a bond from ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, to warrand him at the king's hands, and the free tenants of the barony of Tibbers, from all danger of recognition, dated 10th February 1508.

Ibidem.

He accompanied his royal maſter king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life on 9th September 1513, his father being then alive.

Nisbet, and Scots comp.

By Martha his wife, daughter of George lord Seton, he left iſſue one ſon,

Sir *Richard*,——and one daughter,

Janet, married to Hugh lord Somerville.

XI. Sir RICHARD MAITLAND of Leithington and Thirleſtane, was ſerved heir to his father in October 1513, and ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather the year thereafter.

He obtained from king James V. a charter of the lands of Thirleſtane, in which he is deſigned *Ricardus Maitland de Leithington, eques auratus, &c.*

Charta in archivis Jacobi V.

Alſo a charter, *terrarum et villæ de Blythe, terrarum de Garmure, &c.* dated in 1538.

Ibidem.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to adjuſt the differences with the Engliſh about the debateable lands on the borders, *anno* 1552; and again in the year 1560.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 319, and 569.

He being a man of great learning and knowledge of the laws, as well as an able ſtateſman, was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1561.

In 1562, he was conſtituted lord privy ſeal; which office he reſigned in 1567, and his ſecond ſon John was immediately inveſted with it.

Charta in archiv Mariæ reginæ.

In 1584, he reſigned his lord of ſeſſion's place in favours of ſir Lewis Ballenden, and having faithfully diſcharged his duty in all the offices he enjoyed, he died *anno* 1586, having married Mary, daughter of ſir Thomas Cranſton of Croſbie, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

Account of the college of juſtice in the lawiers libr.

1. Sir *William*, his apparent heir.
2. Sir *John Maitland*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. Mr. *Thomas Maitland*.

1ſt daughter, *Helen*, married to ſir John Cockburn of Clerkington.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Iſabel*, married to James Herriot of Trabrown.

Ibidem.

3. *Mary*, married to Alexander Lauder of Hatton.

Ibidem.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to William Douglas of Whitinghame.

Ibidem.

XII. Sir WILLIAM MAITLAND of Leithington, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir Richard, was a man of great integrity, loyalty, and honour, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary.

He obtained from her majeſty a charter, *tertiæ partis terrarum et baroniæ de Bolton*, in which he is deſigned *Willielmus Maitland junior de Leithington*.

Charta in archiv. Mariæ reginæ.

Alſo a charter *dimidietat. terrarum de Garvet, terrarum de Stevenſon, cum molendino et piſcaria ſuper aqua de Tyne*.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

And another charter, *terrarum et villæ de Dawick, et terrarum et villæ de Bridgend, &c.*

Ibid. ad ann. 1558.

In 1558, he was conſtituted principal ſecretary of ſtate to queen Mary; and in 1561 he was nominated one of her privy council.

Ibidem.

He was many times afterwards ſent as her majeſty's ambaſſador to the court of England, where he had the management of affairs of the utmoſt importance; and though his negotiations were ſometimes not attended with the deſired ſucceſs, yet he always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and good conduct.

In 1561 he was ſent ambaſſador to England, to deſire queen Elizabeth's friendſhip, and to aſſure her majeſty of queen Mary's ſincere intention of cultivating a good underſtanding with her deareſt ſiſter of England.

Keith's hiſtory, p. 181.

In 1562, queen Mary ſent him to ſollicit an interview with queen Elizabeth, and tho' he uſed all the arguments that could be deviſed

Spotiſwood's hiſt. p. 185.

viſed by an able ſtateſman, it could not be brought about.

In 1563, he was ſent to endeavour to get queen Mary declared heir to the crown of England; and certainly none had a better title; but queen Elizabeth could never be prevailed on to yield that point.

Keith's hiſt. p. 235, 236. and 237.

In 1564, he was ſent to treat about a match for the queen of Scotland, and was at this time moſt graciouſly received by queen Elizabeth; but that negotiation took no effect.

Cambden, p. 396.

In 1565, he was at laſt ſent to deſire queen Elizabeth's concurrence and approbation of queen Mary's marriage with Henry lord Darnly; but the queen of England likeways oppoſed that, as ſhe had done moſt of queen Mary's other overtures.

Keith, Anderſon, Cambden, &c.

When the civil war broke out in 1567, his reputation for wiſdom and integrity made him greatly courted by both parties; but what he had chiefly at heart was, the honour and ſafety of the queen, and the intereſt and good of his country. He ſtrenuouſly oppoſed every meaſure that was taken againſt her majeſty, both at home and at the court of England.

He aſſiſted ſir William Kirkaldy in keeping out the caſtle of Edinburgh againſt the young king and the regent, for which he was deprived of the ſecretary's place, *anno* 1570.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi VI.

He ſtill continued ſteady in his loyalty to the queen till his death, which happened in 1573, having married, 1ſt, Janet Menteith, by whom he had no iſſue; 2dly, Mary, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

James,——and a daughter,

Mary, married to Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh.

XIII. James, only ſon of ſir William, eldeſt ſon of ſir Richard Maitland of Leithington, married Agnes Maxwell; but dying without iſſue, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his uncle,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1592.

XII. Sir John Maitland, ſecond ſon of the above ſir Richard, a man of excellent natural parts, which, by his father's care, were highly improved by a liberal education.

He was a moſt faithful and loyal ſubject, and a firm and ſteady friend to the intereſt of queen Mary.

He firſt had the abbacy of Kelſo in commendam, which he afterwards exchanged with Francis Stewart, the queen's nephew, for the priory of Coldinghame, *anno* 1566.

Charta in archivis Mariæ reginæ.

In 1567, he was preferred to be lord privy ſeal, upon his father's reſignation, as before obſerved.

Ibidem.

But being inviolably attached to the queen's intereſt, and entirely diſapproving of the methods that were uſed to induce her majeſty to reſign the government in favours of her infant ſon, he ſuffered many hardſhips, both in his perſon and fortune; his benefice was taken from him, and given to Alexander Home of Manderſton, and he was deprived of the office of privy ſeal by act of parliament, which was immediately beſtowed upon George Buchanan the hiſtorian, *anno* 1570.

Records of parliament, ad annum 1570.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And being ſenſible that the regent, who then had the management of all affairs, was no friend of his, he retired to the caſtle of Edinburgh, where he was kindly received by ſir William Kirkaldy, the governor, with whom he continued till the caſtle was taken by the regent, with the aſſiſtance of ſome troops he got from queen Elizabeth, in 1573.

Spotiſwood, Melvil, Home, Johnſton.

Sir John Maitland was then ſent priſoner to Tantallon; but the regent ſometime thereafter conſented to his enlargement, and allowed him to be confined at the lord Somerville's houſe, and two miles round it; but under the penalty of ten thouſand pounds ſterling, in caſe he ſhould go beyond the preſcribed limit.

Melvil's memoirs.

Records of council in the ſignet office.

He continued under this reſtraint till the earl of Morton's fall, after which he was liberate by an act of council, *anno* 1578.

Ibidem.

After he obtained his liberty he went to court, where his many excellent qualities ſoon brought him into favour with the king, who preferred him to be one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1581.

Memoirs of the college of juſtice, in the advocate's library, Edinr.

His majeſty's eſteem and regard for him ſtill increaſing, he firſt conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, then made him ſecretary of ſtate for life, *anno* 1584.

Regiſter of the privy ſeal.

In 1586, he was made vice-chancellor, by a moſt ample commiſſion, in which are fully narrated his great merit, probity, and faithful ſervices, *&c.* and ſometime thereafter he was preferred to be lord high-chancellor of the kingdom.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He accompanied the king to Denmark, where his marriage was ſolemnized; and ſoon after his majeſty's return to Scotland with his queen, he conferred the honour of the peerage upon the chancellor, by the title of lord Maitland of Thirleſtane, by letters patent, dated 18th May 1590, "to him and the "heirs-male of his body."

Charta penes comitem de Lauderdale.

He was one of the Scotch peers that aſſiſted at the queen's coronation that ſame year.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

In 1591, the chancellor reſigned his office of ſecretary of ſtate, which the king immediately conferred upon ſir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington, the chancellor's nephew.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in 1595, greatly regretted by the king, and all who wiſhed well to their country.

He was a man of great abilities and knowledge in the management of ſtate affairs.

As no ſubject had a greater ſhare of his royal maſter's favour, ſo none deſerved it better, he having always been a moſt faithful miniſter, and acquitted himſelf in every ſtation of life with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

He left behind him a conſiderable eſtate, *viz.* the lands and baronies of Blyth, Thankerton, Biggar, *&c.*—The lands of Caſtlehill, *in dominio de Lauderdale, cum officio balivatus ejuſdem, et de Muſſelburgh.*—The lands of Eaſt and Weſt-Barns, Newton, Oſwalden, lie-Rig et Fluris, Lochend, *&c.* The baronies of Stobo, Ettleſtone, *nuncupat. lie* White Barony, *&c.*—Alſo ten chalders of victual yearly, out of the lands of Merkhill, Treprene, *&c.* Likeways the lands and barony of Leithington, *&c. &c. cum turre et fortalitio.*

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He married Jean, only daughter and heireſs of James lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of queen Mary, by lady Barbara Hamilton, daughter of James duke of Chattleherault, by whom he had a ſon,

John, afterwards earl of Lauderdale,——and a daughter,

Anne, married to Robert lord Seton, ſon and heir apparent of Robert firſt earl of Winton.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. John, ſecond lord Thirleſtane, a man of great probity and honour, and was likeways highly eſteemed by king James VI. who, in 1616, created him a viſcount, and afterwards raiſed him to the dignity of earl of Lauderdale, by letters patent, "to him and "the heirs-male of his body," bearing date 24th March 1624.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord preſident of the council.

He married lady Iſabel Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by Lilias, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *John*, afterwards duke of Lauderdale.
2. *Robert*, who married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had one daughter, Sophia, heireſs of Lundin, married to John earl of Melfort.
3. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Lauderdale, who carried on the line of this family, of whom hereafter.

And dying in 1645, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Bp. Guthry's memoirs.

XIV. John, ſecond earl of Lauderdale, a man of great abilities, and ſingular accompliſhments.

According to my lord Clarendon, he was deeply engaged with the covenanters in the beginning of the civil war, and, when a young man, was one of the commiſſioners appointed by the church of Scotland to meet with the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, in 1643, in order to new-model the government of the church.

In 1644, he was one of the commiſſioners from the eſtates of Scotland, to treat with the king at Uxbridge; but that treaty taking no effect, he was again commiſſioned by the parliament to treat with his majeſty at Hampton-Court, *anno* 1647, the reſult whereof was, the raiſing an army to reſcue the king, *&c.*

When the Scots were ready to march into England, the earl was ſent over to Holland, to endeavour to prevail with the prince of Wales to repair to the Scotch army; but it could not poſſibly be accompliſhed at that time. Before the earl got back to Scotland, the bloody tragedy of his majeſty's murder was perpetrated, and the earl returned directly to Holland, to offer his ſervice to the prince of Wales, now king Charles II. and was moſt graciouſly received.

In 1650, the king came to Scotland, and the earl accompanied him; but (according to the noble hiſtorian) duke Hamilton and he were obliged to conceal themſelves amongſt their friends for ſome time after the king landed, they being both very diſagreeable to Argyle and the covenanters, who ruled all at that time.

Clarendon's hiſtory, v. III. p. 286.

After the parliament at Stirling in 1651, all parties were (in appearance) heartily united in the ſervice of his majeſty; and now duke Hamilton and Lauderdale ſeemed to have moſt of the king's confidence.

Ibid. p. 308.

Lauderdale never after left his majeſty, till the fatal battle of Worceſter, where he was taken priſoner, ſent to the tower of London, underwent a ſevere confinement of nine years, till he was releaſed by the reſtoration of king Charles II. *anno* 1660.

Ibidem.

After which, in recompence of his ſufferings, and on account of his great learning and knowledge in the management of affairs of ſtate, he became the king's firſt favourite, and prime miniſter.

He was made ſecretary of ſtate, preſident of the council, heretable high ſheriff of the county of Edinburgh, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, one of the lords of his majeſty's bed-chamber, lord high commiſſioner to the parliament, and governor of Edinburgh caſtle.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

On ſecond May 1672, he was created marquis of March, and duke of Lauderdale, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body.

On third June thereafter, he was inſtalled at Windſor, a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

On 25th June 1674, he was created a peer of England, by the titles of baron Peterſham, and earl of Guilford, by patent alſo to the heirs-male of his body, and was made one of the privy council for the kingdoms of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

North's examination of the hiſtory of the reign of king Charles II. p. 79.

As this great man hath been moſt unjuſtly aſperſed by ſome hiſtorians, we ſhall take the liberty to ſum up his character in the words of an author of good reputation, who, though an Engliſhman, ſeems to have examined the whole conduct of this Scotſman, without prejudice, and ſays, "It is well known, that, by the prudent conduct of the duke of Lauderdale, Scotland was in a poſture not only of ſafety, but of giving aſſiſtance to the king, if needed.

"He was an inexpugnable loyaliſt, and keeped the door of Scotland cloſe ſhut, that no harm could get in or out there while he was commiſſioner, which, in the ſenſe of the earl of Shaftsbury and his party, was the worſt of offences.

"In the mean time all the party foulmouths vented againſt him the utmoſt obloquy that could poſſibly be imagined, as if he had been the baſeſt of men, and the modern time-ſerving hiſtorians chime in with it, though moſt injurious to the character and honour of the beſt and wiſeſt of ſtateſmen that ever England had, &c. &c."

John duke of Lauderdale married, 1ſt, lady Anne, daughter and co-heireſs of Alexander earl of Home, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Anne Maitland*, married to John marquis of Tweeddale.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Murray, daughter and heireſs of William earl of Dyſart, widow of ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Heylingham, in the county of Suffolk, by whom he had no ſucceſſion.

And dying on the 24th of Auguſt 1682, without male-iſſue, his Engliſh titles, and thoſe of marquis and duke became extinct; but his eſtate, and the honours of earl, &c. deſcended to his brother,

XIV. CHARLES, third earl of Lauderdale, third ſon of the firſt earl, who was conſtituted treaſurer-depute, *anno* 1670.

He was alſo appointed general of the mint, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Richard Lauder of Hatton, and obtained a charter from king Charles II. *Carolo Maitland, filio tertio legitimo quondam Johannis comitis de Lauderdale, et Elizabethæ Lauder filiæ legitimæ Mri. Ricardi Lauder de Hatton, ſuæ ſponſæ, et hæredibus maſculis,* &c. *totas et integras terras de Nortoun, terras de ſouth et north Platts domos, ædificia, et pertinen. jacen. in parochia de Ratho et vicecomitatu de Edinburg; ac etiam totas et integras terras et baroniam de Hatton, comprehenden. terras dominicales de Hatton, cum caſtris, turribus,* &c. *et totas et integras terras de Over-Gogar cum turribus,* &c. &c. dated 4th December 1660.

Chart. in archiv. Caroli II.

By her he had ſix ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Richard*, earl of Lauderdale.
2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. Mr. *Charles Maitland*, who married Lilias, daughter of ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs, and widow of ſir John Stirling of Keir.
4. Mr. *Alexander Maitland*, who married Janet Campbell, daughter of Mr. ——— Campbell, and had a numerous iſſue.
5. Mr. *William Maitland*, who married Chriſtian, daughter and heireſs of Robert viſcount Oxenford, whoſe ſon, in right of his mother, was viſcount Oxenford.
6. Mr. *Thomas Maitland*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Iſabel*, married to John lord Elphingſton.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Charles earl of Southeſk.

And dying in 1691, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. RICHARD, fourth earl of Lauderdale, a man of great learning, probity, and honour; he had a fine genius for poetry; witneſs his elegant tranſlation of Virgil, which is univerſally acknowledged to be a maſter-piece of its kind.

With theſe great qualifications he ſoon became a mighty favourite of king Charles II. who admitted him one of his privy council when very young, and made him lord juſtice-clerk, *anno* 1681.

And being ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of the royal family, he followed the fortune of king James VII. and went to France, where he died, having married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had no iſſue, whereby his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XV. JOHN, fifth earl of Lauderdale, who came early into the revolution; and, being bred to the law, was appointed one of the ſenators

nators of the college of juſtice, in which office he continued till his death, which happened *anno* 1710.

He married lady Margaret Cunninghame, only daughter of Alexander, tenth earl of Glencairn, which Alexander died without male-iſſue. By her he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, lord Maitland.
2. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Lauderdale.
3. *John*, who was a colonel of the guards.

His only daughter, lady *Elizabeth Maitland*, was married to James earl of Hyndford.

XVI. James, lord Maitland, firſt ſon and apparent heir of John fifth earl of Lauderdale, married lady Jean, daughter of John earl of Sutherland, by whom he had but one daughter,

Lady *Jean Maitland*, married to ſir James Ferguſon of Kilkerran, Bart. one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

And dying before his father without male-iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XVI. Charles, who ſucceeded alſo to his father in 1710, and was ſixth earl of Lauderdale.

He was conſtituted preſident of the court of police, lord lieutenant and high ſheriff of the county of Mid-Lothian, and general of the mint.

He was alſo choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the Britiſh parliament 1741.

He married lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of James earl of Finlater and Seafield, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had eight ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, now earl of Lauderdale.
2. *Charles Maitland*, Eſq; married to —— Barclay, heireſs of Towie, and has iſſue.
3. *George Maitland*, Eſq; a dignified clergyman in the kingdom of Ireland.
4. *Richard Maitland*, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot.
5. *Alexander*, a colonel of the guards, and uſher to the princeſs dowager of Wales. He married ———, daughter of colonel Maden, and has iſſue.
6. *Frederick*, a captain of a ſhip of war.
7. *Patrick*, captain of an Eaſt-India man.
8. *John*, a captain of foot.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to James Ogilvy of Rothemay, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

3. Lady *Janet*, married to Thomas Dundaſs of Fingask, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

He died in 1744, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. James, ſeventh earl of Lauderdale, who early betook himſelf to a military life, in which he continued for twenty-five years, when he reſigned.

Upon his father's death he ſucceeded to the high ſheriff-ſhip of the county of Mid-Lothian, and was choſen one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the Britiſh parliament 1747; alſo to the parliament 1754.

He married the daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Thomas Lombe of the county of Kent. By her he hath had four ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Valdave-Charles Lauder*, lord Maitland who died young.
2. *James*, now lord Maitland.
3. Mr. *Thomas*.
4. Mr. *John*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Hannah*, died young.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*.
3. Lady *Mary-Julian*.
4. Lady *Hannah-Charlotte*.

ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant dechaſſe within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, a lion ſejant guardant *gules*, crowned with a ducal crown, holding in his dexter paw a drawn ſword, pommelled and hilted *or*, and in the ſiniſter a flower de lis *azure*.

Supporters; two eagles proper.

Motto; *Conſilio et animis*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Lauder-Forth in the county of Berwick, and at Hatton in the county of Edinburgh.

Old Earls of Lennox.

THE Iriſh antiquaries claim the honour of the origin of this noble family, and aſſert, that their firſt anceſtor came from Ireland.

Doctor Keatine, Peter Walſh, &c.

Some Scotch authors alledge, that they are deſcended from Alexander, ſecond ſon of Kenneth thane of Lochaber, and immediate younger brother of Bancho, predeceſſor of the Scotch royal family.

Mr. Simſon's eſſays. Hiſt. of the Stewarts, &c.

But the following narration will make it plainly appear, that they came from England.

Although upon the great victory obtained by William duke of Normandy (afterwards called the Conqueror) over Harold king of England, at Haſtings, in October 1066, all the ſouthern provinces of England ſubmitted quietly to the government of the victor; yet ſeveral earls, great lords, and powerful barons, in the northern provinces, much attached to their old race of kings, and impatient of ſervitude, ſtood up valiantly in defence of their liberties, and the independency of their country; and having carried on a bloody, but unſucceſsful, war againſt the Conqueror, whom they looked upon as an uſurper, were at laſt compelled to leave their country, abandon their eſtates, and ſave their lives by flying to Scotland, where they were kindly received by king Malcolm III. as will be ſhown hereafter.

The moſt eminent of theſe families was, the anceſtor of the Dunbars earls of March, who are treated of under that title, page 437 of this work.

The next was the progenitor of the old earls of Lennox, of whom we are now to give an account.

The firſt of them we can fix upon, with any certainty, is

I. Aykfrith, or Egfrith, an Engliſh Saxon lord, who was poſſeſſed of a great eſtate in Northumberland, which, with Cumberland and Weſtmorland, belonged to the Scots for ſeveral generations: it is therefore probable, that he was of Scotch extract. He had alſo the lordſhips of Dent and Sadbergh, in York-ſhire, and was cotemporary with the kings Canute and Edward the Confeſſor.

Ordericus Vitalis.

Thoresby ducatus Loidienſis, p. 71.

He made a great addition to his paternal eſtate, by the marriage of Eckfrida, a rich York-ſhire heireſs, with whom he got vaſt poſſeſſions, *viz.* the lands and baronies of Askrig, Holteby, Marrig, Burgh, Ilkton, Newton, Taulield. Wath, Melmorby, Normanby, with ſeveral others, all in the ſame county.

Doomſday book in regiſtro honoris de Richmond.

He died about the year 1064, and left iſſue a ſon,

II. Arkyll, or Arkill, who ſucceeded him, and, in old records, is deſigned Arkill chevalier, the ſon of Egfrith, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He was poſſeſſor not only of all the above baronies in York-ſhire, but alſo of the lands of Hakeford, Hornebye, Layburn, Brumpton, Carthorp, *&c.* in the ſame county.

Ibidem.

He had likeways a great eſtate in Northumberland, which appears from a cotemporary author, who mentions him as one of the moſt powerful men in that country, according to theſe remarkable words: “ *Arkyllus* “ *Nordankymbrorum potentiſſimus, cum rege* “ *concordiam fecit, eique filium ſuum obſidem* “ *tradidit, &c.*”

Ordericus Vitalis, ad ann. 1068. Hiſtor. Normann. ſcriptores, p. 511.

He married Sigrida, daughter to a powerful baron in York-ſhire, *viz. Kilvert filius Ligulfi*, by Ekfrida his wife, daughter of Aldunus biſhop of Durham, by which it appears, that the celibacy of the clergy had not then obtained in England. By her he had a ſon,

Simon Dunelmenſis, p. 80.

Coſpatrick, who marrying the daughter of Dolphin, the ſon of Torphin, had a ſon, Coſpatrick, cotemporary with Simon of Durham; a deſcendant of which Coſpatrick, by an heir-female, was Adam de Steavolay, who ſucceeded to his York-ſhire eſtate.

Doomſday book, appendix, p. 61.

Arkyll being a great ſtickler for the old Saxon race, bore a principal ſhare in all the inſurrections againſt William the Conqueror; and being defeated by him, *anno* 1067, was obliged to give his ſon Coſpatrick an hoſtage for his fidelity, who being too young to have been concerned in his father's conſpiracies, got a good ſhare of his York-ſhire eſtate.

Ibidem.

Another dangerous inſurrection having been raiſed againſt the Conqueror, by the Northern counties, in the year 1068, Arkyll joined heartily in it; and being again defeated, was forfeited, and obliged to leave England, according to theſe words of the ſaid author, “ *Eodem tamen anno Arkyllus fuit inter rebelles Eboracenſes; quibus profligatis,* “ *a conqueſtore in exilium actus eſt, &c.*”

Ordericus Vitalis, p. 513. et Simon Dunelmenſis, p. 82.

Arkyll fled to Scotland to king Malcolm Canmore, who having married Margaret, ſiſter to Edgar Atheling, the true and lineal heir of the Engliſh crown, received all the Saxon exiles with open arms, gave them eſtates in Scotland, and other rewards ſuitable to their birth, merit, and the loſſes they had ſuſtained in England, on account of their loyalty.

Arkyll obtained from that king a large tract of land in the ſhires of Dunbarton and Stirling, which was afterwards erected into the earldom of Lennox, in favours of Alwin MacArkyll his grand-ſon.

From this Arkyll his deſcendents, the old earls of Lennox, are denominated by the Gaelic bards and ſenachies, *Siol Arkyll, i. e.* the poſterity of Arkyll.

It is ſaid he married a Scotch lady to his ſecond wife, by whom he had a ſon of his own name, who ſucceeded him in his eſtate in Scotland.

Chartularies of Glaſgow, Paiſley, and Kelſo.

III. **Arkyll**, ſecond of that name, in old writs is always deſigned *Arkyllus filius Arkyll, &c.*

It does not appear that he ſurvived his father long; and we have little of him on record, only that he was father of

IV. **Alwyn**, according to the Saxon, or Alwin according to the Celtic, who ſucceeded him, and is always deſigned MacArkill or the ſon of Arkill.

We find him mentioned in our records in the beginning of the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He is witneſs to a charter of confirmation, by that monarch, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, together with Conſtantine earl of Fife, who died *anno* 1127.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, Kelſo, and Glaſgow, Dalrymple's collect. &c.

He appears to have been much about the court of this king David, being witneſs to moſt of that good prince's charters and donations to the religious, which were very numerous.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He was alſo witneſs to a general confirmation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, by king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded king David, *anno* 1153.

Chartulary of Glaſgow.

He was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, and being alſo in great favour with the ſaid king Malcolm, was by that prince raiſed to the dignity of earl of Lennox, in the beginning of his reign.

Chartularies of Paiſley and Lennox.

He mortified to the church of Kilpatrick, in the earldom of Lennox, the lands of Cocknach, Edinvernan, Baccun, Finbealuch, Drumcreve, Craigintulloch, Monach, Kinnern, Drumglenan, Cultbuth, and Dalmannach.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alwin*, his heir to the earldom of Lennox.

Autogr. penes comitem de Morton; and chronicle of Melroſs.

2. *Ethus*, or *Eth*, who is deſigned ſon to the earl of Lennox, in a charter granted to the monaſtery of Melroſs, by Duncan, the ſon of Gilbert, the ſon of Fergus, created afterwards earl of Carrick, of the lands of Maybothle-Beg, or Little Maybole, in Airſhire, in 1193; but we know nothing of his poſterity, unleſs Dovenald Leſitz, Michae More de Levenax, mentioned in Prynne's collections, *anno* 1296, is deſcended of him.

Though we cannot fix upon the preciſe time of this earl's death, yet we are ſure it happened in the reign of king Malcolm, who died *anno* 1165.

The earl was ſucceeded in his whole eſtates and dignities in Scotland, by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Paiſley, p. 102.

V. **Aluin**, ſecond earl of Lennox, who being very young at his father's death, king William (who ſucceeded king Malcolm) as ſuperior of the earldom of Lennox, gave the ward thereof, during earl Alwin's minority, to his own brother, David earl of Huntington and Garioch, which appears from an inquiſition taken by the abbot and convent of Paiſley, concerning the lands of Monach-Kenneran, now ſuppoſed to be Balchonran, upon the river Clyde, *anno* 1233, when ſeveral of the witneſſes declare, that the above lands belonged to the monaſtery, at the time that David earl of Huntington held and poſſeſſed the earldom of Lennox, according to theſe words in the chartulary of Paiſley, "*Eo tempore quo David comes, frater regis Willielmi, habuit et poſſedit comitatum de Levenax, &c.*"

Ibidem.

This earl confirmed his father's donation of the above lands to the church of Kirkpatrick, and added of his own free gift, according to the record, the lands of Cateconar, &c.

Chartulary of Glaſgow.

He gave alſo the church of Camſie, in the earldom of Lennox, to Walter biſhop of Glaſgow, and his ſucceſſors in that ſee, *ad orandum pro animabus regis David, et comitis Henrici, et regis Malcolmi, et pro ſalute domini ſui Willielmi regis, et dominæ Emergardæ reginæ, &c.* And in the original record he is deſigned Alwin earl of Lennox, ſon of Alwin earl of Lennox.

Charta penes dom. de Luſs.

He gave likeways to *Maldovinus, decanus de Lennox*, the lands of Luſs in that earldom.

He married Eva, daughter of Gilchriſt earl of Menteith, by whom he had eight ſons, and one daughter, who all came to maturity.

1. *Maldwin*, his heir in the earldom.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

2. *Dugald*, or *Duſgalus*, who was rector of the church of Kirkpatrick, and died without iſſue.

3. *Malcolm*, who obtained for his patrimony the lands of Camſie, in the earldom of Lennox. His only ſon Finlay frequently, from his father's lands, deſigned *Finlaus de Camſie*,

Camſie, and *Finlaus filius Malcolmi*, had three daughters his co-heireſſes, *viz.* 1. Mary, married to John Wardrobe, a gentleman of a conſiderable eſtate in the weſt country. 2. Elena, married to Bernard Erth of that ilk, in Stirling-ſhire, whoſe third ſhare of the lands of Camſy are called the lands of Craigbernard to this day. 3. Forveleth, married to Norinus Monorgund of that ilk, in Perth-ſhire. Theſe ladies are afterwards found neareſt heirs to their grand-uncle Dougal, rector of Kirkpatrick, by an inquiſition, dated in the year 1271.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

4. *Gilchriſt*, who is a frequent witneſs in the chartularies of Paiſley and Lennox. He obtained from his brother earl Maldwin, for his patrimony, the lands and barony of Arrochar, in the upper part of that earldom, which has been ever ſince poſſeſſed by his poſterity, of whom Walter MacFarlane, now of that ilk, is the repreſentative, in a direct male-line, as will be hereafter obſerved.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et Autogr. penes MacFarlane.

5. *Amelic*, who, in old writs, is called Hamelyn, or Havel. He got from his brother earl Maldwin, the lands of Roſeneath in the Lennox, the church whereof he gave to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *in puram, liberam, et perpetuam eleemoſynam, &c.* He had two ſons, Duncan and Amelic, both deſigned *filii Amelic, &c.* whoſe poſterity, in the male line, failed in their children, and the barony of Roſeneath went to the earl of Menteith by an heir-female; for we find *Maria comitiſſa de Menteith* in poſſeſſion of theſe lands, in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce.

Chartularies of Lennox & Paiſley.

6. *Duncan*, who is witneſs in a charter granted by his brother earl Maldwin, to *Humfridus de Kilpatrick*, whoſe poſterity aſſumed the ſirname of Colquhoun.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 22. and 92.

7. *Henry*, who is witneſs in a charter of confirmation, granted by his brother earl Maldwin, to Gilmore, the ſon of Maldwin, *decanus de Lennox*, above mentioned, of the lands and barony of Luſs, whoſe poſterity took on the ſirname of Luſs, and continued in the male-line till the reign of king Robert II. or III. that *Godſridus de Luſs*, having only one daughter, his ſole heireſs, ſhe married Humphry Colquhoun of that ilk, who, with her, got the eſtate.

Ibid. p. 25.

8. *Chriſtinus*, who is a frequent witneſs in his brother earl Maldwin's charters, particularly in one granted by him to Maurice, the ſon of Galbreath, anceſtor of the ancient ſirname of Galbreath. Of theſe three laſt brothers there are no deſcendents.

Ibid. p. 65.

His daughter *Eva* got from her brother earl Maldwin, the barony of Kilſyth, then in the earldom of Lennox, which ſhe conveyed to her huſband Malcolm, ſon of Duncan Thane of Calendar, in the ſhire of Stirling, and had a ſon Alwin, Thane of Calendar, anceſtor of thoſe of that ſirname.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Kilſyth.

Earl Alwin died about the year 1224, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. MALDWIN, third earl of Lennox, who granted to Anſilan Macbeath, anceſtor of the Buchanans of that ilk, a charter of the iſle of Clarinis in Lochlomond, wherein his brother Gilchriſt is a witneſs, *anno* 1225; and this is the firſt time we find him mentioned as earl.

Autogr. penes ducem de Montroſe.

He confirmed all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the church of Kilpatrick, which he afterwards gave, with all its lands and privileges, to the abbacy of Paiſley; as alſo, the lands of Drumochar and Dunteglenan, after the death of Ralph the king's chaplain, together with the annuity which he paid out of them to the earl, *viz.* three merks of ſilver, one chalder of meal, another of malt, *&c.* which is confirmed by king Alexander II. *anno* 1228.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He gave alſo to the ſaid abbacy the lands of Drumdinans, Kultinſuth, Reinford, *&c.*

Ibidem.

When the differences betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and Henry III. of England were accommodated, Maldwin earl of Lennox was one of the guarantees on the part of king Alexander, *anno* 1237.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377.

He afterwards confirmed to the ſee of Glaſgow the church of Camſie, and to the monaſtery of Paiſley all the donations made by his predeceſſors to that abbacy, to which Malcolm his ſon and apparent heir was a witneſs, 3d March 1238.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Glaſgow.

He made alſo conſiderable donations to the religious at Arbroath, and ſeveral other places; which is a ſufficient proof of his great piety, and the largeneſs of the eſtate he was poſſeſſed of.

Chartulary of Arbroath, &c.

Nor was his loyalty and regard for his ſovereign leſs remarkable; for, underſtanding that king Alexander II. had a great inclination to have into his own poſſeſſion the caſtle of Dunbarton, a place very ſtrong both by nature and art, and then the principal meſſuage of the earldom of Lennox; alſo a large extent of territory called Morach, with its harbour and fiſhing contiguous thereto. The earl immediately made a ſurrender of the whole earldom into the king's hands, and thereupon obtained a new charter, dated in 1238, in which neither the caſtle nor territory were contained, according to theſe remarkable words in the charter: *qua* (ſays the king) *ex conſenſu et bona voluntate ipſius Maldovini comitis in manu noſtra retinuimus, &c.*

Chartulary of Lennox.

The caſtle has ever ſince continued a royal fort, and the town of Dunbarton was immediately erected by the king on the territory of Morach.

Chartulary of Glaſgow.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, ſon of Alan, hereditary lord high ſteward of Scotland, anceſtor of the royal family of Stewart, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Gilchriſt earl of Angus. By her he had a ſon,

Chartulary of Paiſley, and hiſtory of the Stewarts.

Malcolm, lord of Lennox, — and a daughter,

Ada, married to Malcolm Drummond, anceſtor of the great and ancient family of the Drummonds earls of Perth.

The laſt mention we find made of this earl in any public deed, is a general confirmation granted by him to the monks of Paiſley, dated *anno* 1250, to which Walter Cumin earl of Menteith, Gilchriſt, Amelic, and Duncan, the earl's brothers, are witneſſes.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He died ſoon thereafter, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III.

VII. MALCOLM, lord of Lennox, only ſon and apparent heir of earl Maldwin, is mentioned in many writs in the chartularies of Lennox and Paiſley, &c. and is always deſigned *filius et hæres apparens Maldvini comitis, &c.* But he never came to be earl, as he died before his father, *anno* 1248, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Autogr. penes ducem de Montroſe.

VIII. MALCOLM, ſecond of that name, who ſucceeding his grandfather earl Maldwin, was fourth earl of Lennox.

King Alexander III. erected a large tract of land of the earldom of Lennox into a free foreſtry, with all the privileges and emoluments which any mortal could juſtly claim or enjoy on account of any free foreſtry whatever, in favours of this earl, dated at Kintore, 6th July 1272.

Chartulary of Lennox.

He confirmed all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the religious at Paiſley, in 1273.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Paiſley.

He was a man of ſingular worth and merit, and a true lover of his country.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that bound themſelves to ſtand by, and ſupport the title of, princeſs Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway, to the crown of Scotland, failing heirs-male of king Alexander III.'s body, *anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

After king Alexander's death, he was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who agreed to the marriage of the king of Norway's daughter (then queen Margaret) with Edward prince of England, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

He confirmed the barony of Arrochar to his couſin Duncan, the ſon of his grand-uncle Gilchriſt, anceſtor of the laird of MacFarlane, &c. which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, from king James I. at a parliament held at Perth, *anno* 1430.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died betwixt the years 1290 and 1292, leaving iſſue only one ſon,

IX. MALCOLM, third of that name, who ſucceeded him, and was fifth earl of Lennox.

We find him deſigned *Malcolmus comes de Lennox, filius et hæres quondam Malcolmi comitis de Lennox, anno* 1292; and that ſame year he was choſen one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol; yet he, with many others of the Scotch nobility, was forced to ſubmit to, and acknowledge the ſuperior power of king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1294.

Chartularies of Lennox & Paiſley.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 644, ad ann. 1292.

Ibid. p. 644.

He was a worthy patriot, and firmly attached to the intereſt of his country; for the liberty and independency whereof he fought all his life, and was at laſt ſlain in defence of it.

In the year 1297, he, in conjunction with the earls of Buchan, Menteith, Strathearn, Roſs, Athole, and Marr, at the head of a Scotch army, invaded, ravaged, and laid waſte, all the north of England.

Walſingham, Matthew of Weſtminſter, Hen. Knighton.

As ſoon as Robert earl of Carrick (afterwards the valiant and victorious king Robert Bruce) began to aſſert his juſt right to the crown of Scotland, he was the firſt of the nobility who joined him, was preſent with him in moſt of his battles and diſtreſſes, and, during all his life, adhered firmly to the beſt of ſovereigns in the worſt of times.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 323 Buchanan, &c.

He obtained from that great prince many charters, under the great ſeal, of different lands, lordſhips, and baronies, and got from him the hereditary ſheriff-ſhip of the county of Clackmannan, *anno* 1310.

Chartulary of Lennox.

The king alſo confirmed to him the ſheriff-ſhip and lord lieutenancy of the earldom of Lennox, which had been long enjoyed by his predeceſſors.

Ibidem.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He got alſo from that ſame prince a charter under the great ſeal, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Malcolmo comiti de Levenax*, of the lands of Lecky, lying near Buchanan, in recompence of ſome lands in the territory of Cardroſs, which the earl had yielded to the king. This charter has no date; but appears to have been near the end of king Robert's reign, *ante* 1329.

Chart. in Rotul. Rob. I.

This earl gave a full and ample confirmation of all the lands and privileges granted by his predeceſſors to the abbot and convent of Paiſley, dated in November 1330.

Chartularies of Paiſley and Lennox.

King Edward III. of England having beſieged the town of Berwick, Archibald lord of Douglas, then governor of Scotland, in order to raiſe the ſiege, gathered together a numerous army, and was joined amongſt others by Malcolm earl of Lennox, with all his friends and followers. The two armies came to an engagement, at a place called Halidonhill, near Berwick; the Scots were utterly overthrown, and loſt a great number of brave men, who all died fighting valiantly in defence of their country, amongſt whom were the governor himſelf, the earls of Lennox, Strathearn, Sutherland, Carrick, &c. This battle was fought upon the 22d day of July 1333.

Henricus de Knighton, &c

Into what family this heroic earl married, we cannot, with any degree of certainty, affirm; but, if tradition can be credited, it was to a ſiſter or daughter of Donald earl of Marr, and certain it is he had iſſue two ſons, who ſurvived him.

1. *Donald*, his heir.
2. *Murdoch*, who obtained in patrimony, from his brother, the lands of Duntreath, &c. in the pariſh of Strathblane, in the earldom of Lennox, which, upon his death without ſucceſſion, returned again to the family.

Charta penes dom. Napier.

X. DONALD, ſixth earl of Lennox, ſucceeded his father in 1333, and was one of the earls and great men of Scotland, who granted commiſſion to ſeveral plenipotentiaries to treat with the Engliſh about the redemption of king David II. 26th September 1357.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

He was alſo one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who, in a parliament held at Scoon, 27th March 1371, unanimouſly acknowledge and declare, that John earl of Carrick (afterwards king Robert III.) was eldeſt lawful ſon of, and undoubted heir and ſucceſſor, to king Robert II.

Autogr. in pub. archiv.

To this famous deed earl Donald's ſeal was appended, though now, by the injury of time, it is loſt; but the tag to which it was affixed ſtill remains, with his name at it.

Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More. p. 120.

In the year 1372, king Robert II. gave to his ſon Alexander, lord Badenoch, afterwards earl of Buchan, the *relevium* or *compoſitum* money, due to the king out of the eſtate of Lennox at the entry of the next heir, to which he ſucceeded upon this earl's death, *anno* 1373.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

Earl Donald left iſſue only one daughter,

Margaret, his ſole heireſs, of whom afterwards.

He dying without ſons, in him ended the male-line of Maldwin, eldeſt ſon of Alwin ſecond earl of Lennox. The repreſentation, therefore, fell to Malcolm MacFarlane of Arrochar, the next heir-male, being grandſon's grandſon of Gilchriſt, fourth ſon of the ſaid ſecond earl, of whom the preſent Walter MacFarlane of that ilk is the lineal repreſentative, and is the only branch of that illuſtrious and once flouriſhing family, now ſubſiſting, in a direct male-line.

XI. MARGARET, only child of earl Donald, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Lennox by her father's deſtination, but not to the honours, which he could not give, and neither ſhe nor her huſband ever aſſumed them.

She married Walter of Faſlane, ſon of Alan of Faſlane, the firſt of this family we find upon record, who obtained the lands of Faſlane from Malcolm fifth earl of Lennox; and his ſon Donald the ſixth and laſt of the old earls of Lennox, gives a charter of confirmation to Walter of Faſlane, the ſon of the ſaid Alan, of the lands of Faſlane, Keppach, Culgrayn, Kirkmichael, Glenfrone, Ballernock, Letter-duald Moyleig, &c. dated at Bellach, *in feſto omnium ſanctorum, anno* 1351, wherein mention is made of the original donation by earl Malcolm to Alan of Faſlane, before obſerved.

Autogr. penes MacFarlane.

Though this family uſed no other ſirname but that of Faſlane, yet a late author derives their deſcent from Walter third lord high ſteward of Scotland; and this ſeems to be in ſome meaſure confirmed by a charter of Alan of Faſlane, to which his ſeal was appended, having thereon a feſs cheque of three tracts, with ſome other mark of diſtinction. But be this as it will, it is certain that Walter of Faſlane, ſoon after his marriage with Margaret the heireſs, relinquiſhed his own paternal coat, and aſſumed the armorial bearing of this family, and his poſterity took on the ſirname of Lennox, whereof the eldeſt ſon was to get the eſtate of Lennox, which came by his mother, and his ſecond was to get his own paternal eſtate of Faſlane, &c.

Duncan Stuart in the hiſtory of the royal family.

Writs of Ardincaple.

He was at laſt deſigned *dominus de Lennox*, which appears by a charter, *Waltero de Faſlane, domino de Lennox, et hæredibus ſuis comitibus de Lennox, &c. anno* 1384. And in November 1385, this Walter of Faſlane in perſon, and Margaret the heireſs his wife, by letters patent, reſigned their right to the eſtate of Lennox into the king's hands for new infeftment to ſir Duncan Lennox knight, their eldeſt ſon, and his heirs, reſerving the liferent of the whole to themſelves, and the longeſt liver, during their reſpective lives, &c.

Chartulary of Lennox p. 18.

Ibid. p. 20.

They had iſſue ſeveral ſons.

1. Sir *Duncan*, afterwards earl of Lennox.
2. *Alexander*.

3. *Alan.*
4. *Walter.*

Theſe three laſt mentioned are all witneſſes, and deſigned brothers of Duncan earl of Lennox, in a charter granted by him to Murdoch, the ſon of Malcolm, the ſon of Duncan, anceſtor of the Leckies of that ilk, of the lands of Drumfad-Eaſter, *&c.*

Ibidem.

What became of theſe three brothers, or whether any of them ſucceeded to the eſtate of Faſlane, we can give no further account; but Walter of Faſlane, and Margaret the heireſs, were ſucceeded in the territory of Lennox by their eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir Duncan Lennox, knight, grandſon of Donald the ſixth earl, and heir of line of the family, who having the proſpect of a great eſtate, and Malcolm MacFarlane, anceſtor of the laird of MacFarlane, the undoubted heir-male of the old earls, declining to accept a dignity which he thought he had not eſtate ſufficient to ſupport, king Robert II. out of a grateful remembrance of the many and eminent ſervices performed to the kings his predeceſſors by the family of Lennox, conferred, *de novo*, upon the ſaid ſir Duncan, and his heirs, the dignity of earl of Lennox, after it had lain dormant for the ſpace of eight or ten years, ever ſince the death of earl Donald in 1373.

Ibidem.

There are a great many charters ſtill extant, relating to Duncan earl of Lennox; but by none of them can we diſcover into what family he married; only we are ſure he had three daughters.

Chartularies of Lennox, Paiſley, &c.

1. *Iſabel.*
2. *Margaret.*
3. *Elizabeth*, of whom more particularly hereafter.

The earl entered into an indenture with Robert earl of Fife and Menteith, afterwards duke of Albany, and governor of Scotland, during the minority of king James I. whereby it was agreed, that ſir Murdoch Stewart, ſon and heir to the ſaid earl of Fife, ſhall have to wife Iſabel, eldeſt daughter to the ſaid earl of Lennox, and that the earl ſhall reſign his haill earldom of Lennox in the king's hands for new infeftment thereof, to himſelf and the heirs-male lawfully to be begotten of his body; which failing, to the ſaids ſir Murdoch and Iſabel, and the heirs to be procreate betwixt them; which failing, to return to the ſaid earl and his heirs, *&c.* *Item*, it is agreed, that the ſaid earl of Lennox, or his heirs-male, if he any has, ſhall pay to the ſaid ſir Murdoch, for the marriage of his daughter, two thouſand merks ſterling, at reaſonable times, as the terms happen, *&c.* This indenture is dated at Inchmurin, the earl of Lennox's ſeat, the 17th day of February 1391-2.

Autogr. penes comitem de Panmure, et penes ducem de Montroſe.

The earl of Lennox, ſoon after the conſummation of the marriage, executed a deed of ſettlement of his eſtate, in terms of the ſaid indenture, by reſigning his whole earldom in king Robert III.'s hands, who reconveyed it, *dicto comiti Duncano, et hæredibus ſuis maſculis legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, Murdaco ſeneſcallo conſanguineo noſtro cariſſimo, et Iſabellæ filiæ dicti comitis, et eorum diutius viventi, et hæredibus inter ipſos legitime procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, veris legitimis et propinquioribus hæredibus dicti Duncani quibuſcunque, de nobis et hæredibus noſtris, &c.* dated November 8th 1392.

Chart. in rotul. Rob III. et hartul. de Lennox.

He again renewed this entail, *anno* 1411, to the ſame ſeries of heirs; whereby it is evident the heirs of line could never ſucceed to the earldom of Lennox, while there were any lawful heirs-male of the earl's body ſubſiſting.

Charta penes comitem de Panmure.

Some time after king James I. returned from England, Duncan earl of Lennox was arreſted at the king's inſtance, was incarcerate in the caſtle of Edinburgh, and from thence carried to the caſtle of Stirling, where he was accuſed, not of treaſon, but of high crimes and miſdemeanors; of which, by the verdict of an aſſize, he was found guilty, and condemned to loſe his head; which ſentence was executed upon him at Stirling, in May 1425, when he was about eighty years old.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

That his eſtate was not forfeited, will afterwards appear. He, with his ſon-in-law Murdoch duke of Albany, and his two grandſons Walter and Alexander Stewarts, who ſuffered at the ſame time, were buried in the Black-friars church at Stirling, on the ſouth ſide of the great altar, *figuris et armis eorundem depictis, &c.*

Extract ex Chron. Scotiæ in bibliotheca jurid. p. 272.

Earl Duncan's three daughters and their poſterity ſucceeded according to the deſtination in the above entail, *viz.*

XIII. Isabel, the eldeſt, married to Murdoch duke of Albany, who ſucceeded his father duke Robert, the king's uncle, in 1420; but as there is a full account of him, his children, and death, inſerted in the title duke of Albany, page 16th and 17th of this work, we ſhall here only briefly mention his four ſons, *viz.* 1. Robert, who died before himſelf, unmarried. 2. Sir Walter. 3. Sir Alexander, who both ſuffered with their father. 4. Sir James, who, upon his father's, grandfather's, and brother's impriſonment, broke out into open rebellion, burnt the town of Dunbarton, and, among others, killed ſir John

Stewart of Dundonald, governor of the caſtle there, *&c.* for which he was outlawed, and immediately obliged to fly to Ireland, where he died without lawful iſſue, before the month of May, in the year 1451; but he had ſeveral natural ſons, who afterwards came over to Scotland, and were preferred to great honours; three whereof were legitimated by king James III. *anno* 1479.

Act of legitimation in the public regiſt.

After the entail in 1392, before narrated, all the vaſſals of the earldom of Lennox thought it abſolutely neceſſary to have the charters, granted by earl Duncan, confirmed to them by his eldeſt daughter and undoubted heireſs Iſabel; of this we have many inſtances in the records, *&c.* particularly a charter granted to William lord Graham, anceſtor to the duke of Montroſe, *anno* 1423, of the lands of Errachy, Gartcarron, Strathblane, Balgrochyr, and many others, wherein ſhe is deſigned *Iſabella Stewart, duciſſa Albaniæ, comitiſſa de Fiſe, et de Menteith, ac hæres comitatus de Lennox, &c.* and confirms *cum conſenſu Mordaci ducis Albaniæ, &c. ac regni Scotiæ gubernatoris, et filii ſui et hæredis Walteri Stewart de Fife, de Lennox, de Menteith, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After her father's death, and the melancholy cataſtrophe of her family, which ſhe long ſurvived, and bore with great equanimity, firmneſs, and reſolution, ſhe ſtill continued to poſſeſs the earldom of Lennox, and to grant charters to the vaſſals; in ſome of which ſhe is deſigned counteſs of Lennox, particularly in one of the lands of Balgrochyr, held of her *in capite*, *anno* 1444, which will be hereafter mentioned.

Abercromby.

Charta penes Willielmum Lennox de Woodhead.

In the year 1450, ſhe founded a ſumptuous collegiate church at Dunbarton, for a provoſt and ſeveral prebends, dedicated to St. Patrick the apoſtle of Ireland, who was born in Lennox, to which ſhe mortified ſome lands in Strathblane; as alſo the lands of Stuc-Roger, Forkinch, Balerniebeg, and Knockdowrie-Barber, *&c.* as alſo three churches in Lennox, *viz.* Fintray, Strathblane, and Bonhill.

Account of religious houſes, and book of aſſumption of benefices, MS. in pub. archiv Keith's biſhops, &c.

She alſo mortified her lands of Balylogan, in the pariſh of Kilmaronock, and earldom of Lennox, to the prior and convent of the Dominicans or Black-friars at Glaſgow, *cum conſenſu et aſſenſu dilectiſſimæ ſororis noſtræ germanæ Margaretæ* (the other ſiſter Elizabeth being then probably dead) *uxoris quondam domini de Rusky, &c. pro ſalute animæ noſtræ et pro ſalute quondam recolendæ memoriæ dilectiſſimi ſponſi noſtri domini Murdaci, dudum ducis Albaniæ, necnon pro anima quondam domini Duncani comitis de Lennox, progenitoris noſtri, ac pro animabus Walteri, Jacobi, et Alexandri, quondam filiorum noſtrorum, &c.* In this charter, to which her own and her ſiſter Margaret's ſeal are appended, ſhe is expreſsly deſigned dutcheſs of Albany and counteſs of Lennox, and it is dated *apud manerium noſtrum de Inchmerin*, 18th day of May, in the year 1451.

Autogr. penes MacFarlane

She died about the end of that year, or beginning of 1452; for the earldom of Lennox then fell into the king's hands, as the next heirs did not for ſome time make up their titles.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. **Elizabeth**, ſecond daughter of Duncan earl of Lennox, was married to ſir John Stewart of Darnly, whoſe great actions and death are inſerted under the next title. Their eldeſt ſon ſir Alan Stewart of Darnly, father of John, afterwards lord Darnly and earl of Lennox, obliges himſelf in his ſon John's contract of marriage with Margaret, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, to infeſt her in a forty merk land of the lands of Dreghorn and Darnly; and in caſe the ſaid Alan happen to recover the eſtate of Lennox, to infeſt her in as much more as will make up her jointure to a hunder merk land of old extent, dated 15th May 1438.

Autogr. penes ducem de Montroſe.

This John, on 16th December 1460, took inſtruments upon his requiring Andrew lord Evandale, chancellor of Scotland, to grant him brieves furth of the chancellary, directed to the ſheriffs of Stirling and Dunbarton, for ſerving him one of the heirs portioners of the deceaſt Duncan earl of Lennox, father of Elizabeth of Lennox, grand-mother to the ſaid John, in all the lands in which the earl died laſt ſeized and infeſt, and is afterwards actually ſerved and retoured heir to him, in the half of the lands of the ſaid earldom, and the principal meſſuage of the ſame, on 23d July 1473; and of this John the earls and dukes of Lennox are deſcended, as in the next title, Stewart duke of Lennox.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

XIII. **Margaret**, third daughter of earl Duncan (though by ſome authors ſaid to be ſecond) was married to Robert Menteith of Rusky, who infeſts her in ſome of his lands, 25th July 1392. By her he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Murdoch Menteith of Rusky, who married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir David Murray of Tullibardine, anceſtor of the duke of Athole, and had by her a ſon Patrick, who died without ſucceſſion. Murdoch had alſo two daughters. 1. Agnes, married to ſir John Haldane of Gleneagles, in the ſhire of Perth. Their eldeſt ſon, John Haldane of Rusky, was, in the year 1473, ſerved heir in the fourth part of the earldom of Lennox, to his great-grand-mother's father, Duncan earl of Lennox, *qui obiit ultimo veſtitus et ſaſitus, ut de feodo ad*

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes Rob Haldane de Gleneagles.

fidem et pacem domini noſtri regis, de comitatu de Levenax, &c. 2. Elizabeth, married to John Napier of Merchiſton, anceſtor of lord Napier. She is ſerved heir to her great-grand-father at Dunbarton, *4to die Novembris* 1473, before this inqueſt, *viz.* Alexander Cunninghame of Polmais, Duncan Napier of Kilmahew, Andrew MacFarlane of Arrochar, Walter Nobil of Ferme, Donald Lennox, *&c. &c. qui jurati dicunt quod Duncanus comes de Levenax, proavus Elizabethæ Menteith latricis præſentium, obiit ultimo veſtit. et ſaſit. ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem, &c.* as above, *Et quod dicta Elizabetha eſt una legitima et propinquior hæres ejuſdem quondam Duncani proavi ſui, de tota quarta parte comitatus de Levenax, &c.*

Chart. penes Franciſcum dom. Napier.

The above mentioned heirs portioners had a long conteſt amongſt themſelves, concerning the diviſion and ſucceſſion to the earldom of Lennox, which was at laſt determined in favours of the family of Darnly, *anno* 1477, whereby that earldom came to the Stewarts; and, in conſequence of the above deſcent, the Stewarts of Darnly, and Haldanes of Gleneagles, quarter the arms of Lennox with their own; but the Napiers of Merchiſton have ever ſince aſſumed the arms of Lennox, in place of the old bearing of the Napiers

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 139.

By the preceeding narration it appears, that the earldom of Lennox, according to the above mentioned entail, went in a regular courſe of ſucceſſion to the lawful heirs of line of that antient family, which is fully inſtructed by the above indiſputable documents; and if earl Duncan had had a ſon lawfully born, he would have had a juſt and undoubted right to both the eſtate and title of earl of Lennox, in which caſe the female ſucceſſion could never have taken place.

Yet we muſt here obſerve, that the ſaid earl Duncan had a ſon Donald, who, in an authentic charter of confirmation from the counteſs of Lennox, of the lands of Balgrochyr, is deſigned *filius legitimus quondam Duncani comitis de Lennox, &c.* Theſe lands of Balgrochyr ly in the pariſh of Camſie, and earldom of Lennox. The charter is granted by ſir William Graham of Kincardine, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe, in 1423, which lands he held of the laird of Craigbernard, and he of the family of Lennox: therefore Iſabel, then deſigned dutcheſs of Albany, and counteſs of Lennox, as ſuperior thereof, confirms the ſame to the ſaid Donald, *anno* 1444; and of him William Lennox now of Woodhead, Eſq; the Lennoxes of Calzie, Plumptoun, Barnſhogle, *&c.* are deſcended. But it does not appear that this Donald, or any of his poſterity, ever laid claim to any part of the earldom of Lennox.

Charta penes Willielmum Lennox de Woodhead.

ARMS of the old earls of Lennox.

Argent a ſaltier engrailed, cantoned with four roſes *gules.*

What creſt, motto, or ſupporters, this family uſed, we have not been able to diſcover.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were the caſtle of Dunbarton, until Maldwin earl of Lennox made a preſent thereof to king Alexander II. *anno* 1238: after that they reſided at Inchmuryn, an iſland in Lochlomond; Bellach, on the water of Leven; and Catter, on the water of Enrick; all within the earldom of Lennox and ſhire of Dunbarton.

* * *

STEWART Duke of LENNOX.

THE immediate anceſtor of this great and illuſtrious family, of which not only the royal family of Great Britain, but moſt of the crowned heads in Europe are deſcended, was,

I. Sir JOHN STEWART knight, ſecond ſon of Alexander, ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of ſir John de Bonkill, by whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, and was afterwards deſigned ſir John of Bonkill.

He was a worthy patriot, and joined the

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, and all Scotch hiſtorians.

brave ſir William Wallace, in defence of the liberties of his country, but had the misfortune to loſe his life at the fatal battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298.

By the ſaid Margaret de Bonkill, he left a numerous iſſue.

1. Sir *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Stewarts, earls of Angus, whoſe male line is extinct.

2. Sir *Alan*, progenitor of this noble family, *&c. &c.*

II. Sir ALAN STEWART, ſecond ſon of ſir John of Bonkill, like his father, was a true lover of his country, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, from whom he got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Dreghorn, *&c.*

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

He alſo loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, leaving iſſue three ſons.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal fam. p. 151.

1. Sir *John*, his ſucceſſor, whoſe only ſon Robert died without male-iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his uncle.

2. *Walter*, who died alſo without male-iſſue.

3. Sir *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.

III. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART, third ſon of ſir Alan, ſucceeded his nephew Robert, ſon of his brother ſir John, as before obſerved, and was promiſcuouſly deſigned of Crookſton and of Darnly.

He accompanied king David Bruce to England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, but was relieved ſoon thereafter.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He married Janet, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir William Keith of Galſton, relict of ſir David Hamilton of Cadzow, by whom he had five ſons, and one daughter.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *William*.

3. *Alexander* of Torbane, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Halrig and Raiſs.

4. *Robert*, of whom the Stewarts of Barſcobe are deſcended.

5. *James*.

His daughter, *Janet*, was married to ſir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir JOHN STEWART of Darnly, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs propoſed to be ſureties for king David's liberty, *anno* 1354.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 791.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

V. JOHN, who was appointed one of the hoſtages for king David's ranſom, tho' very young, *anno* 1357, and is then deſigned John, ſon and heir of ſir John Stewart of Darnly, *&c.*

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

He got a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. to come up to England, with ſixty horſes in his retinue, *anno* 1358.

Ibib. p. 108.

This John was truly a great man. He went with the earls of Douglas and Buchan to France, with four thouſand Scotch auxiliaries; where, for his gallant behaviour and knowledge in the military art, he gained to himſelf immortal honour.

He was, by king Charles VII. made lord d'Aubigny, count d'Evereux, conſtable and commander of the Scotch army in the abſence of the earl of Buchan, and a marſhal of France, *anno* 1422.

Scotch chron. and Stewart's hiſtory.

He married lady Elizabeth, ſecond daughter, and one of the co-heireſſes, of Duncan ſixth earl of Lennox, by whom he had four ſons.

1. Sir *Alan*, his heir.

2. Sir *Alexander Stewart* of Beilmouth.

3. *John*, lord d'Aubigny, famous in the Neapolitan wars under king Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. of France, ; and no ſubject in Europe made a greater figure than he did.

4. *Matthew Stewart* of Caſtletoun.

This John of Darnly returned to France when he was a very old man, and loſt his life at the ſiege of Orleans, *anno* 1429.

Father Hay's collect. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir ALAN STEWART of Darnly, who married Catharine, daughter of ſir William Seton of that ilk; but was killed by ſir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, *anno* 1439, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *John*, lord Darnly.

2. *Alexander* of Galſton, anceſtor of lord Pittenweem, *&c.*

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. JOHN, lord Darnly, who ſerved himſelf heir to Duncan earl of Lennox, his great-grand-father, *anno* 1463; but did not enjoy the honours of Lennox till he made up matters with the lady Gleneagles, deſcended of earl Duncan's youngeſt daughter; then, with conſent of the crown, he aſſumed the title of earl of Lennox, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Lennox*, of the lands of Darnly, Inchinnan, Bathgate, and others, *inter* 1470 *et* 1474.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got the honours confirmed to him by the king, *anno* 1483.

This earl was a loyal and faithful ſubject to king James III.

He was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1472, and was appointed warden of the marches, *anno* 1481,

Rymer, tom. XI.

1481, and was again appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh about a peace, *anno* 1484.

Ibid. tom. XII. p. 241.

When the civil war broke out, he joined the king againſt the rebels and the prince, and was made captain of Dunbarton caſtle, 1488.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander ſecond lord Montgomery, anceſtor of the earl of Eglington, by whom he had five ſons and four daughters.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 153.

1. *Matthew*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, lord d'Aubigny.
3. *William*, captain of the Scotch gens d'arms in France.
4. *John Stewart* of Glanderſtone.
5. *Alan*, deſigned *filius carnalis*, which is not always a natural ſon. He was anceſtor of the Stewarts of Cardonald.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald ſecond earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Marian*, married to Robert lord Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries.

3. Lady *Janet*, married to Ninian lord Roſs.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs.

He died *anno* 1494, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. MATTHEW, ſecond earl of Lennox of the name of Stewart. He was a man of great parts and ſpirit, and, in his father's lifetime, was ſent ambaſſador-extraordinary to the court of England, when he was only maſter of Lennox, *anno* 1488.

Rymer tom. XII. p. 340.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Matthæo comiti de Lennox*, of many lands, lordſhips and baronies, *inter* 1498 *et* 1510.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by princeſs Mary Stewart his wife, daughter of king James II. by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *William*, maſter of Lennox, who married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of William firſt earl of Montroſe, but died before his father without iſſue.
2. *John*, his heir.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Fleming; 2dly, to Alexander Douglas of Mains.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun.

3. Lady *Agnes*, married to William Edmonſton of Duntreath.

This earl was of the privy council to king James IV. with whom he was in great favour. He attended him to the fatal field of Flowdon, and there loſt his life, *anno* 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. JOHN, third earl of Lennox, who was one of the Scotch nobles that joined in refuſing to the king of England to remove the duke of Albany from the guardianſhip of the young king, *anno* 1516.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 551.

He was appointed one of the lords of the regency by king James V. *anno* 1524.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 154.

He was one of the Scotch nobility that ratified a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1526.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 114.

He married lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Matthew*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, who was biſhop of Caithneſs, and ſucceeded to the earldom of Lennox, as will be ſhown hereafter.
3. *John*, lord d'Aubigny, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, lady *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to William ſixth earl of Errol; 2dly, to John earl of Sutherland.

The earl of Lennox endeavouring to reſcue the king out of the earl of Angus's hands, who, it is ſaid, kept him little better than a priſoner, was killed in the attempt near Linlithgow-bridge by his couſin ſir James Hamilton, ſon of the earl of Arran, after he had been made priſoner by Pardowie, *anno* 1526.

Stewart's hiſtory, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. MATTHEW, fourth earl of Lennox, who betook himſelf to a military life, and ſerved in the wars of France with great reputation.

After the death of king James V. he returned to Scotland, and put ſeveral projects on foot, which were thought inconſiſtent with the honour and dignity of the nation; but being diſappointed in his expectations, he retired to England, was outlawed and forfeited.

He was kindly received by king Henry VIII. who beſtowed upon him in marriage his niece lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by the queen of Scotland, king Henry's ſiſter, and gave him with her an eſtate in England, according to Mr. Crawfurd, worth 1700 merks ſterling *per annum*.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

The earl entered into a contract or treaty with king Henry, whereby he bound himſelf to deliver up to the king of England his territory of Dunbarton, the iſle of Bute, the caſtle of Rothſay, with ſeveral other lands and lordſhips in Scotland, *anno* 1544, but it never was performed.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 19. 22. 29, &c.

He continued in England till he was recalled by queen Mary, *anno* 1563, and his forfeiture was then repealed by act of parliament.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

His ſon Henry lord Darnly came to Scotland ſoon after him, was married to queen Mary, and declared king of Scotland. He was afterwards moſt barbarouſly murdered, and the earl of Lennox proſecuted thoſe ſuſpected to have been concerned in it, particularly the earl of Bothwell, who was tried by his peers, but was then acquitted.

Stewart's hiſt. Crawford, &c.

After the death of the regent Murray, the earl of Lennox was appointed regent of Scotland, but was killed at Stirling, having enjoyed that office only about thirteen months, *anno* 1571.

By the ſaid lady Margaret Douglas he had iſſue ſeveral children, but they all died young, except,

1. *Henry*, lord Darnly, who married queen Mary, as before obſerved, and was father of king James VI.
2. *Charles*.

Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 304.

XI. This Charles ſucceeded his father, and was fifth earl of Lennox.

He married Elizabeth Cavendiſh, ſiſter of William firſt earl of Devonſhire, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Arabella Stewart*, married to William marquis of Hartford, but died without iſſue.

The earl dying alſo without other children, *anno* 1576, the repreſentation devolved upon his uncle Robert, the biſhop before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Keith's biſhops, p. 128.

X. Robert, ſecond ſon of John third earl of Lennox, being born a younger brother, was bred to the church, and was biſhop of Caithneſs. Upon the death of his nephew Charles, he ſucceeded to the earldom of Lennox, and was the ſixth earl; but he then having no children, made a reſignation of the earldom of Lennox in the king's hands, in favours of his nephew Eſme Stewart, lord d'Aubigny; on which account he was created earl of March.

Ibid. Stewart's hiſt. &c.

He turned proteſtant, and married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, but dying without iſſue, the eſtate and honours of Lennox devolved upon his nephew Eſme, ſon of his brother John, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 331.

X. John, lord d'Aubigny, third ſon of John third earl of Lennox, was captain of the Scotch gens d'arms in France, and governor of Avignon in the reign of king Francis I.

He was father of,

Writs of the privy ſeal, ad annum 1580.

XI. Esme, lord d'Aubigny, upon whom the earldom of Lennox devolved, as before obſerved. He had his education in France, came over to Scotland *anno* 1579, and was moſt kindly received by his majeſty, who immediately gave him a grant of the lordſhip of Arbroath, then in the crown by the forfeiture of lord John Hamilton. He created, or rather confirmed the earldom of Lennox to him, and the heirs-male of his body allenarly; which failing, to return to the crown. He then appointed him governor of the caſtle of Dunbarton, captain of the guards, firſt gentleman of the bed-chamber, great chamberlain of Scotland, and duke of Lennox, *anno* 1581.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, Spotiſwood's hiſtory, &c.

This ſudden riſe to power and honours, procured him envy, though he was a man of a mild and ſweet diſpoſition, and a lover of peace; but it being alledged that he was too much attached to the Roman catholic religion, he was ſtrangely perſecuted by the reformers. The king, who was convinced he was not ſo, continued his firm friend, and was like to be brought to trouble upon his account; he therefore, much againſt his majeſty's inclination, retired to France, and died ſoon thereafter, in May 1583: A ſtaunch proteſtant according to Mr. Crawford.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He married Catharine de Balſack, daughter of William ſeigneur d'Antrague, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Ludovick*, duke of Lennox.
2. *Eſme*, lord d'Aubigny, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, lady *Henriet*, married to George firſt marquis of Huntly.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to John earl of Mar, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Ludovick, ſecond duke of Lennox, whom the king immediately brought from France, took great care of his education, and confirmed to him all the eſtates and honours which belonged to his father.

Ibidem.

He alſo beſtowed upon him the lordſhip of Methven and Balquhidder, and appointed him heretable admiral, and lord high chamberlain of Scotland.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

He aſſiſted at the queen's coronation, 1590.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal of a vaſt number of lands, lordſhips, and baronies *inter* 1590 *et* 1600, *Ludovico duci Lennociæ, &c.*

He was ſent ambaſſador to France to renew the old friendſhip betwixt the two crowns, *anno* 1601.

And when the king went up to England, *anno* 1603, he was made earl of Newcaſtle, duke of Richmond, maſter of the houſhold, firſt gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, Stewart's hiſtory, &c.

He was appointed his majeſty's commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1607.

He married, 1ſt, lady Sophia Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie; 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun; and, 3dly, Frances, daughter of Thomas viſcount Bendon, counteſs of Hartford, but dying without iſſue, in February 1624, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XII. Esme, lord d'Aubigny, then third duke of Lennox, lord high admiral, and great chamberlain of Scotland. He had been created earl of March in England, on 17th June 1620, by patent to his heirs whatever; which honours were enjoyed by his female deſcendents.

Dugdale's baronage of England, vol. II.

He married Catharine, daughter and heireſs of Gervaiſe lord Clifton of Broomſwold, by whom he got a great eſtate in England, and by her had iſſue ſeven ſons and three daughters.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

1. *James*, duke of Lennox.
2. Lord *Henry*.
3. Lord *Francis*.

Theſe laſt two both died young.

4. *George*, lord d'Aubigny, whoſe ſon ſucceeded to the honours of Lennox, of whom afterwards.
5. Lord *Ludovick*, who went into holy orders, and was a canon of the cathedral church of Notredame at Paris.
6. Lord *Bernard*, commander of the king's troop of guards in the time of the civil war, and was killed at the battle of Cheſter, *anno* 1645.
7. Lord *John*, who was general of the horſe in the king's ſervice, and was ſlain at the battle of Arlesford, *anno* 1644.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Howard earl of Arundel.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to Archibald earl of Angus, eldeſt ſon and heir of William firſt marquis of Douglas.

3. Lady *Frances*, married to Jerome Weſtone earl of Portland.

The duke died *anno* 1625, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. James, fourth duke of Lennox, who, while he was abroad for his education, was made a grandee of Spain: when he returned home, being ſcarce 21 years of age, he was made a privy councillor, and had all the heretable offices belonging to his family confirmed to him, was made warden of the cinqueports, maſter of the houſhold, and knight of the garter.

Ib. and Stewart's hiſt.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo duci Lennociæ*, of many lordſhips and baronies, *inter* 1630 *et* 1640.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family. A noble author ſays, "He was "very worthy of all the favour the king had "ſhowed him; for, throughout the whole "courſe of the civil war, he was immoveable in his loyalty, and lent the king at "one time 20,000 *l. ſterling*, *&c.*'

Lord Clarendon.

He married lady Mary Villiers, daughter of George duke of Buckingham, by whom he had a ſon,

Eſme, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to Richard Butler earl of Arran, of the kingdom of Ireland, ſon of James firſt duke of Ormond.

He had the honour to pay his laſt duty to his royal maſter king Charles I. by putting him into his grave at Windſor. He never had health or ſpirits afterwards, but died *anno* 1655, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. Esme, fifth duke of Lennox, who dying without iſſue, *anno* 1660, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin-german, and heir-male Charles, ſon of his uncle George, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

XIII. George, lord d'Aubigny, fourth ſon of Eſme third duke of Lennox, a great loyaliſt, who loſt his life in the king's ſervice, at the battle of Keynton, in October 1642. Lord Clarendon ſays, "He was a man of great "hopes, of a gentle and winning diſpoſition, "and of very clear courage, *&c.*"

Ibid. and Clarendon.

He married lady Catharine Howard, daughter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, by whom he had a ſon,

Peerage of England, v. II.

Charles, afterwards duke of Lennox,——and a daughter,

Catharine, married to Henry lord Obrian, ſon and heir of the earl of Thomond, in the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a daughter, married to Edward earl of Clarendon.

Ib. and Peerage of Ireland.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. Charles, who, when very young, was created lord Stewart of Newbury, and earl of Litchfield, by king Charles I. *anno* 1645; and ſucceeding to the honours of Lennox, *anno* 1660, as before obſerved, was the ſixth duke, and was made a knight of the garter *anno* 1661.

Dugdale's baronage.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of many lands and lordſhips, *inter* 1664 *et* 1670.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, and was ſeized with a high fever at Elſineur, where he died *anno* 1672, leaving no iſſue by Frances his wife, daughter of Walter Stewart, Eſq; ſon of Walter lord Blantyre, whereby the honours, heretable offices, &c. of the family, devolved upon king Charles II. as next heir-male; but his majeſty gave the liferent of his whole eſtate to his widow, the ſaid Frances, then dutcheſs dowager of Lennox, &c. &c.

The hereditary offices of high admiral, and great chamberlain, he reſerved to himſelf; but afterwards created his natural ſon Charles, duke of Lennox, &c.

LENNOX, Duke of LENNOX and RICHMOND.

I. CHARLES, only ſon of king Charles II. of England, by the lady Louiſa Rence de Penencoet, dutcheſs of Portſmouth, was born 29th July 1672, chriſtened Charles Lennox, and, by his royal father, was created baron of Setrington in the county of York, earl of March, and duke of Richmond in Yorkſhire, by letters patent dated at Weſtminſter 9th Auguſt 1675. Peerage of England, vol. I. p. 205.

He likeways beſtowed upon him the fee of the eſtate of Lennox in Scotland, and, by letters patent, dated 9th September that ſame year, he created him duke of Lennox, earl of Darnly, and lord Torbolton, to him and the heirs-male of his body. Ibid. p. 205.

He married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Francis lord Brudenel, ſon and heir of Robert earl of Cardigan, and relict of Henry lord Bellaſyſe of Worlaby, by whom he had a ſon,

Charles, his heir,——and two daughters.

1ſt, lady *Louiſa*, married to James earl of Berkley.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to William-Anne earl of Albemarle.

He died *anno* 1723, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. CHARLES, ſecond duke of Richmond and Lennox, who made a great figure in the reigns of king George I. and II. and roſe to the higheſt rank in the army. Ibidem.

He married lady Sarah, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of William earl of Cadogan, by whom he had four ſons and eight daughters. Ibidem.

1. ———.
2. *Charles*.

They both died in infancy.

3. *Charles*, his heir.
4. Lord *George-Henry Lennox*, who got a commiſſion in the guards, *anno* 1754, and married lady Louiſa Ker, eldeſt daughter of William earl of Ancrum.

1ſt daughter, lady *Georgina-Carolina*, married to Henry Fox, Eſq; who was ſecretary at war, and one of the privy council to king George II.

2. Lady *Louiſa-Margaret*, who died young.
3. Lady *Anne*, died an infant.
4. Lady *Emilia*, married to James earl of Kildare in Ireland, and viſcount Leinſter of Great Britain.
5. Lady *Margaret*, died young.
6. Lady *Louiſa-Auguſta*.
7. Lady *Sarah*.
8. Lady *Cecilia*.

He died *anno* 1750, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. CHARLES, third duke of Richmond and Lennox, a major-general in the Britiſh ſervice, and colonel of a regiment of foot. He married lady Mary Bruce, ſiſter to the earl of Aylesbury, &c.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the arms of France and England; quarterly, the 2d Scotland, and the 3d Ireland, within a border, compone, *argent* and *gules*; the firſt charged with verdoy of roſes of the 2d, and ſeeded proper; over all, in an eſcutcheon, the arms of Aubigny, *viz. gules*, three oval buckles *or*.

CREST; on a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion paſſant guardant *or*, crowned with a ducal coronet *gules*, and gorged with a collar, gobone, countercharged as the border in the coat.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide, an unicorn *argent*, armed, creſted and hoofed, *argent*; on the ſiniſter, an antelope armed, creſted, and hoofed as the dexter; each ſupporter gorged with a collar compone, *gules* and *ermine*.

MOTTO; *En la roſe je fleurie.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Good-wood in Suſſex.

LESLY Earl of LEVEN.

As the riſe and deſcent of the ancient and illuſtrious name of Leſly is to be found under the title of earl of Rothes, we proceed directly to the immediate anceſtor of this branch of that noble family, being deſcended of the houſe of Balquhain, which, for antiquity, yields to few of the name of Leſly in Scotland.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

William Lesly, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king James II. and III. got charters under the great ſeal of the lands and barony of Balquhain, *&c.* and left iſſue ſeveral ſons.

1. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded him, and carried on the line of the family of Balquhain.

2. *William*, of whom was lineally deſcended,

I. **Alexander Lesly** of Kininvie, who left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded him in the lands of Kininvie.

2. *George*.

Hiſtory of the fam. of Leſly, M. S. penes Mr. David Rae advocate; and Mr. Martin's collections.

II. This **George Lesly** of Drummuir, progenitor of this noble family, married Mary, daughter of —— Stewart of Kilcowie, by whom he had a ſon,

III. Captain **George Lesly**, a brave ſoldier, who had the command of the garriſon in the caſtle of Blair, in the reign of king James VI.

Ib. and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Anne, daughter of —— Stewart of Ballechin, by whom he had a ſon,

IV. Sir **Alexander Lesly**, who having a ſtrong military genius, went abroad to puſh his fortune in the foreign wars, where he had the opportunity of ſignalizing his courage and conduct ſo often, that he juſtly acquired the reputation of a man of great knowledge in the military art.

Ibid. and Niſbet, vol. I. p. 97.

He firſt ſerved a volunteer in lord Vere's regiment in Holland, where he ſoon roſe to the degree of a captain.

He then went to Sweden, and entered into the ſervice of Guſtavus Adolphus, and performed ſuch heroic actions under that great monarch, that he raiſed him to the rank of a lieutenant-general, then to that of velt marſhal of his armies.

In 1628, when the town of Stralſund was beſieged by a victorious army, under the command of Count Walſten, and reduced almoſt to the laſt extremity, the king of Sweden ſent general Leſly to take upon him the command of the garriſon, where he behaved with ſuch ſingular reſolution and conduct, that he obliged the Count to raiſe the ſiege. The burghers were ſo ſenſible of the great ſervice he had done them, that they made him conſiderable preſents, and ſtruck ſeveral medals in honour of him upon that occaſion, ſome whereof are ſtill preſerved in the family.

In 1630, he drove the Imperialiſts intirely out of Rugen, and continued in the Swediſh ſervice with great glory and renown, till the troubles broke out in his own country, that he returned home.

He immediately laid out ſome of his money upon lands in the north country, and got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Alexandro Leſly, militi, et Guſtavo Leſly filio ſuo*, of the lands of Auchintoul, *&c. inter* 1635 *et* 1637.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1638, he was invited by the covenanters to take upon him the command of their army, which he accepted of, and was made governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh in March 1639.

Guthry's memoirs.

In *anno* 1640, he invaded England upon the head of the Scotch army, and defeated a party of the king's troops, under the command of lord Conway at Newburn, and took poſſeſſion of Newcaſtle.

His behaviour and conduct is approved by parliament, and he got an order for 100,000 merks, to be paid out of the firſt and readieſt of the public money, for his good and faithful ſervices, *&c.*

Minutes of parliament, and reſcinded acts.

Immediately thereafter, there was a treaty ſet on foot with the king at Rippon, general Leſlie being one of the parliament's commiſſioners, at the concluſion of which the king was ſo well pleaſed with the general's behaviour, that he firſt created him lord Balgony, then raiſed him to the dignity of earl of Leven, by patent to his heirs whatſomever, *anno* 1641.

Charta penes comitem de Leven.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Leſlie domino de Balgony, militi, anno* 1641; and afterwards got charters, *Alexandro comiti de Leven*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1641 *et* 1643.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1642, he was ſent over to Ireland with ſome forces, to ſuppreſs an inſurrection in that country; and returning in 1643, had again the command of the Scotch army that was ſent to the aſſiſtance of the parliament's forces againſt the king; and the victory obtained over his majeſty's forces at Marſton-muir, *anno* 1644, was chiefly aſcribed to the conduct of the earl of Leven.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was appointed one of the committee of eſtates by the Scotch parliament, *anno* 1645, one of the ſupernumeraries of the committee, *anno* 1646, and got a new commiſſion to be lord general, *anno* 1647.

Ibidem.

He was one of the planters of kirks, and had a conſiderable penſion ſettled on him, beſides 1529l. *per* month for the payment of his troops, including trumpeters, kettle drums, *&c. anno* 1649.

Guthry's memoirs.

Notwithſtanding what is above obſerved, his after-behaviour would induce one to believe, that his real principles were rather loyal than otherways; and that, had he imagined the parliament would have driven matters to ſuch extremities, he would not have been ſo hearty in their intereſt; yet a reverend author ſays, that he was one of the peers that ſat in the parliament in January 1649, and did nothing to hinder the king's murder.

However, none appeared more forward than the earl of Leven afterwards for raiſing an army, and reſtoring king Charles II.

He ſerved as a volunteer againſt Oliver Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and heartily joined and concurred with the loyaliſts in every meaſure for re-eſtabliſhing our old conſtitution in church and ſtate; but when he, with others of the loyal party, had a meeting in Angus, to concert matters for their future conduct, general Monk, who then beſieged Dundee, having got intelligence of their meeting, ſent a ſtrong party in the night, ſurpriſed and took them all priſoners at Alyth in Angus, and ſent the old general, with ſeveral others, priſoners to London, where they were confined in the tower.

And though he had been long a faithful ſervant to the parliament, yet he did not meet with the leaſt favour from Oliver Cromwell on that account; but ſuffered ſequeſtration, and many other hardſhips, till at laſt, by the mediation of the queen of Sweden, he obtained his liberty, and was ſo ſenſible of the ſervice her majeſty had done him, that he went over to Sweden in perſon, to make his acknowledgments, where he was received, and entertained with great reſpect, according to his quality and former ſervices.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

He at laſt returned to his own country, retired to his ſeat of Balgony in Fife, where he died of a very great age, *anno* 1662.

He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Renton of Billy, by whom he had two ſons, and five daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Guſtavus*, who died before his father, without iſſue.

2. *James*, lord Balgony.

1ſt, Lady *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to Hugh maſter of Lovat, and heir of Hugh lord Lovat; 2dly, to ſir Ralph de la Vall, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to James Crichton viſcount Frendraught.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to William lord Cranſton.

4. Lady *Barbara*, married to ſir John Ruthven of Dunglaſs.

5. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to Walter Dundaſs junior of that ilk.

Crawfurd's peerage.

V. JAMES lord Balgony, ſon and apparent heir of Alexander firſt earl of Leven, a youth of an extraordinary genius, who followed his father's example, betook himſelf to a military life, and ſoon roſe to the degree of a colonel.

In 1642, he went over to Ireland with his father, and died ſoon after his return, in the flower of his age, much regreted, leaving iſſue by his wife, lady Margaret Leſlie, daughter of John earl of Rothes, a ſon,

Alexander, afterwards earl of Leven,——— and a daughter,

Catharine, married to George firſt earl of Melvil, whoſe ſon David ſucceeded to the earldom of Leven, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Retour in chancery.

VI. ALEXANDER, only ſon of James lord Balgony, ſucceeded his grand-father, *anno* 1662, and was ſecond earl of Leven.

Peerage of England.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Howard, ſiſter of Charles earl of Carliſle, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Catharine*.

He dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1663, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his eldeſt daughter,

Crawfurd's peerage,

VII. Lady MARGARET LESLY, counteſs of Leven, who married Mr. Francis Montgomery, ſecond ſon of Hugh earl of Eglington; but dying without iſſue *anno* 1674, was ſucceeded by her ſiſter,

VII. Lady CATHARINE LESLY, alſo counteſs of Leven, who dying unmarried, the eſtate and honours devolved upon her couſin-german David, ſon of her aunt Catharine, to whom we now return.

VI. CATHARINE, only daughter of James lord Balgony, and ſiſter of Alexander ſecond earl of Leven, was married to George firſt earl of Melvil, as before obſerved, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Raith, who died without iſſue.

2. *David*, afterwards earl of Leven.
3. *James Melvil* of Balgarvie, Eſq; who married, and had iſſue.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert lord Burleigh.

Ibidem, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. **David**, ſon of George earl of Melvil, by Catharine, daughter of James lord Balgony, ſucceeded his father in the earldom of Melvil, and thereby became head or chief of one of the moſt antient families in the kingdom. (*Vide* title earl of Melvil.) And ſucceeding alſo, in right of his mother, to the earldom of Leven, aſſumed to himſelf the ſirname of Leſly with that laſt title, as being the elder peerage, and was third earl of Leven.

He likeways, having a military genius, went into the ſervice of the duke of Brandenburgh, *anno* 1685, where he was firſt made a captain of horſe, then a colonel of a regiment of foot, which he brought over to England with the prince of Orange, *anno* 1688.

Charta penes comitem de Leven.

After king William was ſettled on the throne, he was made one of the lords of his privy council, and governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh *anno* 1689, which office he enjoyed all king William's reign.

After queen Anne's acceſſion to the crown, he was appointed major-general of her majeſty's forces in Scotland, *anno* 1703. He was again made governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1704, and ſoon thereafter general of the ordnance.

In 1706, he was conſtituted lieutenant-general, and commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland; in all which high offices he acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour.

He was one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union, and was choſen one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt Britiſh parliament.

He married lady Anne Wemyſs, daughter of Margaret counteſs of Wemyſs, and James lord Burntiſland, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, lord Balgony.
2. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Leven.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married to William earl of Aberdeen.

He died in May 1728.

VIII. **George**, lord Balgony, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of David third earl of Leven, died before his father, and by lady Margaret Carnegie, his wife, daughter of David earl of Northeſk, left iſſue a ſon,

IX. **David**, who ſucceeded his grandfather *anno* 1728, and was fourth earl of Leven, but he dying unmarried, *anno* 1729, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his uncle,

VIII. **Alexander**, ſecond ſon of David the third earl, before mentioned, who was the fifth earl of Leven.

Being born a younger brother, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and was appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the Britiſh parliaments called to meet in 1747 and 1754.

He had the honour to repreſent his majeſty, as high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, for thirteen years ſucceſſively, *viz.* 1741 and 1753 incluſive.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of colonel John Erſkine of Carnock, by whom he had a ſon,

David, now earl of Leven.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of David Monypenny of Pitmilly, Eſq; by whom he had another ſon,

Colonel *Alexander Leſly*; —— and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to George earl of Northeſk.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*.
3. Lady *Mary*, married to doctor James Walker of Innerdivot, Eſq;.

The earl died in the end of the year 1754, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **David**, ſixth earl of Leven, whoſe genius leading him to a military life, he went very young into the army, and ſoon roſe to the rank of a captain; but upon his father's death he reſigned.

He married Willielmina, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, Eſq; by whom he has iſſue three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, lord Balgony.
2. *William*.
3. *David*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*.
2. Lady *Mary-Elizabeth*.
3. Lady *Charlotte*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, a thiſtle proper, enſigned with an imperial crown of the laſt, as a coat of augmentation. 2d and 3d, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or* for Leſly.

Crest; on a wreath, a chevalier in compleat armour, holding in his right hand a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two chevaliers, as the creſt, each holding in his exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

MOTTO; *Pro rege et patria.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Melvil and Balgony, two fine ſeats, both in Fiſe-ſhire.

* * *

LESLY Lord LINDORES.

ANDREW LESLY, fifth earl of Rothes, married thrice; 1ſt, Jean, daughter of ſir John Hamilton of Evandale, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *James*, who carried on the line of the family of Rothes.

2. Sir *Patrick Leſly* of Pitcairly, firſt lord Lindores.

3. *Andrew*, who died without iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third lord Ruthven, by whom he had no male-iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of David Durie of that ilk, by whom he had alſo three ſons.

1. *George*, who died unmarried.

2. Sir *John Leſly* of Newton, of whom the preſent lord Lindores is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown hereafter.

3. *Robert*, who died without iſſue.

The earl had alſo ſeveral daughters, for which *Vide* title Leſly earl of Rothes.

Account of the lords of ſeſſion in the lawiers library, Edinr.

I. Sir **PATRICK LESLY** of Pitcairly, ſecond ſon of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, being a man of parts, was much in favour with king James VI. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, then appointed him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice. He afterwards made him commendator of Lindores, gave him all the lands of that abbay, erected into a temporal lordſhip, and created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Lindores, to him and his heirs-male whatever, 25th December 1600.

Charta penes dom. Lindores.

Keith's biſhops, p.252.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family. p. 104.

He married lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, by whom he had five ſons, and five daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Patrick*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio filio Patricii, commendatoris de Lindores, &c. anno* 1601; but he died before his father without iſſue.

2. *James*, maſter of Lindores.

Minutes of parliament.

3. *Robert*, who got a nineteen years tack of the rents of the biſhoprick of Orkney, *anno* 1641. He married and had iſſue; but his male-line is extinct.

4. *Ludovick*, a brave officer, who was a colonel in the German wars; but died without iſſue.

5. *David*, afterwards lord Newark. *Vide* title Leſly lord Newark.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to John lord Maderty.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Sinclair of May.

3. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to George Leſly of that ilk; 2dly, to John Forbes of Leſly.

4. *Janet*, married to ſir John Cunninghame of Broomhill.

5. *Mary*, married to ſir David Barclay of Culearny.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. **JAMES**, ſecond lord Lindores, who was one of the Scotch commiſſioners ſent to treat with the king at Rippon.

Guthry's memoirs.

He was a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on that account.

He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles II. after the reſtoration.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of Patrick ſeventh lord Gray, by whom he had a ſon,

John, maſter of Lindores.

He married, 2dly, —— Clepburn of the county of York, an Engliſh lady, by whom he had a daughter,

Jane, married, 1ſt, to John Stewart of Innernytie; 2dly, to John Bruce of Blairhall, and heired both their eſtates.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. **JOHN**, third lord Lindores, who married lady Marian Ogilvie, daughter of James ſecond earl of Airly, by whom he had a ſon,

David, his ſucceſſor.

He died *anno* 1706.

IV. **DAVID**, fourth lord Lindores, married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Dunearn, Eſq; but he dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 17—, the honours devolved upon Alexander, now lord Lindores, the next heir-male, being lineally deſcended of ſir John Leſly of Newton, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

I. Sir **JOHN LESLY** of Newton, ſon o

Andre

Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, and younger brother of Patrick firſt lord Lindores, got from his father the lands and barony of Newton, by a charter, *viz.* "Andrew earl of Rothes, with conſent of Janet Durie his ſpouſe, gives and diſpones the lands of Eaſter, Weſter, and Middle-Newton, to their ſon George, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to their ſon John, and the heirs-male of his body, *&c. &c.*" they bearing the name and arms of Leſly; and this charter is dated at Balmbriech, *anno* 1596.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

George dying without iſſue, theſe lands devolved upon John, which he got confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal, wherein he is deſigned *Johannes Leſly, nunc de Newton, &c.* The confirmation is dated *anno* 1620.

Ibidem.

This ſir John was a man of great parts, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who appointed him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; and he was always afterwards deſigned lord Newton.

Account of the lords of ſeſſion in the lawiers library, Edinr.

He was a great loyaliſt, and yet was much regarded by the parliament, who appointed him a lord of ſeſſion for life, *anno* 1641, and one of the commiſſioners of exchequer in 1645; but he accepted of a commiſſion from lord Eglington to be lieutenant-colonel of the king's horſe guards; and having been concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, was deprived of his lord of ſeſſion's place, *&c.* by the parliament, *anno* 1649.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Minutes of parliament, and reſcinded acts.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick ſeventh lord Gray, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *John Leſly* of Newtou, whoſe only ſon, John, died without ſucceſſion.
2. *Andrew*, who carried on the line of this family.
3. *James*, anceſtor of the Leſlies of Lumquhat.

II. **Andrew Lesly**, ſecond ſon of ſir John Leſly, deſigned lord Newton, acquired the lands of Quarter, in the pariſh of Burntiſland, in the county of Fife, and married Margaret, daughter to Andrew Balfour of Grange, by whom he had a ſon,

David.

And dying *anno* 1669, was ſucceeded by

III. **David Lesly** of Quarter, who married ——, daughter of —— Spittle of Leuchat, and had a ſon,

Alexander, now lord Lindores; —— and two daughters.

1. ———, married to ——— Spittle younger of Leuchat.
2. *Jean*, unmarried.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. **Alexander**, who, upon the death of David, fourth lord Lindores, ſucceeded to the honours, being next heir-male, as before obſerved, and is fifth lord Lindores. He betook himſelf to a military life, is now a major-general in the Britiſh ſervice, and colonel of a regiment of invalids.

He married Jean, daughter to Colin Campbell, late a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and brother to ſir James Campbell of Aberuchil, by whom he hath a ſon,

Francis, maſter of Lindores, an officer in the army.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Leſly: 2d, and 3d, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, debruſed with a ribband *ſable*, for Abernethy; and, on a ſurtout, a ſcutcheon *gules*, charged with a caſtle *argent*, maſoned *ſable*, for the title of Lindores.

Crest; on a wreath, a demi-angel winged *or*, holding in his dexter hand a griffin's head erazed, proper.

Supporters; two griffins *argent*, winged *or*.

Motto; *Stat promiſſa fides.*

CHIEF SEAT.

At Lindores abbey, in Fife, near the river Tay.

* * *

LIVINGSTON Earl of LINLITHGOW.

IT is the opinion of ſome antiquaries, that the firſt of this noble family was a Hungarian gentleman, who came to Scotland with Margaret, queen to king Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1078. Certain it is they begun to make a figure in this country ſoon after that æra.

Their immediate anceſtor,

I. **Livingus**, flouriſhed in the reigns of king Alexander I. and king David, who ſucceeded Alexander, *anno* 1124.

He was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in Weſt-Lothian, and called it Livingſtoun, after his own name, which afterwards became the chief title and ſirname of the family.

He was father of

Foundation charter of that abbey, in father Hay's collections in the lawiers library, Edinr.

Dalrymple's collect. p. 421.

II. Thurstanus, who was witneſs to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyroodhouſe, *anno* 1128.

He made a donation to that abbacy, *eccleſiam de Livingſtoun cum dimidia carucata terræ, et una tofta, &c. &c. pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* and is then deſigned *Thurſtanus filius Livingi.*

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alexander.*

2. *William.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 247.

In a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, *Thurſtanus filius Livingi et Willielmus filius ejus*, are witneſſes, *temp. regis Willielmi.*

Thurſtan was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Dalrymple's collections.

III. Alexander, who, in a charter of king William, is deſigned *Alexander filius Thurſtani filii Livingi, &c.* The charter has no date; but muſt have been in or before 1214, in which year king William died.

He having ſucceeded to the lands and barony of Livingſton, aſſumed that for his ſirname, and was progenitor of all the Livingſtons in Scotland.

He died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Original writs of the abbey of holy rood houſe, penes Mac-Farlane.

IV. Sir William Livingston, who acquired the lands of Gorgyn near Edinburgh, and is then deſigned *Willielmus de Livingſton, miles, anno* 1263.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes eund. p. 54.

He is witneſs in a Charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, together with ſir William de Keith, Gilbert Drummond, *&c. anno* 1270.

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. Sir *Archibald*, progenitor of the Livingſtons of Calendar and Linlithgow, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 654.

3. *Adam de Livingſton*, who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

He died before the year 1300, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Lennox, page 85.

V. William Livingston of that ilk, who is witneſs in a charter of Donald earl of Lennox, together with Malcolm Fleming earl of Wigton, *&c.* and is then deſigned ſir Wiliam Livingſton knight, in the year 1300.

This ſir William was a ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, and died ſoon after that great monarch, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 625.

2. *Robert de Livingſton*, who, being a man of parts, was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about king David's liberty, *anno* 1348.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. V. p. 200.

VI. Sir William Livingston of that ilk, a man of ſtaunch honour, great abilities, and a true patriot. He was one of the hoſtages for John earl of Murray, *anno* 1340.

Ibid. p. 711, 736, &c.

He was afterwards employed in all the negociations and public tranſactions with the Engliſh, during king David's captivity, from 1346 to 1357, in which laſt year he was named one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, and is then deſigned *Willielmus de Livingſton miles, &c.*

He died about the year 1370, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

VII. Sir Patrick Livingston of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the noble Scotch heirs, appointed ſureties for king David's ranſom, and is then deſigned *Patricius filius et hæres domini Willielmi, &c. anno* 1357.

He died before 1400, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibid. tom. X. p. 327.

VIII. Sir Robert Livingston of that ilk, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the hoſtages for king James I's ranſom, *anno* 1424.

This family made a conſiderable figure in Scotland, and continued in the male line till the reign of king James IV. that ſir Bartholomew Livingſton of that ilk, grandſon of this ſir Robert, died without ſons, and left iſſue only three daughters his co-heireſſes.

Keith's biſhops, p. 280.

Agnes, the eldeſt, married ——— Learmont, whoſe ſon James made a donation to the prioreſs and convent of Senys near Edinburgh, *unum annuum redditum decem mercarum uſualis monetæ regni Scotiæ, annuatim levand. et percipiend. de tota et integra mea tertia parte terrarum et baroniæ de Livingſton, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecom. de Linlithgow, &c.* dated at Edinburgh, 15th November, and confirmed by king James V. the laſt day of December, 1533.

The male line of the ancient houſe of Livingſton of that ilk thus ending, we now return to the anceſtor of this noble family, *viz.*

V. Sir Archibald Livingston, ſecond ſon of ſir William Livingſton of that ilk, the fourth generation of this genealogical account before mentioned.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 662.

This ſir Archibald, with many others of his countrymen, was forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Penes Captain William Livingſton.

VI. Sir **WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, who in an old manuſcript accompt of this family, is deſigned of Eaſter-wemyſs.

He flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and married a daughter of ſir John Erſkine of that ilk, anceſtor of the family of Mar, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

VII. Sir **WILLIAM LIVINGSTON**, a man of great courage, and reſolution, and highly eſteemed by king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and for his gallant behaviour, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him under the banner.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was taken priſoner with his royal maſter, at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, but was releaſed ſoon thereafter.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 632.

He was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, about the king's liberty, *anno* 1348, and is then deſigned *Willielmus Livingſton bannerettus, &c.*

Chart. in the archives of the fam. of Kilſyth.

He married Chriſtian, daughter and heireſs of Patrick Calendar of that ilk, whoſe eſtate had been forfeited to the crown by king Robert Bruce, for his adherence to the Baliol's intereſt; but king David reſtored it to ſir William Livingſton, and the ſaid Chriſtian his wife heireſs thereof, and Calendar afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 441.

This ſir William is a witneſs in a confirmation charter of king David Bruce to the monaſtery of Kelſo, together with Malcolm earl of Wigton, William earl of Sutherland, Robert de Erſkine, knight, *&c. anno* 1354.

King David's book of charters.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, to him, and Chriſtian Calendar his wife, daughter and heireſs of Patrick Calendar of that ilk, of the lands and barony of Kilnſyth, *&c.* in Dunbartonſhire, dated at the caſtle of Kindriminy, 3d October, the 33d year of his reign, *anno dom.* 1362.

By the ſaid Chriſtian, he left iſſue a ſon

Crawfurd's peerage.

VIII. Sir **WILLIAM LIVINGSTON** of Calendar, who died in the end of the reign of king Robert II. and left iſſe a ſon,

IX. Sir **JOHN LIVINGSTON** of Calendar, who ſucceeded him.

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, penes MacFarlane.

This ſir John was one of the arbiters in a ſubmiſſion betwixt the abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, and Robert de Dumbarny, *&c.* 17th February, 1389.

Ibidem.

In a donation of David Fleming lord of Biggar, to the monaſtery of Cambuskenneth, the witneſſes are, Robert duke of Albany, earl of Fyſe and Menteith, Murdoch his ſon and heir, Thomas de Erſkine lord of Alway, ſir John Livingſton of Calendar, Alexander Livingſton, *&c. anno* 1399.

He married, 1ſt, ———, daughter of ——— Menteith of Carſe, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Livingſtons of Weſtquarter and Kinnaird, of which laſt the earls of Newburgh, *&c.* are deſcended.
3. *John*, anceſtor of the Livingſtons of Bonton, *&c.*

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Dalkeith, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William Livingſton*, firſt of the houſe of Kilſyth. (*Vide title* Kilſyth.)

Fordun, vol. II. p. 434.

He was killed in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 484.

X. Sir **ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON** of Calendar, who was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, that ſat on the trial of Murdoch Duke of Albany, *anno* 1424.

He was a man of good parts, and much eſteemed for capacity and integrity.

Indenture penes comitem de Errol.

After the murder of king James I. he was by parliament appointed governor to the young king, which occaſioned great animoſities betwixt the queen-mother, chancellor Crichton and him; but at laſt all differences were made up betwixt her majeſty and him, by a ſolemn indenture yet extant, and narrated at large in Crawfurd's peerage, dated 4th September, 1439.

However, this harmony did not long ſubſiſt amongſt them; for the queen, the chancellor, and ſir Alexander, continued wrangling, till the king begun to take the management into his own hands, *anno* 1444.

Sir Alexander's enemies then prevailed with his majeſty to call a parliament, to which ſir Alexander was ſummoned to appear.

Black acts of parliament.

He was accuſed of having alienated the crown-lands *&c.* and was found guilty, his eſtate confiſcated, and himſelf ſent priſoner to Dunbarton caſtle, which treatment, it was thought, he by no means deſerved.

Whether the king was ſenſible he was not guilty of what was laid to his charge, or whether he continued to have a friendſhip for the man that had the care of him in his younger years, we ſhall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, the king ſoon thereafter not only gave him his liberty, but reſtored to him his whole eſtate, and he continued ever after in great favour with his majeſty, who conſtituted him juſtice-general of Scotland, *anno* 1449, in which year he was alſo nominated one of the ambaſſadors to the court of England, and is then deſigned *Alexander de Livingſton, dominus de Calendar, juſticiarius Scotiæ.*

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 235.

He died ſoon thereafter, having married ———, daughter of ——— Dundaſs of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Livingſtons of Dunipace.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to James firſt lord Hamilton.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to James Dundaſs of that ilk.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

XI. Sir **James Livingston** of Calendar, a man of great worth and merit, who was appointed captain of the caſtle of Stirling, and had the tuition of the young king conferred upon him by his father, which great truſt he diſcharged with fidelity and honour.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 319, and 327.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1452, and is then deſigned ſir James Livingſton of Calendar. He got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1453, and is then deſigned James lord Livingſton; ſo that he was certainly raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, in the end of 1452, or beginning of 1453, in which laſt year he was appointed one of the privy council to his majeſty, maſter of his houſhold, and lord great chamberlain of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed as long as he lived, with univerſal applauſe.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Livingſton*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1454 *et* 1465.

Records of parliament.

He ſat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet 1462, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He married Marian, but of what family we know not, tho' ſhe is deſigned widow of James lord Livingſton, *anno* 1478. By her he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John earl of Roſs, and lord of the iſles.

2. *Eupheme*, married to ſir Malcolm Fleming, ſon and heir of Robert lord Fleming.

He died *anno* 1467, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart in pub. archiv.

XII. **James**, ſecond lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Livingſton*, of the lands of Baldoran, Slamannan, Muir, and many others, *inter* 1470 *et* 1492.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of ſir John Erskine of Kinnoul; 2dly, a daughter of ſir Robert Crichton; but dying without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew ſir John, ſon of his brother Alexander before mentioned.

Ibidem.

XIII. Sir **John Livington**, ſon of Alexander, ſecond ſon of James firſt lord Livingſton, ſucceeded his uncle James the ſecond lord, as before obſerved, and was third lord Livingſton.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Fleming, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of ſir John Houſtoun of that ilk, by whom he had another ſon,

Alexander, anceſtor of the Livingſtons of Glentyran, whoſe male-line is now extinct.

He died about the year 1510, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XIV. **William**, fourth lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Livingſton*, of the lands and barony of Calendar, caſtle thereof, *&c. anno* 1511.

Ibidem.

He marrried Agnes Hepburn, daughter of Adam lord Hailes, ſiſter of Patrick firſt earl of Bothwel, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, ——— and two daughters.

1ſt *Margaret*, married to John, fourth lord Hay of Yeſter, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Nichol Ramſay, anceſtor of the earl of Dalhouſie.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. **Alexander**, fifth lord Livingſton, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, (to Alexander, ſon and apparent heir of James lord Livingſton,) of the lands and barony of Calendar, caſtle thereof, *&c. &c. inter* 1511 *et* 1516.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters from queen Mary, of many lands and baronies, (*Alexandro domino de Livingſton, inter* 1542 *et* 1548.

Ibidem.

This lord was a man of great integrity and honour. He was intruſted with the care of queen Mary's education in her young and tender years, and diſcharged his duty with great fidelity.

He married, 1ſt, Janet Stewart, by whom he had no iſſue.

Chart. penes com. de Morton.

He married, 2dly, lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John ſecond earl of Morton, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John* maſter of Livingſton, a youth of great intrepidity and merit, who married a daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, but was killed at the battle of Pinkie, without iſſue, his father being then alive.

2. *William*, his father's heir.

3. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Livingſtons of Haining.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to John Buchanan of that ilk.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir Alexander Bruce of Airth.

3. *Magdalene*, married, 1ſt, to Arthur Erſkine of Grange, brother to John earl of Mar; 2dly, to John Scrimgeour of Glaſtre, anceſtor of lord Dundee.

4. *Mary*, married to John Semple of Beltree, ſon of lord Semple.

He died *anno* 1550, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVI. William, ſixth lord Livingſton, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1550 *et* 1558.

He was a man of remarkable integrity and loyalty, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary. He behaved gallantly at the battle of Langſide, though her majeſty's troops were totally defeated; but lord Livingſton never deſerted her intereſt to the very laſt, and had always a large ſhare of her majeſty's confidence and eſteem.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, anceſtor of the earl of Wigton, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Lithgow.

2. *John*.

3. *Henry*,

Theſe two both died young.

4. Sir *George Livingſton* of Ogleface, great grandfather, in a direct male-line, of Alexander Livingſton late of Bedlormie, who left a numerous iſſue, *viz.* Alexander Livingſton now of Bedlormie, Captain William Livingſton, Robert Livingſton, Eſq; who hath ſeveral ſons, &c. This Alexander Livingſton of Bedlormie appears to be the male repreſentative of the noble families of Calendar, *&c.*

5. Sir *William Livingſton* of Cultre, whoſe male line is now extinct.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to Alexander fourth lord Elphingſton.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Lewis Ballantyne of Broughton, lord juſtice clerk in the reign of king James VI. 2dly, to Patrick Stewart earl of Orkney.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XVII. Alexander, ſeventh lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Livingſton*, of the lands and barony of Calendar, Airth, Slamannan-muir, *&c. &c. inter* 1598 *et* 1600.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

He was, like many of his worthy anceſtors, a man of ſingular probity, honour and integrity, and in great favour with king James VI. who created him earl of Lithgow, lord Livingſton of Calendar, &c. by patent dated 15th November 1600.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro comiti de Lithgow, et hæredibus maſculis e corpore ſuo, quibus deficient. hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, cognomen de Livingſton gerentibus, &c.* of the lands and village of Livingſton, the Temple-lands of Nether-Carlowrie, the lands of Airth, Abbotshaugh, Bearcroſs, Saltcoats, Redhaugh, lands about Falkirk, *&c. &c. inter* 1602 *et* 1606.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

He married lady Eleanor Hay, daughter of Andrew, eighth earl of Errol, a lady of ſingular virtue and accompliſhments. The king being perfectly well acquainted with the fidelity and merit of this noble pair, committed the education of his daughter princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia, entirely to their care and management; and they diſcharged their duty ſo much to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, that when they delivered her ſafe at Windſor, they obtained a full acquittance for their care and conduct from the king and council, (which we have ſeen) and it contains many great and noble clauſes, much to both their honours, and that of the anceſtors of the family of Lithgow, dated at Windſor, *anno* 1603.

By the ſaid lady Eleanor Hay, he left iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Livingſton*, afterwards earl of Calendar.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, was married to John earl of Wigton.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVIII. Alexander, ſecond earl, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro comiti de Lithgow*, of the hereditary office of juſticiar and bailie of the whole lands and barony of Ogleface, the village and lands of Bedlormie, Weſter-craigs, *&c.* the lands and barony of Herbertſhire, with many others, *inter* 1608 *et* 1616.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters of ſeveral other lands, *inter* 1624 *et* 1630.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had a ſon,

George, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Douglas, eldeſt daughter of William tenth earl of Angus, by whom he had another ſon,

Alexander, ſecond earl of Calendar. (*Vide* page 115 of this work,)—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Thomas Nicholſon of Carnock; 2dly, to ſir George Stirling of Keir; 3dly, to ſir John Stirling of Keir.
2. Lady *Eleanor*, who died unmarried.

The earl was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. George, third earl of Lithgow, a great loyaliſt, who ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family.

Upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was appointed one of the lords of his majeſty's privy council, and captain of the royal regiment of foot guards.

In 1681, he reſigned that commiſſion, and was conſtituted juſtice-general of Scotland; in which office he continued till the year 1689.

He married lady Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick firſt earl of Panmure, widow of John earl of Kinghorn, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, third earl of Calendar, of whom more hereafter.

His daughter, lady *Henriet*, married to Robert viſcount Oxenford.

He died on the 1ſt day of February 1690, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. George, fourth earl of Lithgow, who came early into the revolution, and was ſworn one of the lords of the privy council to king William and queen Mary, *anno* 1692; and being in great favour with his majeſty, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

He married Henriet Sinclair, daughter of Alexander lord Duffus, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1695, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew James earl of Calendar, ſon of his brother Alexander, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XX. Alexander, third earl of Calendar, ſecond ſon of George third earl of Lithgow, married lady Anne Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montroſe, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Henriet*, who died unmarried.
2. Lady *Mary*, married to James Graham of Airth, Eſq; an eminent lawier, and judge-admiral of Scotland, to whom ſhe had ſeveral children.

He died *anno* 1694, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXI. James, fourth earl of Calendar, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Lithgow, upon the death of George the fourth earl, as before obſerved, was the fifth earl of Lithgow, heretable governor of the caſtle of Blackneſs, and hereditary ſheriff of the county of Stirling.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the Britiſh parliament, *anno* 1713, but having had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, he was attainted of treaſon, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John twelfth earl of Errol, whoſe grandſon ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of that noble family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

By her he had iſſue a ſon,

James, lord Livingſton, who died young; ——and a daughter,

XXII. Lady Anne Livingston, who became his ſole heireſs, and married William fourth earl of Kilmarnock, to whom ſhe had three ſons.

XXIII. 1. James, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Errol, in right of his grandmother lady Margaret Hay, before mentioned, and is now the fourteenth earl of Errol. *Vide* pages 255 and 378 of this work, where the other children are mentioned.

ARMS of the earl of Lithgow, &c.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, three cinquefoils *gules*, within a double treſſure, with flowers de lis *vert*, for the name of Livingſton: 2d and 3d, *ſable*, a bend between ſix billets *or*, for Calendar; and over all, by way of ſurtout, in an eſcutcheon *azure*, an oak growing out of the baſe *or*, within a border *argent*, charged with eight gilliflowers *gules*, as a coat of augmentation, for the title of earl of Lithgow.

Crest; on a wreath, a demi-ſavage, wreathed about the temples and waiſt with laurel proper, holding in his right hand a baton erect, and in the left a ſerpent, which is twiſted about his arm.

Supporters; two ſavages proper, wreathed as the creſt, each holding on his exterior ſhoulder a baton *or*.

Motto; *Si je puis.*

CHIEF SEATS

Were at Calendar-caſtle in Stirlingſhire, and at the Bridgehouſe in Lithgowſhire.

Nota, The family were heretable keepers of the palace of Lithgow.

STEWART

STEWART Lord LORN and INNERMEATH.

THE immediate anceſtor of this branch of the illuſtrious family of Stewart was

I. Sir JAMES STEWART, fourth ſon of ſir John Stewart of Bonkill, ſecond ſon of Alexander ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, great grandfather of king Robert II.

Chart. in rotul. Roberti I.

This ſir James flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and got a charter from that great prince, of the whole lands of Preſton and Warwickhill in Cunningham, in which he is deſigned *filius quondam Johannis ſeneſcalli, militis, &c.*

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family. p. 168.

He was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, leaving iſſue three ſons.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *John*, who got a charter of the lands of Kelly in Angus; but died without male-iſſue.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *Alan* of Ugiltree, who made over the barony of Long-newton to ſir Henry Douglas of Lugton; but we can give no account of his poſterity.

II. 3. Sir ROBERT STEWART of Shanbothy, who carried on the line of this family, and was afterwards deſigned of Innermeath.

Chart. in archiv. Roberti II.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto ſeneſcallo de Innermeath, militi*, of the lands and barony of Duriſdeer in Dumfriesſhire, *anno* 1375.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter *viginti marcas ſterlingorum de magna cuſtuma burgi de Innerkeithing, Roberto ſeneſcallo de Innermeath, et hæredibus ſuis, &c. anno* 1388.

Stewart' hiſtory of the royal family.

He left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Roſythe.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married to John Bethune of Balfour, in the county of Fife.

He died *anno* 1386, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 169.

III. JOHN STEWART of Innermeath, who married the daughter and co-heireſs of John de Ergadia, lord of Lorn, with whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, and that of Lorn afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 369. 389. 411. and 701.

In the year 1404, John lord Lorn and Innermeath, was appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh; alſo in 1405; and again in 1406 and 1411.

By the ſaid lady he had iſſue five ſons, and two daughters.

Stewart's hiſtory, &c.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Archibald*.
3. Sir *James*, commonly called the Black knight of Lorn, of whom the earls of Athole, Buchan, and Traquair, are deſcended.
4. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Grantully.
5. *William*.

1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to James Dundas of that ilk.

2. *Iſabel*, married to ſir William Oliphant of Aberdalgie, anceſtor of lord Oliphant.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125. 308. and 416.

IV. ROBERT, ſecond lord Lorn and Innermeath, who was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about king James's liberty, *anno* 1421; and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424; and was not releaſed before the year 1429.

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 169.

He married Margaret, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had five ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Walter*, who ſucceeded his brother, of whom afterwards.
3. *Alan*.
4. *David*.
5. *Robert*.

All theſe ſons are mentioned in an entail hereafter narrated.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to John lord Lindſay of Byres.

2. ———, married to Robert lord Erſkine.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. JOHN, third lord Lorn and Innermeath, who made an entail of his whole eſtate, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal from king James II. "to him and the heirs-male "of his own body; which failing, to his "brothers, Walter, Alan, David, and Robert, and the heirs-male of their bodies "ſucceſſively; which failing, to Archibald "their uncle, *&c.* which failing, to ſir James, "*&c. &c. &c.* dated *anno* 1452.

Ibidem.

He alſo got a charter of the lands and barony of Innermeath the ſame year.

He had iſſue three daughters.

1. *Iſabel*, married to Colin firſt earl of Argyle.
2. *Margaret*, married to ſir Colin Campbell of Glenurchie.
3. *Marian*, married to Arthur Campbell of Ottar.

He had a natural ſon, Dougal, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Appin.

John third lord Lorn dying without lawful male-iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Stewart's hiſtory, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. **Walter**, fourth lord, who exchanged his lands of Lorn with the earl of Argyle for the lands of Baldoning, Innerdoning, &c. in Perth-ſhire, and was afterwards deſigned only by the title of Innermeath.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Waltero domino Innermeath*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1476 *et* 1480.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VI. **Thomas**, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ domino Innermeath*, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1507 *et* 1510.

Ibidem, and Stewart's hiſt.

By Janet Keith his wife, he had iſſue a ſon,

Richard, his heir; —— and a daughter,

Marian, married to Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, anceſtor of the earl of Finlater.

He was killed, with his royal maſter king James IV. in the fatal field of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, and ſucceeded by his ſon,

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 170.

VII. **Richard**, lord Innermeath, who married Margaret, daughter of John lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VIII. **John**, lord Innermeath, who ſucceeded him, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1538 *et* 1548.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth Bethune, daughter to the laird of Creich, in the county of Fife, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. **James**, lord Innermeath, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo magiſtro de Innermeath, &c.* of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1542 *et* 1548.

He married Helen Ogilvie, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Helen, married to Mr. Ruthven of Bandean.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. **John**, lord Innermeath, who married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir David Lindſay of Edzel, by whom he had a ſon,

James, afterwards earl of Athole, —— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir Robert Crichton of Clunie.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, widow of John fifth earl of Athole, by whom he had no iſſue.

Ibidem.

John fifth earl of Athol dying without ſons, the king conferred the titles upon this John lord Innermeath, "to him and the heirs-" male of his body; which failing, to return " to the crown, *anno* 1596.

He was accordingly ſucceeded in theſe honours by his ſon,

XI. **James** earl of Athole, lord Innermeath, Balveny, &c. who married lady Mary Stewart, ſecond daughter of John fifth earl of Athole; but he dying without iſſue, in 1625, the titles and honours of Athole were confirmed by the king to John, third earl of Tullibardin, only ſon and heir of William the ſecond earl, by lady Dorothea Stewart, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid John fifth earl of Athole; which John was undoubted heir of line of that moſt noble family, *Vide* pages 50 and 55 of this work, where that ſucceſſion is fully narrated.

* * *

KER Marquis of LOTHIAN.

THAT the noble and illuſtrious name of Ker is of very great antiquity in Scotland, appears from many authentic documents.

Some deduce them from a noble family of that ſirname in France, one whereof came over to England with William the Conqueror, had a conſiderable command in his army, and afterwards ſettled in England; in confirmation of which they alledge, that baron Ker, and ſeveral other families of that ſirname, now ſubſiſting in France, trace their origin even higher than that æra.

Others are of opinion, that Ker is a local ſirname, and was firſt aſſumed by the poſſeſſors of the lands and baronies of Ker and Kerſhall, in Lancaſhire, where ſeveral families of that name have made a conſiderable figure for many ages paſt: But it muſt be obſerved, that the Kers in England and France have the very ſame armorial bearings; ſo whether they came from France to England, or from England

land to France, we ſhall not pretend to determine.

Sir George MacKenzie, that learned and judicious antiquary, is of opinion, that the Kers firſt ſettled in the ſouth parts of Scotland about the year 1330; but it is moſt certain they were a numerous and flouriſhing family in this country long before that time; for we find many of that ſirname ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, betwixt the years 1291 and 1297, for lands lying in different parts of the kingdom.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 657.

Henricus Ker ſwore fealty in 1296.

Nicol Ker ditto, Prynne, ibid. page 660.

Andrew del Ker ———, ibid. page 661.

Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 29.

Willielmus Ker, who ſwore fealty for lands in Air-ſhire, *anno* 1291, and is ſaid to be anceſtor of the Kers of Kerſland.

Ibid. p. 14.

Thomas Ker, *miles, &c.*

Sir George MacKenzie mentions two brothers of that ſirname, who ſettled in the ſouth parts of Scotland, *viz.* Ralph and Robert Kers; but whether they came from England or France, or were ſons of any of the abovenamed Kers, he does not determine; but thinks that Ralph, anceſtor of the Kers of Fernyhirſt, was the eldeſt brother, becauſe that family carried the ſame arms with the Kers in England and France, without any difference either of tincture or charge. We ſhall therefore follow that great author, and deduce their deſcent according to his account.

I. **Ralph Ker**, who ſettled in Teviotdale about the year 1330, got poſſeſſion of the lands lying betwixt the water of Jed and the lands of Straſeburgh, of which the earls of Douglas were ſuperiors.

MacKenzie's collect. in the lawiers library, Edin.

He afterwards called the lands by the name of Kers-haugh, which continued for ſome time the chief title of this family.

He died about 1350, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibid. & M.S. hiſt. of the family of Somerville, penes dominum Somerville.

II. **Thomas Ker** of Kers-haugh, who ſucceeded him. He purchaſed the lands of Crailling from the Homes, and married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew* of Kers-haugh.
2. *John Ker*, who acquired ſome lands near Aberdeen, upon which he got a charter from king David Bruce, *anno regni 36to, anno domini* 1365.

Charta in archiv. regis David.

III. **Andrew Ker** of Kers-haugh ſucceeded his father, and was cup-bearer to king Robert III.

MacKenzie's collect. M. S.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Edmonſtone of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

IV. **Thomas Ker** of Kers-haugh, who ſucceeded him, and married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Thomas Home of that ilk, by whom he had three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew*, of Kers-haugh.
2. *Thomas Ker*, who is mentioned in a protection from the king of England to the earl of Douglas, with Hugh earl of Ormond, James lord Hamilton, *&c. anno* 1452.
3. *James Ker*, mentioned in the ſame protection in 1452.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 284.

And dying about 1430, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **Andrew Ker** of Kers-haugh, who, with many other gentlemen of rank, accompanied the earl of Douglas to Rome in 1450, and is particularly mentioned in a paſſport from the king of England, together with ſir James Hamilton, ſir Alexander Home, ſir Nicholas Campbell, and many others.

Ibidem.

He married Jean, daughter of ——— Crichton of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

MacKenzie's collect. M. S.

VI. **Ralph Ker** of Kers-haugh, who married Mary, daughter of ſir ——— Tours of Innerleith, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew* of Kers-haugh.
2. *Robert Ker* of Yair.

He died about 1460, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **Andrew Ker** of Kers-haugh, who married Mary, daughter of Herbert firſt lord Herries, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*.
2. *John*, anceſtor of the Kers of Greenhead.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VIII. **Thomas**, who having built a new houſe in the middle of the foreſt about *ann.* 1490, gave it the name of Fernyhirſt, and was the firſt who was deſigned by that title, which continued afterwards to be the chief ſeat and title of the family, till they were nobilitate.

Ibidem.

He got a new charter of the lands and barony of Fernyhirſt from Archibald earl of Angus the ſuperior (*ante* 1500) of which his ſon ſir Andrew got a confirmation, bearing date 14th December 1511.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir Robert Colvil, lord of Ochiltree, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Andrew Ker* of Fernyhirſt.
2. *Ralph*, anceſtor of the Kers of Cavers.
3. *William Ker*, who purchaſed the lands of Langley and Gilaſtons, *anno* 1537.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1499, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Writs of the privy ſeal.

IX. Sir Andrew Ker, who was in poſſeſſion of the lands and barony of Fernyhirſt, *anno* 1500, which he got confirmed to him in 1511, as before noticed.

Ibidem.

He alſo acquired the whole barony of Oxenham at different times, by two charters under the great ſeal, in 1509 and 1523.

Ibidem.

He purchaſed alſo a third part of the lands and lordſhip of Dirleton, *anno* 1526.

He was a man of extraordinary parts, and made a great figure in the reigns of king James IV. and V.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 278.

He was warden of the eaſt, weſt, and middle marches, and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, which they happily concluded, *anno* 1528; and the ſame year he got a new charter of the whole lands and barony of Fernyhirſt, Corris-haugh, *&c.* from king James V. the ſuperiority whereof was then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the earl of Angus.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

In 1542, he obtained the bailiary of Jedburgh foreſt.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir Patrick Home of Polwarth, anceſtor of the earl of Marchmont, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Thomas*, who died before his father without iſſue.

2. Sir *John Ker* of Fernyhirſt.

Ibidem.

3. *Robert Ker*, deſigned of Ancrum, to whom he gave the third part of the lands of Dirleton, *anno* 1538, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Janet*, obtained from her father the lands of Betheroul, in the year 1519.

Sir Andrew dying in 1545, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

X. Sir John Ker of Fernyhirſt, who, in his father's lifetime, acquired part of the lands of Langtoun, *anno* 1524.

He was knighted by the duke of Chattleherault, for his good ſervices againſt the Engliſh, in reſtraining their incurſions on the borders, *anno* 1548.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Andrew Ker* of Nether-Gogar, whoſe male-line is extinct.

Ibidem.

3. *William Ker*, who was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of queen Mary, for which, and for his good and faithful ſervices, her majeſty was pleaſed to ſettle on him, for life, a penſion of five hundred merks *per annum* in 1561. He died without iſſue.

Sir John died *anno* 1562, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirſt, who was a man of eminent parts, great probity, and honour. He was a ſteady friend to queen Mary, and never deſerted her intereſt in her greateſt diſtreſs.

Buchanan's hiſtory.

In 1570, he and Buckcleugh entered the borders of England with fire and ſword, in hopes of doing ſervice to their queen, by raiſing diſſenſion and diſturbances; but had not the deſired ſucceſs.

Drumſoy's lives of the four regents.

In 1571, he was one of thoſe who attacked the convention or parliament at Stirling, and in the conflict the earl of Lennox, then regent, loſt his life, for which ſir Thomas was exiled and forfeited.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

King James VI. no ſooner took the government upon himſelf, than he gave ſir Thomas liberty to return home, *anno* 1579; and being perfectly ſenſible that his loyalty and attachment to his mother's intereſt had been his greateſt crimes, his majeſty reſtored him to the poſſeſſion of his whole eſtate, in 1581.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He alſo got the bailiary of Jedburgh foreſt confirmed to him in 1582.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And in 1583, he obtained from the king a full and ample remiſſion under his great ſeal.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of ſir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, governour of the caſtle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Andrew Ker*, afterwards lord Jedburgh,
——— and two daughters.

1. *Juliana*, married to ſir Patrick Home of Polwarth.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Melvil of Murdo-Cairny.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir William Scot of Kirkurd, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of ſir Walter Scot of Buckcleugh, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *James Ker* of Crailling, afterwards lord Jedburgh, of whom more hereafter.

Ibidem.

2. *Thomas Ker*, who got from his father the lands of Oxenham.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Robert Ker*, afterwards earl of Somerſet, viſcount Rocheſter, *&c.*

His daughter, *Anne*, was married to John lord Balmerino.

He died in 1586, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XII. Sir Andrew Ker, who, before his father's death, got poſſeſſion of Eaſt and Weſt Niſbets, of which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1584.

He

Ibidem.

He obtained alſo a charter of the bailiary of the lands and baronies belonging to the monaſtery of Jedburgh, dated 15th March 1587. The charter bears, that umquhile Andrew Ker of Fernyhirſt, umquhile John Ker of Fernyhirſt, and umquhile Thomas Ker of Fernyhirſt, knights, great grandfather, grandfather, and father of our well-beloved Andrew, now of Fernyhirſt, were conſtituted lawful bailies of theſe lands from the year 1542, &c.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

Chart. in pub. archiv. hæred. maſculis quibuſcunque.

He being a man of great parts and learning, was in high favour with king James VI. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1591, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Jedburgh, the patent bearing date 2d February 1622.

He died in 1631, having married Anne, daughter of Andrew maſter of Ochiltree, by whom he had one ſon,

Writs of the privy ſeal.

Sir *Andrew Ker*, who, in 1613, was made keeper of the caſtle of Dumfries.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1618, he was made captain of his majeſty's guards, and one of his privy council.

In 1628, he was made one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion.

He married lady Margaret Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had no iſſue, and died in the end of the year 1628, his father being then alive, who dying alſo without any ſurviving iſſue, *anno* 1631, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XII. Sir JAMES KER of Crailling, ſecond ſon of Thomas of Fernyhirſt, before mentioned, who was ſecond lord Jedburgh.

Ibidem.

He married Mary Rutherford, heireſs of Hundilie, by whom he had a ſon,

XIII. ROBERT, third lord Jedburgh, who ſucceeded him, and being a man of parts, loyalty, and integrity, was in great favour with king Charles II. from whom he got the peerage of Jedburgh confirmed to him in theſe words: *Dicto Roberto, et hæredibus maſculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, Willielmo magiſtro de Newbottle, et hæredibus maſculis ex ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, dicti magiſtri de Newbottle hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, titulum, honorem, &c. cum præcedentia et ordine Andreæ domini de Jedburgh, ſecundum literas patentes, de data 2do Februarii 1622.*

Chart. in pub. regiſt. and report of the lords of ſeſſion.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, widow of ſir Patrick Home of Polwarth; but dying without iſſue, in him ended the male-line of the firſt and ſecond ſons of ſir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirſt, No. IX of this account, whereby the repreſentation devolved upon the deſcendant of the third ſon, &c.

Before we return to ſir Andrew's third ſon, it muſt be obſerved, that Robert, third lord Jedburgh, finding that he had no iſſue, made an entail of his eſtate and honours, with conſent of the crown, in conſequence of the above-mentioned patent, in favours of William lord Newbottle, ſon of Robert, then earl, afterwards marquis of Lothian, his neareſt heir-male; and after him to the eldeſt ſon of the houſe of Lothian for the time, as a diſtinct peerage for ever; by which entail and confirmation it is provided, that albeit the eldeſt ſon of that family bear the title of lord Jedburgh, and thereby have the privilege of a peer, yet it ſhall not prejudge him as to the precedency due to the eldeſt ſon of the family of Lothian. This deed is dated 11th of July 1670.

Mac Kenzie's collect. in the lawiers library, et chart. in pub. archiv.

Accordingly, when William lord Newbottle ſucceeded to Robert third lord Jedburgh, in virtue of the above entail, he took his place in parliament as lord Jedburgh; and the eldeſt ſons of the family of Lothian have ſince that time exerted the ſame privilege of ſitting and voting in parliament, as well as their fathers, which appears from the parliament rolls *anno* 1693, 1695, 1696, 1698, 1702, and the election 1712.

As then the eſtate and honours of Jedburgh, upon the death of Robert the third lord, devolved upon William lord Newbottle, his next heir-male, and he being lineally deſcended of the ſaid Robert of Ancrum, to him we now rerurn.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1538.

X. ROBERT KER of Ancrum, third ſon of ſir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirſt (No. IX. of this account) having got from his father the third part of the lands of Dirleton, as beforementioned, obtained alſo the lands of Woodhead, &c. in Over-Ancrum, in feu-farm from the monaſtery of Jedburgh, 7th July 1542.

Ibidem.

He got alſo the lands of Newton in the barony of Bedrule, *anno* 1586; and died in 1587, having married Margaret, daughter of ——— Home of Wedderburn, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. WILLIAM KER of Ancrum, who ſucceeded him; and as about this time the diſputes about the chiefſhip betwixt the families of Fernyhirſt and Ceſsford run very high, this William was unhappily killed by Robert Ker younger of Ceſsford, *anno* 1590, leaving iſſue by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Dundas of Fingaſk, two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Robert* of Ancrum, his heir.
2. *William Ker*, Eſq; a man of ſingular courage and intrepidity, who did his country ſuch ſignal ſervice on the borders, that king

James

Writs of the privy ſeal.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

James VI. was pleaſed to ſettle a penſion on him of one thouſand pounds *per annum* for life. He obtained alſo from king Charles I. a grant of the lands of Overtoun, being the eſcheat of Robert Ker younger of Ceſsford; upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1625. He was groom of the bed-chamber both to king James VI. and king Charles I. and left iſſue a daughter, ———, married to the lord Wharton in England.

Ibidem.

XII. Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum ſucceeded his father, and being a man of great worth, probity, and honour, was highly eſteemed by his majeſty king Charles I. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1625, which office he enjoyed above twenty years.

Ibid. Hæred. maſc. inter eum et dominam Annam Stanley; quibus deficient. hæred. maſc. ſuis quibuſcunq. in perpetuum, &c.

He afterwards raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Ancrum, lord Ker of Niſbet, Long-Newton, and Dolphington; the patent bearing date 24th June 1633.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Murray of Blackbarony, by whom he had a ſon,

William, afterwards earl of Lothian.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Stanley, only daughter of William earl of Derby.

Ibidem.

His eldeſt ſon being then earl of Lothian, he got the honours of Ancrum, with the king's approbation, provided to the heirs-male of this marriage; which failing, to his own heirs-male for ever, &c.

By lady Anne Stanely he had iſſue only one ſon,

Charles, ſecond earl of Ancrum, who dying without male-iſſue, the title of Ancrum returned to the family.

XIII. William, eldeſt ſon of Robert firſt earl of Ancrum, married lady Anne Ker, eldeſt daughter and heireſs of Robert Ker earl of Lothian, deſcended of a younger ſon of the family of Ceſsford, the genealogy whereof, from its origin, being fully ſet forth under the title of Roxburgh, we ſhall therefore deduce the deſcent of this earl of Lothian from his immediate anceſtor, in which we ſhall keep cloſe to the records, though we differ from Mr. Crawford in ſeveral particulars.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. Sir Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, married Agnes, daughter of William third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Walter*, his ſucceſſor, anceſtor of the family of Roxburgh.
2. *Mark*, father of the firſt earl of Lothian.
3. *Andrew Ker*, Eſq;. Ibidem.

Theſe brothers are atteſted by many charters under the great ſeal.

His daughter *Margaret Ker*, married ——. Ibidem.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

II. Mark, ſecond ſon of ſir Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, got the vicarage of Lintoun in Tweeddale for life, 26th March 1564, and ſoon after was made abbot of Newbottle, which benefice he had *in commendam* after the reformation.

Privileges of the college of juſtice in the lawiers library.

April 20th 1569, he was made one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion.

Writs of the great ſeal.

He married lady Helen Leſly, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *Mark*, afterwards earl of Lothian.
2. *Andrew Ker* of Fenton. Writs of the privy ſeal.
3. *George Ker*, Eſq;. Ibidem.
4. *William Ker*, Eſq;.

His daughter *Catharine*, was married to William Maxwell lord Herries. Ibidem.

He died in 1584, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem. Ibidem.

III. Mark Ker, a youth of bright parts, and a fine genius. He was made maſter of requeſts 20th March 1577, and had that office confirmed to him in 1581.

Writs of the great ſeal. Ibidem.

Upon his father's death, he was confirmed commendator of Newbottle, 24th Auguſt 1584, in which he had been formerly provided by queen Mary in 1567.

November 12th 1584, he was made one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion.

Ibidem. Ibidem.

In 1587, he got the lands of Newbottle erected into a barony, and, by a charter of confirmation, got it erected into a temporal lordſhip, October 15th 1591.

Ibidem.

He was one of the commiſſioners for holding the parliament in 1597, and was created earl of Lothian by patent, bearing date 10th July 1606, and died in 1609, having married Margaret, daughter of John lord Herries, by whom he had four ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *Robert*, earl of Lothian.
2. Sir *William Ker* of Blackhope.
3. Sir *Mark Ker*.
4. *James Ker*, Eſq;.

Ibid. and privy ſeal.

Theſe brothers are documented by ſeveral charters.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to Robert maſter of Boyd; 2dly, to David earl of Crawfurd.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to William earl of Glencairn.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Yeſter; and, 2dly, to Andrew maſter of Jedburgh.

4. Lady *Iſabel*, married to William firſt earl of Queensberry.

5. Lady *Lilias*, married to John lord Borthwick.

6. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir James Richardſon of Smeaton.

7. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

IV. Robert, ſecond earl of Lothian, ſucceeded his father; and in April 8th 1606, was made maſter of requeſts, being then only maſter of Newbottle.

Writs of the privy ſeal.

He married lady Annabella Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*.
2. Lady *Joanna*.

Writs of the great ſeal.

And having no male-iſſue, he made over his eſtate and titles, with the king's approbation, in favours of his eldeſt daughter lady Anne.

He dying in 1624, ſhe ſucceeded to him accordingly; and having married William, eldeſt ſon of Robert firſt earl of Ancrum, as before noticed, to him we now return.

Scots compendium.

XIII. This William obtained from king Charles I. a grant of the lands and lordſhip of Newbottle, by a charter under the great ſeal 30th July 1631, and was created earl of Lothian and lord Newbottle, 31ſt October that ſame year, the patent being fully narrated in a charter of the lands of Newbottle, *anno* 1634; by which the peerages of Lothian, Ancrum and Jedburgh, were now all in this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

Earl William was a man of great honour and integrity; and though he was on the parliament's ſide during the greateſt part of king Charles I. his troubles, yet he had the utmoſt abhorrence of the barbarous treatment the king met with from the parliament of England.

In 1648, he, with ſome others, were ſent commiſſioners from the eſtates of Scotland, to treat with the Engliſh in behalf of the king; and though Oliver Cromwell had, by that time, expelled moſt of the members of both houſes of parliament, and was then perfectly maſter of the rump, yet he remonſtrated in the name of the whole kingdom of Scotland, againſt the uſing any violence or indignity upon the ſacred perſon of the king: He added, that the whole nation had the very thoughts thereof in the utmoſt abhorrence and deteſtation, and took a ſolemn proteſt againſt their proceedings; but all his honeſt endeavours proved fruitleſs; upon which the earl tranſmitted to the eſtates of Scotland an account of what he had done, and his conduct was highly approved of.

After the murder of the king, the earl continued ſteady in his loyalty to his ſon king Charles II. and contributed all that was in his power towards his reſtoration, and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with his majeſty at Breda, *anno* 1650.

He had iſſue, by the ſaid lady Anne, three ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *Robert*, earl of Lothian.
2. Sir *William Ker*, who was made director of the chancery ſoon after the reſtoration, *anno* 1661.
3. *Charles*, anceſtor of the Kers of Abbotrule.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Alexander maſter of Salton.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Borthwick.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to James Brodie of that ilk.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir James Richardſon of Smeaton.

5. Lady *Vere*, married to lord Neil Campbell, ſon to the marquis of Argyle.

6. Lady *Henrietta*, married to ſir Francis Scot of Thirleſtane.

7. Lady *Lilias Ker*.

XIV. Robert, fourth earl of Lothian, ſucceeded his father, and came early into the revolution, was one of the privy council to king William, and was conſtituted juſtice-general, and lord high-commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland *anno* 1692.

And being in great favour with his majeſty, he was pleaſed to raiſe him to the honour of marquis of Lothian, by letters patent *hæredibus maſculis*, dated 23d June 1701.

Ibidem.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald marquis of Argyle, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*, marquis of Lothian.
2. Lord *Charles Ker* of Cramond, director of the chancery, who married a daughter of ſir David Murray of Stanhope, by whom he had a numerous iſſue. His eldeſt ſon Robert Ker, Eſq; is now director of the chancery.
3. Lord *John Ker*, betook himſelf to a military life, had a regiment, and ſerved in the army with honour and reputation till his death.
4. Lord *Mark Ker*, a brave ſoldier. He was general in the army, a colonel of dragoons, and governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, *&c.*

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married James marquis of Douglas, and was mother of Archibald late duke of Douglas, and of lady Jane.

Robert, firſt marquis, dying in 1703, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. William, ſecond marquis of Lothian, who, by her majeſty queen Anne, was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union with England.

In 1705, he was made knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle, and was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt and ſecond Britiſh parliaments, and alſo to the parliament 1714.

He was colonel of the third regiment of guards, and major-general of the forces in Scotland, and acquitted himſelf in every ſtation of life, with honour, fidelity, and reputation.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had a ſon,

William, now marquis of Lothian,—— and four daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to William lord Cranſton.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to Alexander earl of Home.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William lord Roſs.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, Eſq; poſtmaſter-general of Scotland.

He died *anno* 1721, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XVI. William, third marquis of Lothian, who was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the eighth, ninth, and tenth Britiſh parliaments. He was made knight of the thiſtle in 1734, and was alſo appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland; which office he enjoyed for ſeven years, *viz.* from 1732 to 1738 incluſive.

He was ſeveral years lord clerk regiſter of Scotland, but reſigned that office *anno* 1760, which was then conferred upon the preſent earl of Morton.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Nicholſon, Bart. who bore him two ſons.

1. *William*, earl of Ancrum, whoſe genius leading him to a military life, he went early into the army, and is now a major-general, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, lord of the bed-chamber to the duke of Cumberland, and member of parliament for Richmond, in Yorkſhire. He married lady Carolina Darcey, only daughter of Robert earl of Holderneſs, by whom he hath iſſue a ſon, William Ker, lord Newbottle, who, *anno* 1762, married miſs Forteſcue, niece to the lord Mornington in Ireland:—and two daughters, 1. lady Louiſa, married to lord George Lennox, ſecond ſon of the duke of Richmond. 2. lady Willielmina-Emelia.

The marquis's ſecond ſon, lord *Robert*, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, was a captain in the army, and was killed at the battle of Cullodden, on 16th April 1746, regretted by all who knew him.

He married, 2dly, his couſin Jane, daughter of lord Charles Ker of Cramond, *&c.*

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, the ſun in its ſplendor *or*, as a coat of augmentation for Lothian; 2d and 3d, *gules*, on a cheveron *argent*, three mullets of the field, for the name of Ker.

Crest; on a wreath, the ſun as in the coat.

Supporters; on the dexter, an angel apparrelled *azure*, its hair and wings *or*; on the ſiniſter an unicorn *argent*, horned, maned, and unguled *or*.

Motto; *Sero ſed ſerio.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Newbottle in the ſhire of Edinburgh, Fernyhirſt and Mounteviot-lodge, in the ſhire of Roxburgh.

CAMPBELL Earl of LOUDOUN.

THE riſe and deſcent of the great and illuſtrious name of Campbell, is to be found under the title of duke of Argyle, p. 34. of this work; but as the chief title of this noble family is derived from that of Loudoun of that ilk, we ſhall briefly deduce their deſcent from the firſt of that antient houſe we have upon record, *viz.*

I. Lambinus, was proprietor of the lands and barony of Loudoun, *&c.* in the ſhire of Air, and flouriſhed in the reign of king David

Preface to Dalrymple's collect. p 65.

vid I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

He was father of

Ibid. et chart. penes com. de Loudoun.

II. James de Loudoun, *dominus de eodem*, or of that ilk, who got a charter of the lands and barony of Loudoun, and others, from Richard de Morville, conſtable of Scotland, *Jacobo filio Lambini, &c.* alſo a charter from William de Morville, *Jacobo de Loudoun terrarum baroniæ de Loudoun, &c.* both in the reign of king William the Lion, who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1165; a certain proof that he had aſſumed his ſirname from his lands, which was very much the cuſtom in thoſe early times; and his armorial bearing was *argent*, three ineſcutcheons *ſable*.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 373.

This James de Loudoun died without male-iſſue; but had a daughter,

III. Margaret de Loudoun, his ſole heireſs, who ſucceeded him in his whole eſtate.

Dalrymple's collections, et Chart. penes com. de Loudoun.

She married ſir Reginald de Crawfurd, heretable lord high-ſheriff of the county of Air, one of the principal branches of the noble family of Crawfurd.

He retained the ſirname of Crawfurd; but quartered the arms of Loudoun with his own, and was afterwards deſigned ſir Reginald of Loudoun, which hath continued to be the chief title of his poſterity ever ſince.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 19.

This ſir Reginald was witneſs to a donation of David de Lindſay to the monaſtery of Newbottle, confirmed by king Alexander II. *anno* 1220.

By the ſaid Margaret de Loudoun he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartulary of Paiſley, Dalrymple, &c.

IV. Hugh Crawfurd of Loudoun, high-ſheriff of Air, who, in a charter of Walter, ſon of Alan lord high ſteward of Scotland, of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley of the lands of Dalmulin, is deſigned *Hugo filius Reginaldi, &c. anno* 1226.

He died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving iſſue a ſon,

Rymer, tom. I. p. 599.

V. Hugh Crawfurd of Loudoun, high ſheriff of Air, who ſucceeded him; and upon the particular recommendation of king Alexander III. got a ſafe conduct from king Henry III. to go up to England, *&c. anno* 1255.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Dalrymple, Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 523, ſays this Margaret was daughter of ſir Reginald. &c.

Sir *Reginald*, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir Malcolm Wallace, knight, and was mother of the immortal ſir William Wallace.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartulary of Paiſley.

VI. Sir Reginald Crawfurd of Loudoun, high-ſheriff of Air, who is witneſs in a charter of James lord high ſteward of Scotland, of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1288.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He was one of the arbitrators on the part of king Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 662.

He was afterwards, with many of his countrymen, compelled to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was baſely murdered in the Engliſh garriſon at Air, *anno* 1297, leaving iſſue, by Cecilia his wife, a ſon,

VII. Sir Reginald Crawfurd of Loudoun, high ſheriff of Air, who ſucceeded him, and was often deſigned ſir Reginald the younger.

Ibidem.

He was a ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of Scotland, againſt all foreign oppreſſors, and loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, *anno* 1303, leaving iſſue only one child,

VIII. Susanna, his ſole heireſs, who ſucceeded him in his whole eſtate and dignities.

Charta in archivis Rob. I.

She married ſir Duncan Campbell, who got a charter from king Robert Bruce, *Duncano Campbell, militi, et Suſanne ſuæ ſponſæ, omnes terras de Loudoun, de Stevenſton, &c. &c. hæreditarie*, all erected into one free barony, to them and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate, betwixt them; which failing, to return to the neareſt heirs whatſomever of the ſaid Suſanna. The charter is dated *anno* 1318; whereupon (though he retained the ſirname of Campbell) he was afterwards deſigned ſir Duncan of Loudoun, which hath continued to be the chief title of the family ever ſince.

Nisbet, vol. I.

By this marriage he got alſo the heretable ſheriffſhip of Air; and his family continued long to have the arms both of Loudoun and Crawfurd in their armorial bearing.

Haddington's collections.

IX. This ſir Duncan was ſon of ſir Donald Campbell, who got a charter from king Robert Bruce, of the lands *Rubri Caſtri*, or Red-Caſtle; ſir Donald was ſecond ſon of ſir Colin More, the ſeventh generation, and immediate anceſtor of the illuſtrious family of Argyle; ſo that ſir Duncan was the ninth generation of that antient houſe, in a direct male-line, *Vide* page 35th of this work.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce.

By the ſaid Suſanna he left iſſue a ſon,

X. Sir Andrew Campbell of Loudoun, heretable high ſheriff of Air, a man of

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534, 586, 874, &c.

ſingular merit, and in great favour with king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346. He remained under confinement in England, till his royal maſter was ſet at liberty, *anno* 1357.

Chart. in pub. arch. et penes comitem de Loudoun.

He afterwards, in reward of his conſtant loyalty, got a grant from king David of ſeveral lands in the county of Kincardine, *anno* 1361.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He then reſigned his lands of Red-caſtle in favours of ſir Robert Stewart, knight.

He died in the reign of king Robert II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. X.

XI. Sir **HUGH CAMPBELL** of Loudoun, high ſheriff of Air, who was one of the great barons of Scotland that was appointed to meet king James I. at Durham, *anno* 1423, and had iſſue a ſon,

XII. Sir **GEORGE CAMPBELL** of Loudoun, high ſheriff of Air, who ſucceeded him.

Ibid. p. 327.

He was appointed one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424, and is then deſigned ſon and heir of ſir Hugh, *&c.*

Fordun, v. II. p. 485, calls him John by miſtake.

He accompanied princeſs Margaret, daughter of king James I. to France, when ſhe was married to Lewis XI. *anno* 1436.

Crawfurd's peerage,

He married ——— Stewart, a daughrer of the family of Darnly, by whom he had a ſon,

XIII. Sir **GEORGE**, who ſucceeded him, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, by king James II.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Loudoun.

He made a reſignation of the heretable ſheriffſhip of Air-ſhire into the king's hands, upon which he got a new grant, aud a charter under the great ſeal, to him and his heirs-male for ever, dated 16th May 1450.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James III. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. Sir **GEORGE**, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king James III. *Georgio Campbell de Loudoun, militi, filio et hæredi Georgii Campbell de Loudoun, vicecomitis de Air*, of ſome lands he exchanged with Alexander de Livingſton, *anno* 1465.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a new charter of the ſheriffſhip of Air, to him and his heirs-male, in the year 1487.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married a daughter of Gilbert lord Kennedy, anceſtor of the earl of Caſſilis, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *Hugh*, his heir.
2. *George*, anceſtor of the Campbells of Killoch.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Erſkine, anceſtor of the earls of Mar.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir Alan Lockhart of Lee.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. Sir **HUGH**, high ſheriff of Air, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Hugoni Campbell de Loudoun, militi*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1501 *et* 1507.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 96.

This ſir Hugh ſat in the Scotch parliament when queen Mary's jointure was ſettled, *anno* 1504.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Hugh*, his heir, —— and five daughters.

1. *Annabella*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Thomas Boſwell of Auchinleck; 2dly, to ſir John Cunningham of Caprington.
2. *Helen*, married to Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, anceſtor of the viſcount Garnock and earl of Crawfurd.
3. *Iſabel*, married to Mungo Muir of Rowallan.
4. *Janet*, married to ——— Campbell of Ceſnock.
5. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny.

He died *anno* 1508, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. Sir **HUGH**, who was a faithful and loyal ſubject, both to king James III. and IV.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters, under the great ſeal, *Hugoni Campbell de Loudoun, militi, vicecomiti de Air*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1526 *et* 1532.

Ibid. ad ann. 1533, and Stewart's hiſt. p. 154.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Matthew earl of Lennox, by lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James earl of Arran, and lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king James II. by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Matthew*, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Marian, married to James Carmichael of Hyndford.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVII. Sir **MATTHEW CAMPBELL** of Loudoun, high ſheriff of Air, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands, *inter* 1552 *et* 1562.

Crawfurd's memoirs.

Though he was a great promoter of the reformation, yet he was a faithful and ſteady friend of queen Mary, fought for her at the battle of Langſide, where her troops got a total defeat, and he was taken priſoner, *anno* 1568.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir John

Drummond of Innerpeffry, by whom he had two ſons, and ſeven daughters.

1. Sir *Hugh*, afterwards lord Loudoun.

2. *Matthew*, who, being a man of a military genius, inclined to puſh his fortune in foreign countries, and ſignalized himſelf in the German wars. He ſettled in Livonia, and aſſumed the ſirname of Loudoun from the hereditary title of the noble family from whence he ſprung; and of him mariſhal count Loudoun, now one of the chief commanders of the Imperial army in Germany, is lineally deſcended.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, was married, 1ſt, to Robert Montgomery of Giffin, deſigned maſter of Eglington; 2dly, to Ludovick duke of Lennox.

2. *Marian*, married to Thomas lord Boyd, anceſtor of the earls of Kilmarnock, the preſent earl of Errol, &c.

3. *Jean*, married to ſir John Wallace of Craigie.

4. *Agnes*, married to ſir William Cunninghame of Caprington.

5. *Iſabel*, married to William Crawfurd of Lochnorris.

6. *Anne*, married to Robert lord Kirkcudbright.

7. *Annabella*, married, 1ſt, to Daniel Ker of Kersland; 2dly, to David Dunbar of Enterkin.

He died about the year 1572, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVIII. Sir **Hugh Campbell** of Loudoun, high ſheriff of Air,, who was poſſeſt of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters under the great ſeal, *inter* 1580 *et* 1600.

Records of parliament.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, created him a baronet and lord of parliament, by the title of lord Loudoun, the laſt day of June 1601.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Hugoni domino Loudoun*, of many lands, *inter* 1612 *et* 1616.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir John Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of viſcount Kenmure, by whom he had a ſon,

George, maſter of Loudoun, — and three daughters.

1. *Juliana*, married to ſir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, anceſtor of the earl of Breadalbane.

2. *Iſabel*, married to ſir John Maxwell of Pollock,

3. *Margaret*, married to John Kennedy of Blairquhan, Eſq;.

He married, 2dly, lady Iſabel Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, widow of ſir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had two daughters.

1. ———, married to ſir William Cunninghame of Cunninghamhead.

2. ———, married to David Crawfurd of Kerſe, Eſq;.

He married, 3dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir David Home of Wedderburn, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1622, and was ſucceeded by his grand daughter Margaret, as will be ſhown hereafter.

XIX. **George**, maſter of Loudoun, only ſon and apparent heir of Hugh lord Loudoun, married lady Jean Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Margaret*, afterwards baroneſs of Loudoun.

2. *Anne*, married to ſir Hugh Campbell of Ceſnock.

He died before his father, *anno* 1612, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt daughter,

XX **Margaret**, who, upon the death of her grandfather, ſucceeded to the honours of Loudoun, *anno* 1622, as before obſerved.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate. p. 195.

Margaret, baroneſs of Loudoun, married John Campbell, Eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of ſir James Campbell of Lawers, ſon of ſir John Campbell of Lawers, ſon of Archibald Campbell of Lawers, ſon of James Campbell of Lawers, ſon of ſir John Campbell of Lawers, who was ſon of Sir Colin Campbell firſt baron of Glenurchy, by his laſt wife Margaret, daughter of ſir Luke Stirling of Keir, &c. &c.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

This John was a man of great abilities, and much eſteemed by king Charles I. who created him earl of Loudoun, lord Machlane, &c. 8th May 1633, by patent to his heirs-male for ever.

Ibidem.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *terrarum de Kyleſmure*, and many others, *Johanni comiti de Loudoun, &c. inter* 1633 *et* 1635.

As the earl was a man of ſtaunch presbyterian principles, he was deeply engaged with the covenanters during all the troubleſome reign of king Charles I. yet he often laboured moſt ſincerely to bring about a pacification, and accomodate matters betwixt the king and them.

At laſt, when a peace was concluded, and ratified in parliament in 1641, the king was ſo ſenſible of the good intentions and friendly offices of the earl of Loudoun, that he conſtituted him lord high chancellor of Scotland that ſame year.

As the brevity of this work will not allow us to give a particular account of all the tranſactions of this great man in theſe unhappy times, we muſt refer our readers to the lives of the officers of ſtate, page 195, &c. where his life is publiſhed at large; we ſhall only here obſerve, that the parliament confirmed the chancellor's office to him, made him a privy councillor, and one of the committee of eſtates, all for life, *anno* 1641.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

And though he was preſident of the council in 1648 and 1649, yet none appeared more forward to bring about a reſtoration than the chancellor, and aſſiſted at the coronation of king Charles II. *anno* 1651; for which, and his other loyal practices, he was deprived of his chancellor's office; both he and his ſon, the lord Machlane, were forfeited, and their eſtates ſequeſtrate by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

Cromwel's act of indemnity,

He ſuffered many other hardſhips during the uſurpation, yet lived to ſee the reſtoration, and immediately after obtained from king Charles II. a ratification of his gift of tithes, &c. 17th Auguſt 1660.

Haddington's collect.

He ſat in the Scotch parliament 1661, and died in March 1663.

By the ſaid Margaret, baroneſs, afterwards counteſs of Loudoun, he left iſſue two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Mr. *George Campbell*, died unmarried.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to George ſecond earl of Panmure.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John third lord Balmerino.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. James, ſecond earl of Loudoun, who married lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh ſeventh earl of Eglington, by whom he had three ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. Colonel *John Campbell* of Shankſtoun.
3. *James*, colonel of the regiment of Scotch grays, groom of the bed-chamber to king George II. governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, major-general of his majeſty's forces, &c. was, upon his military conduct and courage at the battle of Dettingen, *anno* 1743, made a knight of the moſt noble order of the bath; but was unfortunately killed at the battle of Fontenoy, *anno* 1745, leaving iſſue a ſon, by lady Jean Boyle his wife, daughter of David earl of Glaſgow, &c.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Colin earl of Balcarras.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir James Campbell of Aberuchil, Bart.

3. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to George Roſs of Galſton, Eſq;.

4. Lady *Eleanor*, married, 1ſt, to James viſcount Primroſe; 2dly, to John earl of Stair.

He died *anno* 1683, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXII. Hugh, third earl of Loudoun, who came early into the revolution, and being in great favour with king William, was appointed one of the lords of his privy council, *anno* 1693, ſheriff of Air, bailie of Kyle, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, *anno* 1699.

He was by queen Anne conſtituted one of the lords of the privy council, *anno* 1703, one of the lords of the treaſury, and knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle, *anno* 1704, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, *anno* 1705, and one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union betwixt the two crowns, *anno* 1707.

After the concluſion thereof in 1708, the ſecretary's office was laid aſide, and he was made keeper of the great ſeal, which office he enjoyed till 1713.

He was one of the privy council both to king George I. and II. and was lord lieutenant of Air-ſhire, *anno* 1715.

He was choſen one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt ſeven Britiſh parliaments, and was high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland for the years 1722, 1725, 1728, and 1731.

He had a penſion of two thouſand pounds *per annum* ſettled upon him for life, by king George II. *anno* 1727.

He married lady Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of John earl of Stair, by whom he had a ſon,

John, now earl of Loudoun, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Betty Campbell*.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Campbell of Shawfield, Eſq; without iſſue.

He died *anno* 1732, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XXIII. John, fourth earl of Loudoun, who betaking himſelf to a military life, roſe to the higheſt rank in the army.

He was appointed governour of Virginia, colonel of the 30th regiment of foot, lieutenant-general and governor of Stirling caſtle, and one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the four laſt Britiſh parliaments; alſo to the preſent, which was called to meet in 1761.

During the rebellion in 1745, he was very active in his majeſty's ſervice; and in

1756

1756 he was appointed general of all his majeſty's forces in North America; and after ſettling the plan of operations, and the meaſures that have been ſince proſecuted with ſucceſs, he reſigned, *anno* 1758, returned home, and is now commander in chief of all the Britiſh forces in Portugal.

ARMS.

Gironny of eight, *gules* and *ermine*, being the field of Crawfurd of Loudoun, who bore *gules*, a feſs *ermine*.

Crest; on a wreath, an eagle diſplayed, with two heads *gules*, in a frame proper, looking towards the ſun with the dexter head.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a chevalier in armour, plumed on the head with three feathers *gules*, and holding a ſpear in his right hand; on the ſiniſter, a lady nobly dreſſed, plumed on the head with three feathers *argent*, and holding in her left hand a letter of challenge.

Motto; *I bide my time.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Loudoun-caſtle in Airſhire, and Privy-garden, London.

FRASER Lord Lovat.

THOSE of the ſirname of Fraſer yield to none in Scotland for antiquity, and all our hiſtorians agree, that they are of French extraction.

In the M. S. hiſtory of the family, it is ſaid that one Julius de Berry, a French gentleman of rank, who lived near Bourbon, made a great entertainment at his houſe for the king of France as he paſſed that way; that amongſt other delicacies, there were fine ſtrawberries, fully ripened before the ordinary time, wherewith the king was ſo well pleaſed, that he aſſigned him ſtrawberry leaves for his arms, which in the French language are called Fraſes or Fraſiers; from which he aſſumed Fraſer for his ſirname; and certain it is, the Fraſers continue to carry ſtrawberry leaves, or fraſes, for their armorial bearing to this day.

The time of their firſt ſettling in this country is uncertain. Some authors ſay, that a nobleman of France, called Pierre Fraſier came to Scotland in the reign of king Achaius, about the year 790; that of him was deſcended

McKenzie's eſſays. Mr. Martin's collections, &c.

Sir Simon Fraſer, who, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, married Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Walter firſt lord high ſteward of Scotland, grandſon of Bancho thane of Lochaber, paternal anceſtor of the royal family of Stewart.

Abercrombie, Simſon's hiſt. of the Stewarts, &c.

The Fraſers were undoubtedly ſettled, and had conſiderable poſſeſſions in lands in the South of Scotland, ſoon after the death of king Malcolm Canmore, which is ſufficiently inſtructed by their donations to the religious.

Gilbert de Fraſer is witneſs to the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Coldſtream, by Coſpatrick earl of Dunbar and March, in the reign of king Alexander I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1107, and died *anno* 1124.

Chartul. of Coldſtream.

Simon Fraſer made ſeveral conſiderable donations to the religious at Kelſo, *&c.* in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded Alexander *anno* 1124. Theſe were afterwards confirmed by king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded David *anno* 1153.

Chartulary of Kelſo, Newbottle, &c.

In the reign of king William, who ſucceeded Malcolm *anno* 1165, the Fraſers became very numerous.

Bernardus Fraſer is mentioned in a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1178, and was progenitor of this noble family.

Ibidem.

Sir Simon Fraſer is witneſs in a donation to the monaſtery of Coldinghame, *anno* 1184.

Chartulary of Coldingham.

Thomas Fraſer, with ſome others of that name, are mentioned in an original charter, *anno* 1200.

MacFarlane's collections.

Adam Fraſer *filius* Udardi, and Laurentius Fraſer *filius* Adæ, *&c.* are witneſſes, and made donations to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *&c.* confirmed by king William in or before 1214, in which year that prince died.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

In the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded William *anno* 1214, we find Gilbert Fraſer, *vicecomes de Traquair, Bernardus Fraſer de Drem*, Thomas Fraſer, *&c. inter* 1226 *et* 1236.

Ibidem, and Kelſo.

But as we cannot connect theſe Fraſers with one another, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

I. Bernardus Fraser, who flouriſhed in the reign of king William the Lion, is mentioned in a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1178, as before obſerved.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

He

Chartulary of Newbottle.

He is witneſs in ſeveral charters of Patrick earl of Dunbar, and made a conſiderable donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, for the ſafety of the ſouls of his predeceſſors, *&c. anno* 1204.

He died before the year 1220, leaving iſſue a ſon,

II. **Bernard Fraser**, who ſucceeded him, and made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II.

Ibidem, and Cambuskenneth.

He was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, and had ſeveral noble ſeats in the county of Tweeddale, *viz.* the caſtle of Needpath, Drumelzier, Oliver-caſtle, &c. which laſt place was one of his chief titles.

He was high ſheriff of Peebles, alſo of Stirling; which office continued long with his poſterity.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Simon*, his heir.
2. *William Fraſer*, who was biſhop of St. Andrews, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, &c. As the life of this great man is to be found in the lives of the officers of ſtate, to that we refer our readers.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

Bernard died about the year 1250, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Kelſo, and Newbottle.

III. Sir **Simon Fraser** of Oliver-caſtle, *&c.* who was alſo *vicecomes* of Peebles and Stirling, *anno* 1266.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, that entered into a ſolemn engagement to ſtand by and receive Margaret of Norway for their lawful queen and ſovereign, in caſe of king Alexander III. his death, without male-iſſue, *anno* 1283.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1289.

Ibid. p. 471.

He is often in publick records deſigned ſir Simon *pater*, to diſtinguiſh him from ſir Simon his ſon, particularly when he was one of the auditors of the debate in the competition for the crown betwixt Bruce and Baliol, on 5th June 1291; and on the 12th of the ſame month, we find him, with many others of his countrymen, ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. of England.

Ibid. p. 553, and 567.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Simon*, his heir.
2. Sir *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir **Simon Fraser** of Oliver-caſtle, *&c.* who is acknowledged by all Scotch hiſtorians to have been one of the greateſt heroes of his time, and performed many great and glorious actions, in defence of the liberties of his country.

He was lieutenant-general of the Scotch forces when ſir John Cummin of Badenach was guardian of the kingdom; and it is well known how theſe two, with ſcarce 10,000 Scots, defeated three Engliſh armies in one day, each of them of equal, if not ſuperior, numbers to themſelves, near Roſlin, *anno* 1303, and Dr. Abercrombie attributes the glory gained by the Scots on that day chiefly to the remarkable courage and conduct of ſir Simon.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 552.

As it is inconſiſtent with the brevity of this work, to enumerate all the glorious actions of this great man, we ſhall only add, that he was at laſt taken priſoner, and ſent to London, where king Edward moſt cruelly put him to death, he leaving iſſue only two daughters, the one married to the anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, and the other to the predeceſſor of the family of Wigton. In conſequence of which marriages, theſe two families have continued to quarter the arms of Fraſer with their own.

MacKenzie, Nisbet, &c.

Sir Simon dying without male-iſſue, the repreſentation devolved upon his brother ſir Alexander before mentioned, to whom we now return.

IV. Sir **Alexander Fraser**, ſecond ſon of ſir Simon of Oliver-caſtle, *&c.* was alſo a great patriot, and a man of ſingular valour and intrepidity. He joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown, and never deſerted him in his greateſt diſtreſs.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 571.

He was taken priſoner at the battle of Methven, in endeavouring to reſcue his royal maſter, *anno* 1306, and did not obtain his liberty till ſir James Douglas, after defeating ſeveral bodies of the Engliſh, retook ſir Thomas Randolph the king's nephew, ſir Alexander Fraſer, and others, *anno* 1308.

Ibid. and Barber's life of king Robert.

King Robert being perfectly ſenſible of the great merit of this ſir Alexander, daily heaped new favours upon him, he being married to his ſiſter lady Mary Bruce.

He afterwards made him lord high chamberlain of Scotland; which high office he enjoyed as long as the king lived.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

Sir Alexander, by the king's bounty, and the lucrative offices he enjoyed, became poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate in the North, conſiſting of many lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted, but are mentioned in the lives of the officers of ſtate.

Ibid. p. 274.

As he had been a faithful and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, he was no leſs ſo to his

Ibidem.

ſon king David, and at laſt loſt his life in his ſervice at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332.

By the ſaid lady Mary Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, he left iſſue five ſons.

Ibid. p. 276.

1. Sir *John*, his heir, who left iſſue only one daughter, Margaret, married to ſir William Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland, *&c.*

His other four ſons were *Simon*, *William*, *James*, and *Andrew*. Which was the eldeſt we ſhall not pretend to determine; but

Simon carried on the line of this noble family.

William was anceſtor of the Fraſers, lords Salton.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

James and *Andrew* were both killed at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333.

V. Sir Simon Fraser, ſon of ſir Alexander, great chamberlain of Scotland, ſeemed to inherit the virtues of his worthy anceſtors, and embraced every opportunity of fighting in defence of the liberties of his country, even when a young man.

Nisbet's append. p. 115.

He became poſſeſſed of the barony of Lovat, whether from the king's bounty, or from his father, we ſhall not determine, but the king aſſigned him the three crowns for part of his armorial bearing, as being ſo nearly related to his family, which, by ſome, hath been miſtaken for the arms of the Biſſets.

Fordun, v. II. p. 311.

This ſir Simon was alſo killed in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Halidon-hill, *anno* 1333, according to a celebrated author, who ſays, "*Andreas, Simon, et Jacobus Fraſer, fratres, et alii nobiles quamplures occiſi, &c. &c.*"

He left iſſue an infant ſon,

VI. Hugh Fraser of Lovat, who ſucceeded him.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 283.

This Hugh, in a deed of homage to the biſhop of Murray, for ſome of his lands which he held of that ſee, is deſigned *Hugo Fraſer, dominus de Lovat, anno* 1367.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

There is a reſignation *Hugonis Fraſer, domini de Lovat, totius terræ ſue de Fairlyhope, nobili et potenti domino, Jacobo Douglas domino de Lynton, jacen. in vicecomitatu de Peebles, &c. anno* 1377: which lands were part of the property of his anceſtors in that county.

Haddington's collections, p. 309.

He entered into an agreement with Alexander biſhop of Murray, who, for the ſum of 20 *l.* ſterling, frees *Hugh dominus de Lovat* of all bygone reſts of teinds, *&c. anno* 1384.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Fraſer*, who got from his father a conſiderable eſtate, but he dying without iſſue, *anno* 1430, his lands returned to the family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

3. *John*, firſt of the Fraſers of Knock in Air-ſhire.

4. ———, anceſtor of the Fraſers of Foyers, and their cadets.

He died before the year 1480, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. Hugh Fraser of Lovat, who grants a charter to his beloved couſin Peter de Stirling, and John his ſon, of the lands of Kinnell, Braikie, *&c.* in Forfarſhire, *anno* 1420.

Ibid. p. 270.

He was retoured heir to his brother Alexander, in the lands of Stratherick, Glenelg, Muckrack, with ſeveral others, lying in the barony of Aberturff, on the 20th September 1430.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1426.

He married Janet, ſiſter and co-heireſs of William Fenton of that ilk, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate in lands in Inverneſs-ſhire.

Ibidem.

He got four charters under the great ſeal, *Hugoni Fraſer de Lovat*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1426 *et* 1430.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts, and highly eſteemed by king James I. who created him a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Fraſer of Lovat, and conſtituted him high ſheriff of the county of Inverneſs, *anno* 1431.

By the ſaid Janet Fenton, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Haddington's collections.

VIII. Hugh, ſecond lord Lovat, who granted a charter to John Stirling, confirming the lands of Kinnell and Braikie to him, of which he was ſuperior, and he is then deſigned *Hugo dominus Fraſer de Lovat, &c. anno* 1476.

He married lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of Thomas earl of Murray, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, of whom are deſcended the Fraſers of Faratine, and their branches.

His daughter *Agnes*, married to ſir Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail.

Records of parliament.

He obtained a decreet before the lords auditors, againſt Doualle MacGillicallim, who was thereby obliged to content, pay, and deliver to Hugh lord Fraſer of Lovat, 400 cows, or 12 *l.* Scots *per* piece, 36 horſes, or 26 *l.* 8 *d. per* piece, and 900 ſheep, or 2 *l. per* piece, *&c.* which were ſpulzied and taken frae the ſaid lord Hugh, by the ſaid Doualle, as was ſufficiently proven before the ſaids lords, 16th December 1494.

He died ſoon thereafter, of a very great age, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Thomas, third lord Lovat, who

was a man of great courage and ſpirit, and much in favour with king James IV. who appointed him his juſticiar in the North.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, and got five charters under the great ſeal, *Thomæ domino Lovat*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1500 *et* 1508.

Haddington's collections, p. 442.

He got another charter of the lands and caſtle of Beaufort, dated 15th October 1509.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Midmar, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Thomas*, maſter of Lovat, a youth of great hopes and reſolution, who accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, *anno* 1513, without iſſue.

2. *Hugh*, his father's heir.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Andrew third lord Gray, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

James, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Kinkell, *&c.* *anno* 1542, ——alſo a daughter,

Janet, married to John Crichton of Ruthven, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1530, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

X. Hugh, fourth lord Lovat, who got ten charters under the great ſeal of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of John Grant of Freuchie, laird of Grant, by whom he had a ſon,

Hugh, maſter of Lovat, who was killed at Lochlochy, without iſſue, *anno* 1544.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Walter Roſs of Balnagowan, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *William*, of Strowie, of whom many Fraſers in Inverneſs-ſhire are deſcended.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married, 1ſt, to William MacLeod of Dunvegan; 2dly, to Alexander Bayne of Tulloch.

This lord was the king's juſticiar in the North, and fell into a fatal quarrel with the MacRonalds; upon which a conſiderable number of both clans met near Lochlochy in Inverneſs-ſhire, where they fought with ſuch incredible obſtinacy, that ſcarce ten of both ſides came off alive, and lord Lovat, with his eldeſt ſon, were killed on the ſpot, on 2d June 1544.

History of the families of Sutherland, Gordon and Lovat.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XI. Alexander, fifth lord Lovat, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1550 *et* 1556.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir John Campbell of Calder, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

2. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Frazers of Strichen.

3. *James*, of Ardachie.

4. ———

His daughter *Anne*, was married to John Frazer of Dalcroſs.

He died *anno* 1558, and was ſucceeded by

Ibidem.

XII. Hugh, ſixth lord Lovat, who was ſerved heir to his father in 1560, and got charters under the great ſeal, of many lands, *inter* 1566, *et* 1570.

At the time of the reformation, upon the diſſolution of the church lands, he acquired the lands and tythes of the priory of Bewlie, which greatly increaſed the wealth and dependency of his family.

He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, by whom he had a ſon,

Simon, his heir,———and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Alexander Dunbar of Weſtfield, ſheriff of Murray.

He died *anno* 1576, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XIII. Simon, ſeventh lord Lovat, who got charters under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1590 *et* 1600.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards five charters of a vaſt number of other lands, *inter* 1608 *et* 1620.

He married, firſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Colin MacKenzie of Kintail, anceſtor of the earl of Seaforth, by whom he had a ſon,

Hugh, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Jean Stewart, daughter of James lord Down, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Simon*, anceſtor of the Fraſers of Inneralachy.

2. Sir *James Fraſer* of Brae, *&c.*

His daughter *Margaret*, married firſt to ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk; 2dly, to ſir John Haldane of Gleneagles.

He died *anno* 1633, and was ſucceeded by

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Wemyſs.

XIV. Hugh, eighth lord Lovat, who married Iſabel, daughter of ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *Hugh*, maſter of Lovat.

2. *Thomas Fraſer* of Beaufort, who carried on the male line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to John earl of Sutherland.

2. *Mary*, married to David Roſs of Balnagowan.

3. *Catharine*, married to Robert viſcount Arbuthnot.

He died in February 1646.

XV. Hugh, maſter of Lovat, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Hugh eighth lord Lovat, married lady Anne Leſly, daughter of Alexander firſt earl of Leven, and died in May 1643, leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady Anne, a ſon,

XVI. Hugh, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1646, and was the ninth lord Lovat.

He married Anne, daughter of ſir George MacKenzie of Tarbat, by whom he had a ſon, *Hugh*, his heir.——and three daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Patrick lord Kinnaird.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Alexander MacDonald of Glengary.

3. *Margaret*, married to colonel Andrew Monro.

He died in April 1672, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVII. Hugh, tenth lord Lovat, who married lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John Marquis of Athole, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Amelia*, married to Alexander MacKenzie of Preſtonhall.

2. *Anne*, married firſt to Norman MacLeod of that ilk; 2dly, to Peter Fotheringhame of Pourie.

3. *Catharine*, married to ſir William Murry of Auchtertyre.

4. *Margaret*.

This lord dying without male iſſue, there was a long conteſt for the eſtate and honours, betwixt Simon Fraſer of Beaufort the heir-male, and Amelia, eldeſt daughter of this lord Hugh, the heir of line, who had aſſumed to herſelf the title of baroneſs of Lovat; but that affair being at laſt compromiſed, and determined in favours of the ſaid Simon, ſon of Thomas of Beaufort before mentioned, to him we now return.

XV. Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, ſecond ſon of Hugh eighth lord Lovat, married ———, daughter of ——— MacLeod of Herries, by whom he had iſſue.

XVI. Simon Fraser of Beaufort, undoubted heir-male and repreſentative of this noble family, who having recovered the eſtate and honours as before obſerved, was the eleventh lord Lovat.

He was a man of good parts, and maſter of moſt languages, particularly Latin, French, and Galic, all which he ſpoke with great propriety.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of Ludovick Grant of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Simon*, maſter of Lovat.

2. *Alexander Fraſer*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to Mr. MacPherſon of Clunie, chief of that clan, who ſtands attainted for his acceſſion to the rebellion in 1745.

2. *Sibilla*, who died unmarried, a few years after her father's death.

He married, 2dly, Primroſe, daughter of John Campbel of Mammore, Eſq; father of the preſent duke of Argyle, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald Fraſer, Eſq; merchant in London.

This lord having been engaged in the rebellion 1745, was taken priſoner in 1746, carried up to London, and confined in the tower.

In March thereafter, he was tried before the houſe of lords, found guilty of treaſon, ſentenced to be executed, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He was accordingly beheaded upon Tower-hill the 9th day of April 1747, in the 80th year of his age. His behaviour at his trial and execution was brave and undaunted.

The printed account makes particular mention of his friend Mr. Fraſer. "The trial, (ſays "the author of this account,) laſted ten days, "during which he was nobly defended upon "the credit and expence of his relation "and family doer Mr. William Fraſer of "Foord, writer to the ſignet, who attended "him to London, prepared his defence, and "was appointed one of his ſollicitors; and "at his requeſt attended him to the ſcaffold, "and there received my lord's public declaration of his gratitude, by delivering him "his gold-headed cane, repeating theſe words: "*I deliver you this cane in token of my ſenſe* "*of your faithful ſervices, and of my committing to you all the power I have upon earth,* "*&c.*"

Printed account of the trial publiſhed by authority.

XVII. Simon the maſter, his eldeſt ſon, had it not been for his father's forfeiture, and his own, would have been twelfth lord Lovat from father to ſon in a direct male line.

He was alſo engaged in the rebellion 1745, and attainted, but obtained his majeſty's pardon, went into the army, and has now the command of a Highland regiment doing duty in North America. He and his regiment diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the ſiege of Louiſbourg, the taking of Quebec, and the two battles fought near that place, where the regiment greatly ſuffered. He was elected member of parliament for the county of Inverneſs in his abſence, and upon his return from North America, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and ſent to Portugal with lord Loudoun and others, to defend that kingdom againſt the invaſion of the Spaniards.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, three cinque foils *argent*, one and two: 2d and 3d, three antique crowns *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath a ſtag's head eraſed *or*, armed *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide a ſtag ſejant, proper; on the ſiniſter, a ſavage wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, holding over his ſhoulder a batton, all proper.

MOTTO; *Je ſuis preſt*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Lovat and Beaufort in the county of Inverneſs, and Bewly in the county of Roſs.

* * *

LYLE Lord LYLE.

THE ſirname of Lyle was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of ſome of the Weſtern iſles, where they ſettled as early as the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, and were firſt deſigned Le'Iſle, which appellation in proceſs of time came to be pronounced Lyle, and from hence their ſirname.

They had alſo poſſeſſions of lands on the continent, and Duchal caſtle in Renfrew-ſhire appears to have been their principal ſeat, and chief title of the family.

Their immediate anceſtor was,

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

I. WILLIAM de LYLE, who is one of the witneſſes to the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, by Walter, ſecond of that name, ſon of Alan, lord high ſteward of Scotland, *anno* 1164.

Rymer, tom. I.

He was one of the Scotch barons that were taken priſoners with king William the Lion at Alnwick, *anno* 1174.

He died before the year 1200, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. WILLIAM de LYLE, the firſt we have found ſo named, and it is certain the deſcendants of this family were frequently deſigned *de Iuſula* afterwards.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

In a charter of a donation by Walter, third of that name, ſon of Alan lord high ſteward of Scotland, William biſhop of St. Andrews, Walter biſhop of Glaſgow, William de Lyle, *&c.* are witneſſes, in or before the year 1232, in which year the biſhop of Glaſgow died.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Radulphus*.
2. Sir *Alan*, who is witneſs in many donations to the monaſtery of Paiſley, and is deſigned *dominus Alanus de Inſula, miles*, *&c.* in the reign of king Alexander II.

William was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

III. RADULPHUS de LYLE, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, where Walter earl of Menteith, ſir John Montgomery, ſir John Erſkine, *&c.* are witneſſes, is deſigned *Radulphus de Inſula, dominus de Duchal*, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. who ſucceeded his father, *anno* 1249.

Ibidem.

He is alſo witneſs to the vendition of the lands of Aldiſton to the abbot of Paiſley, and is then deſigned *dominus de Duchal* in the ſame reign.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Rymer tom. II.

IV. Sir WALTER LYLE, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

He was a ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, and always adhered to his intereſt.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

V. Sir ALAN LYLE, who did not inherit his father's loyalty, but, in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, joined Edward Baliol, who conſtituted him ſheriff of Bute and Cowal, *anno* 1334.

Ibid. p. 316.

He was afterwards attacked by a party of the loyaliſts, and, tho'he made a ſtout defence, was killed in the action, *anno* 1335, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 534.

VI. Sir JOHN LYLE, *dominus de Duchal*. He was a man of great honour and integrity, and a particular favourite of king David Bruce, who appointed him one of his ambaſſadors to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1366.

He afterwards, for his good and faithful ſervices, obtained from that prince a grant of Balquhain in Stirling-ſhire, "to him, and "Margaret Vaus his ſpouſe, and the heirs "procreate or to be procreate betwixt them, "which failing, to return to the crown, &c." the charter is dated 3d February 1368.

Crawfurd's peerage.

In a charter of confirmation by Alan Erskine of Barrochan, to ſir Robert Erskine, of the lands of Dunnerbook and Auchintorly, he is deſigned *Johannes de Lyle, dominus de Duchal, miles, &c.* in the end of the reign of king David, who died *anno* 1371.

By the ſaid Margaret Vaus, he left iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. Sir JOHN LYLE, who in ſeveral charters of king Robert II. is deſigned *Johannes filius et hæres Johannis de Lyle, domini de Duchal, miles, &c.*

He married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the family of Marr, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *William*.

Both mentioned in the chartulary of Paiſley.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. X.

VIII. Sir ROBERT LYLE, who obtained a ſafe conduct to go up to king James I. then priſoner in England, *anno* 1422.

Ibid p. 327.

He was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424.

Fordun's continuation.

Crawfurd's peerage.

Upon the death of Alexander Stewart earl of Marr, *anno* 1436, an author who lived near that time, ſays, "*Rex illi ſucceſſit, quia baſtardus fuit; quam is jure hereditario domini de Erskine et de Lyle ſucceſſiſſe debuiſſent, &c.*

MacKenzie, Nisbet, vol. II. part III. p 54.

Sir Robert claimed a part of that eſtate in right of his mother; but what ſhare thereof he got, cannot now be aſcertained, but he added the coat of Mar to his own armorial bearing.

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 198.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

IX. Sir ROBERT, afterwards lord Lyle.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He married, firſt, Margaret, daughter of Andrew firſt lord Gray, who grants a charter to his ſon Patrick maſter of Gray, of ſeveral lands, in which *Robertus de Lyle, dominus de Duchal, filius dicti Andreæ*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1445.

By her he had a daughter,

Chart in pub. archiv. ad annum 1465.

Margaret, married to Alexander, ſon and heir of Alan Lyle of Cragbrae.

He married, 2dly, Margaret Wallace, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir,——and a daughter,

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 110.

Elizabeth, married to John Stewart of Blackhall.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 219.

This ſir Robert being a man of parts, was in great favour with king James II. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Lyle, *anno* 1446.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

There is a precept granted by Robert lord Lyle to William Semple, ſon and heir of the lord of Elieſton, to which Alexander de Lyle and William, his father's brothers, are witneſſes, *anno* 1452.

He is witneſs in many of lord Gray's writs, *inter* 1452 *et* 1462.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, (*Roberto domino Lyle*) *capitalis meſſuagii manerii de Lyle, &c. &c.* containing an entail, firſt to himſelf, and the heirs-male of his body, procreate betwixt him and Margaret Wallace his ſpouſe; then to his daughters, their huſbands, and their heirs-male, they carrying the name and arms of Lyle; then to George Lyle of Staniepath, and the heirs-male of his body, &c. &c. &c. dated 13th April 1466.

He died about the year 1470, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. ROBERT, ſecond lord Lyle, a man of great abilities, worth and honour, a firm and ſteady friend of king James III. and one of the lords of his privy council.

Ibidem.

He got charters under the great ſeal, (*Roberto domino Lyle*) of the lands of Little and Meikle-Dowald, Duchalhill, the lands of Bordland, Ketneſs, and many others, *inter* 1472 *et* 1490.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 750.

He was one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, in March 1472, and concluded a truce with that nation, to laſt till July 1473.

This lord was moſt unjuſtly ſuſpected of keeping a correſpondence with James earl of Douglas, and others the king's enemies in England. He was accuſed, and tried in parliament by an aſſize of the following noble perſons, *viz.* the earls of Athole and Morton, the lords Glammis, Erskine, Oliphant, Cathcart, Gray, Borthwick, Stobhall, Drumlanrig, and Maxwell, ſir William Borthwick, Alexander maſter of Crawfurd, Silveſter Rattray *dominus de eodem*, ſir Robert Abercrombie, and ſir David Moubray.

Records of parliament.

He was honourably acquitted, and declared innocent by the aſſize, and was aſſoilzied in *pleno parliamento*, the king being preſent, *anno* 1481.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 230, 241, 267, and 340.

He was immediately afterwards in as great favour with the king as ever, and being a man of great knowledge in the management of ſtate affairs, he was four times employed to treat with the Engliſh, in the years 1484 and 1485, and conducted himſelf in all his negotiations with great prudence and dexterity.

He was again ſent to England in 1488, to treat of a final peace. In his abſence the king was murdered near Bannockburn or Stirling, in June that ſame year.

Lord Lyle was immediately named one of the lords of the privy council to king James IV. by act of parliament, and was alſo conſtituted juſtice-general beſouth the river Forth.

Records of parliament.

Haddington's collections.

Notwithſtanding all theſe preferments, he joined the maſter of Lennox, and others, who took up arms to revenge the king's death; but they were defeated by the lord Drummond, and the lord Lyle was forfeited.

Upon the general act of indemnity, *anno* 1491, he was rehabilitate and reſtored to the juſticiary; which office he executed with great fidelity for ſeveral years thereafter.

Ibidem, and Black acts of parliament.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of John, ſon and heir apparent of George lord Seton, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *George Lyle* of Langlybank.
3. *Nichol.*
4. *John.*

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Stewart of Blackhall.

2. *Mariot*, married to Peter Houſtoun of that ilk.

3. *Agnes*, married to John Maxwell of Stainly.

He married, 3dly, Margaret Houſtoun, by whom he had no iſſue.

He made an entail of his eſtate, firſt, to Robert his eldeſt ſon, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to George, then to Nichol, then to John, his ſecond, third and fourth ſons; then to John Stewart of Ardgowan; then to Peter Houſtoun's heirs-male by his daughter Mariot, *&c.* they carrying the name and arms of Lyle, *&c.* This is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, dated 6th May 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Salſarſhill, *&c. anno* 1499; and, dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. ROBERT, third lord Lyle, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto filio et hæredi apparenti Roberti domini Lyle, et Mariotæ Lindſay, ejus ſponſæ terrarum de Shiels de Kilbride, &c. anno* 1497.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Mariot Lindſay, a daughter of the family of Dunrod, he had iſſue a ſon,

John, his heir, —— and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to Alan, maſter of Cathcart, ſon and apparent heir of John ſecond lord Cathcart, without iſſue.

2. *Catharine*, married to Archibald MacLauchlane of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1511, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. JOHN, fourth lord Lyle, who, being under age at his father's death, the king aſſigned the ward of his marriage to James Beaton biſhop of Glaſgow, whoſe niece he afterwards married.

He was a man of great honour and integrity. Upon the death of king James V. he, with ſeveral others of the Scotch nobility, entered into a ſolemn aſſociation, to maintain and defend the infant queen Mary, againſt all aſſaults of Engliſh-men or Scotch-men in the intereſt of England, *&c.*

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Grizel, daughter of David Beaton of Creich, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

James, maſter of Lyle, —— and a daughter,

Jean, married to ſir Neil Montgomery of Lainſhaw, ſon and heir of ſir Neil Montgomery of Lainſhaw, who was ſecond ſon of Hugh firſt earl of Eglington. *Vide*, page 229 of this work.

This lord made an entail of his eſtate, failing heirs-male of his ſon's body, to his daughter Jean, ſir Neil Montgomery her husband, and their heirs whatever.

Ibidem.

James maſter of Lyle got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo filio Johannis domini Lyle*, of the lands and barony of Lyle, *&c. anno* 1541; but he dying without iſſue, the repreſentation of this noble family devolved upon the deſcendants of ſir Neil Montgomery of Lainſhaw, who married Jean only daughter of the fourth lord Lyle, and ſiſter of James the maſter, as before obſerved.

Ibidem.

The chief cadet of this family, ſubſiſting at that time, was, Robert Lyle of Staniepath, who carried the ſame arms with the lord Lyle, with a mollet for difference.

This Robert of Staniepath got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Staniepath, Hoperigſhiels, Chirnſide, Baſſendean, *&c. anno* 1541; but it does not appear that he ever claimed the peerage. Of him was lineally deſcended major William Lyle of Staniepath, a great patriot, who was cup-bearer to king Charles I. had ſeveral daughters, but died without male-iſſue, *anno* 1661.

Ibidem.

ARMS.

Gules, a fret *or*.

MACDONALD Lord MacDonald.

THE immediate anceſtor of this branch of the MacDonalds was,

Alexander earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles, the ninth generation of that illuſtrious houſe, in a direct male line, who left iſſue three ſons, and two daughters. 1. John, his ſucceſſor in the earldom of Roſs, &c. 2. Hugh, anceſtor of the MacDonalds of Slate, &c. 3. Celeſtine, the firſt of this family. — For his daughters, *Vide* page 361 of this work.

I. Celestine, third ſon of Alexander earl of Roſs and lord of the Iſles, got from his brother ſeveral lands in Inverneſs-ſhire, to him and Finvola his ſpouſe, and their heirs, &c. which were confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal, *Celeſtino fratri Johannis comitis de Roſs, domini inſularum, &c. de terris de Lochalſh, Lochbryne, Lockcarron, &c.* dated 10th January 1463; and he was afterwards promiſcuouſly deſigned *de Lochalſh, et de inſulis.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Finvola, a daughter of Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart, he had iſſue a ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of the family of MacDonald.

Sir *Donald*, ——— and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.
2. ———.
3. ———.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir Donald MacDonald, deſigned *de Inſulis et Lochalſh.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1503, without iſſue, and his eſtate was divided amongſt his three ſiſters.

II. Margaret, the eldeſt, was ſerved heireſs to her brother, *anno* 1515.

Retour, ibid.

She married Alexander MacDonald of Glengary, by whom ſhe had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. Æneas or Angus MacDonald of Glengary, who ſucceeded his father and mother, and became poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate.

He was father of

IV. Donald MacDonald of Glengary, who is deſigned Donald MacAngus-MacAlaſter, when he is ſerved heir *Margaretæ de Inſulis aviæ ſuæ.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1525.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander MacDonald, captain of Clanronald, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Donald* of Scot-houſe, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

He lived to a great age, died about the year 1630, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Alexander MacDonald of Glengary, who died ſoon after his father, having married Jean, daughter of Alan Cameron of Lochiel, by whom he had a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

VI. Æneas MacDonald of Glengary, who ſucceeded him.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of king Charles I. and never deſerted the intereſt of the royal family during all the time of the civil war, for which he was forfeited by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1651.

Minutes of parliament.

Immediately after the reſtoration, king Charles II. in reward of his conſtant loyalty and faithful ſervices, raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord MacDonald of Aras, to him and the heirs-male of his body for ever, by patent dated 20th September 1660.

Chart in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Æneæ domino MacDonald de Aras*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1661 *et* 1664.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Donald MacDonald, Bart. eighth baron of Slate; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1680, the peerage became extinct; but his eſtate devolved upon his couſin and heir-male,

Alexander MacDonald, lineally deſcended of Donald MacDonald of Scot-houſe, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

V. Donald MacDonald of Scot-houſe, ſecond ſon of Donald MacAngus-MacAlaſter of Glengary, was father of

VI. Ronald MacDonald, who had iſſue four ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Æneas MacDonald*, deſigned of Scot-houſe.
3. *John MacDonald.*
4. *Archibald MacDonald* of Barriſdale.

VII. Alexander MacDonald, eldeſt ſon of Ronald, and grandſon of Donald of Scot-houſe, upon the death of Æneas lord MacDonald without male-iſſue, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Glengary, being heir-male, as before obſerved.

He married lady Mary MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth earl of Seaforth, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Randulph MacDonald* of Kylles.
3. *Alexander MacDonald*.

He died *anno* 1724, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. John MacDonald of Glengary, who married, 1ſt, Miſs MacKenzie, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Colonel *Angus MacDonald*, who married a niece of ——— Robertſon of Strowan, and left iſſue a ſon, Duncan, now of Glengary, and a daughter, Anguſia.

John married, 2dly, a daughter of John Gordon of Glenbucket, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James MacDonald* of Glenmiddle.
2. Captain *Charles*.

He had alſo ſeveral daughters; and dying *anno* 1754; was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Alexander MacDonald of Glengary, a youth of great ſpirit and honour, who was ſerved heir to Æneas lord MacDonald; his propinquity and deſcent, as above deduced, being proven before an inqueſt, *anno* 1758; but he dying unmarried, *anno* 1761, was ſucceeded by his nephew, Duncan, ſon of his brother colonel Angus, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. Duncan MacDonald of Glengary, *&c.*

* * *

DRUMMOND Lord MADERTY.

AS the origin and deſcent of the great and antient name of Drummond, is to be found under the title of earl of Perth, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to the immediate anceſtor of this noble family,

David lord Drummond, the ſixteenth generation of that illuſtrious houſe in a direct male-line, married Lilias, daughter of William ſecond lord Ruthven, anceſtor of the earls of Gowrie, by whom he had two ſons. 1. Patrick lord Drummond, his ſucceſſor. 2. James, afterwards lord Maderty.

I. James, ſecond ſon of David lord Drummond, obtained from his father the lands and tythes of the abbacy of Inchaffry, which he had acquired from Alexander Gordon biſhop of Galloway, who then had that abbacy *in commendam*.

Upon the death of the biſhop in 1576, this James became commendator of Inchaffry.

Liſt of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, ann. 1585 penes dom. Cathcart.

He having been educated with king James VI. and being a man of good parts and learning, was a great favourite of that prince, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, *anno* 1585.

Account of the Gowrie's conſpiracy, from the records of parliament.

He attended his majeſty from Falkland to Perth, on the memorable 5th of Auguſt 1600; and having been witneſs to the audacious attempt of the earl of Gowrie and his brother, upon his majeſty's ſacred perſon, gave one of the moſt diſtinct and clear accounts, in his depoſition relative to that intricate affair, of any that was emitted.

Chart. in pub. arch. Keith's biſhops, &c.

The king was afterwards pleaſed to erect the abbacy of Inchaffry into a temporal lordſhip, in favours of the commendator, and created him a lord of parliament, by the ſtile and title of lord Maderty, *anno* 1607, to him and the heirs-male of his body.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He thereupon got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Maderty, viginti quinque mercatas terrarum de Eaſter-Craigton, &c. &c. inter* 1610 *et* 1612.

Ibidem.

Alſo other charters, to him and his ſecond ſon James, of the lands and barony of Uchtermachan, comprehending the lands of Eaſter-Fordoun, *&c. inter* 1615 *et* 1618.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir James Chiſholm of Cromlix, by whom he got the lands and barony of Innerpeffry, being her mother's portion, and by her had iſſue two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *James Drummond* of Machany, whoſe great grand-ſon ſucceeded to the honours of Strathallan and Maderty.

1ſt daughter, *Lilias*, married to Laurence lord Oliphant.

2. *Jean*, married to Andrew Wood of Largo, in the ſhire of Fife.
3. *Margaret*, married to James Muirhead of Braidsholm, in Lanark-ſhire.
4. *Catharine*, married to Andrew firſt lord Rollo.

He died about the year 1620, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

II. John, ſecond lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Maderty, terrarum de New-Raw, cum decimis garbalibus octo mercat. terrarum de Balmachrone, terrarum de Eaſter et Weſter-Craigies, &c. &c. inter* 1627 *et* 1630.

He

Guthry's memoirs.

He was a great loyaliſt, and was impriſoned by the parliament, for being with the marquis of Montroſe.

Minutes of parliament.

Yet he afterwards obliged himſelf not to oppoſe the parliament's proceedings, in the proſecution of the cauſe of the covenant, and became cautioner for Graham of Inchbraco's good behaviour, under the penalty of fifty thouſand pounds, *anno* 1649.

He married Margaret Leſly, daughter of Patrick lord Lindores, ſecond ſon of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, by whom he had five ſons, and three daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *John*.

The laſt two were both captains in the wars abroad, and died without iſſue.

4. *Ludovick*, a brave officer and great loyaliſt, who, after his eſcape from the battle of Worceſter, went into the ſervice of the king of Sweden, and was killed at the ſtorming of Copenhagen, alſo without iſſue.

5. General *William Drummond* of Cromlix, afterwards viſcount of Strathallan.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to Patrick Rattray of Craighall, in Perth-ſhire.

2. *Jean*, married to Patrick Graham of Inchbraco, a brave gallant man, and ſteady friend of the royal family.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Crichton, nephew to the earl of Dumfries, who afterwards changed his name to Murray, upon an entail by the laird of Cockpool.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. David, third lord Maderty, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Davidi magiſtro de Maderty, terrarum baroniæ de Innerpeſſry, inter* 1635 *et* 1637.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Beatrix Graham, daughter of John earl of Montroſe, and ſiſter of the great marquis, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*.
2. *William*.

Theſe two ſons died young.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to her couſin John, ſon to Patrick Graham of Inchbraco. He was poſt-maſter-general of Scotland.

2. *Beatrix*, married to John earl of Hyndford.

3. *Mary*, married to John Haldane of Gleneagles. They all had children.

This lord dying without ſurviving male iſſue, his eſtate and honours of Maderty devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, William viſcount of Strathallan, ſon and heir of his brother general William Drummond, before mentioned. *Vide* title viſcount of Strathallan.

* * *

DUNBAR Earl of MARCH.

THIS great and illuſtrious family is undoubtedly ſprung from the Saxon kings of England, and the princes or earls of Northumberland, which is ſufficiently atteſted by many eminent hiſtorians, and other authentic documents: we ſhall therefore deduce their deſcent by unqueſtionable authority from

Hovedon's hiſt. of England, Francfort edit. page 424.

I. Crinan, a man of the firſt rank and quality, and head of one of the greateſt and moſt opulent families in the north of England, who flouriſhed about the end of the tenth century, and was father of

Chron. of the kings of England, and Salmon's chronology, p. 6.

II. Maldredus, who married Algatha, daughter and heireſs of Uthred prince of Northumberland, and grand-child of Ethelred king of England, who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 979, and died *anno* 1016.

Hovedon, p. 424.

A good hiſtorian, who lived about this æra, has theſe words: *Hanc Algathem pater* (*Uthredus*) *dedit in conjugium Maldredo filio Crinani, quam habuit ex Elgiva filia Ethelredi, regis Angliæ, &c. &c.*

By her he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Cospatricius or Gospatricius, who was earl of Northumberland in right of his mother.

Ibidem.

When William the Conqueror had over-run the greateſt part of England, he allowed Coſpatrick to poſſeſs his earldom of Northumberland for ſome time, upon his paying him a conſiderable ſum of money; but, being afterwards jealous of his greatneſs and power, alledged he had been carrying on ſome private correſpondence with his enemies, the malcontents of England; he therefore deprived him of his titles and eſtates, and expelled him the kingdom, *anno* 1071.

All our hiſtorians agree in this,- Alſo Simon Dunelmenſis; chartulary of Coldſtream, penes MacFarlane, p. 69, &c.

Coſpatrick fled to Scotland, and was kindly received by king Malcolm Canmore, who, being a generous prince, beſtowed upon him the lands and manor of Dunbar, in Eaſt-Lothian, and ſeveral baronies in Berwick-ſhire.

His future conduct and behaviour ſhowed, that king Malcolm's favours were not miſplaced; for he ſerved him faithfully, and contributed greatly to eſtabliſh peace and order in the kingdom.

And as the manor of Dunbar then became his chief ſeat, it was afterwards aſſumed for the ſirname of the family.

He left iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

Chartulary of Coldſtream.

1. *Dolphinus.*

2. *Waldevus.*—We know nothing of the progeny of theſe two.

3. *Coſpatricius*, who carried on the line of this family.

History of the royal family, Th. Myles, &c. p. 710.

His daughter, *Ethelreda*, married king Duncan, ſon of king Malcom Canmore.

IV. Cospatricius ſucceeded his father, and made a great figure in Scotland. He was a brave warrior, often fought valiantly with the Scots againſt the Engliſh, and was appointed warden of the marches.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He is witneſs to many of our kings charters, particularly to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Scoon by king Alexander I. wherein *Coſpatricius frater Dolphini, Mallus comes, Duffagan comes, Willielmus frater reginæ, Edwardus conſtabularius, Coſpatricius filius Waltheof*, and many others, are witneſſes, *anno* 1115. Here it may be obſerved, that he is generally deſigned *Coſpatricius frater Dolphini*, to diſtinguiſh him from other cotemporary Coſpatricks.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, p. 69, and Dalrymple's collections, p. 340.

In the inquiſition made by king David I. (when prince of Cumberland) *de poſſeſſionibus eccleſiæ Glaſguenſis*, the witneſſes were *Coſpatricius frater Dolphini, Waldevus frater ejus, Coſpatricius filius Uthred, Coſpatricius filius Alden, Uchtred filius Scot, Gervaſius Riddel, Robertus Corbet, Walterus de Lindſay, Willielmus Venator*, and many others, *circa annum* 1120.

Hay's collections.

He is likeways witneſs to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe by king David I. and is alſo therein deſigned *Coſpatricius frater Dolphini, anno* 1128.

Origin. writs of Coldinghame penes MacFarlane, p. 67.

He appears to have been created earl ſoon after this æra; for he made a donation to the priory of Coldinghame of the lands of Edram and Nisbet, in the ſhire of Berwick, in which he is deſigned *Coſpatricius comes, frater Dolphini, &c. anno* 1130.

Ibid. p. 9.

This donation of the lands of Edram and Nisbet is afterwards confirmed by king David I. to the monks of Coldinghame, on the 17th of the calends of September 1139, on which day earl Coſpatrick died. This is documented from theſe remarkable words in the confirmation, *viz. ea die qua fuit vivus et mortuus, &c.*

He left iſſue a ſon,

Coſpatrick, —— and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Philip de Montgomery, anceſtor of the earl of Eglington.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Cospatricius, ſecond earl, who, like his father, was a ſtrenuous defender of the borders of Scotland.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund.

He was a great benefactor to the religious, and is witneſs to many of their charters and donations, particularly one by king David I. to the abbacy of Newbottle, and is therein deſigned *Coſpatricius comes filius Coſpatricii*, without any local appellation, *anno* 1140.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eundem.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo of the patronages of the churches of Home, Lambden, Greenlaw, *&c.*

Ibidem.

Alſo a donation to the church of St. Nicholas of Home, of a carucate of land, to which his three ſons, Coſpatrick, Edward, and Edgar, gave their conſent, and are witneſſes.

By the above donations, and ſeveral others too numerous to be here inſerted, it ſufficiently appears, that this family had vaſt poſſeſſions in the ſhire of Berwick as early as the reign of king David I. particularly the lands and barony of Home, which afterwards became the property, ſirname, and title of one of the greateſt and moſt noble branches of this illuſtrious houſe, as has been ſhown under the title earl of Home, page 341 of this work.

Chron. of Melroſs, penes MacFarlane.

He died in 1147, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. *Coſpatrick*, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Edward*, of whoſe ſucceſſion we can give no account.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

3. *Edgar*, who appears to have been anceſtor of thoſe of the ſirname of Edgar.

He is likeways ſaid to have had a fourth ſon, *Uthred*, ſuppoſed to have been anceſtor of the family of Dundas. *Vide* title Dundas in the II. Vol.

Ibidem.

VI. Cospatrick, third earl, was ſtiled *Coſpatricius comes, filius com. Coſpatricii, &c.*

Chartulary of Coldſtream, p. 70, 71.

He founded the Ciſtertian nunnery of Coldſtream, ſituated on the banks of the river Tweed, in the ſhire of Berwick, and gave to that convent the half of the church of Layvel, with half a carucate of land, conſiſting of the half of the lands of Layvel, and another half in Birghame, *&c.* He confirms alſo the church of Hirſel to them, with a carucate of land, which had been given by Derder his counteſs, *&c.* to which donations Derder *comitiſſa*, and Waldevus *filius com. Coſpatricii*, are witneſſes.

Chartulary of Melroſs.

He alſo founded another nunnery of the ſame order at Eccles, in Berwick-ſhire, which he largely endowed.

By the ſaid Derder, his counteſs (of what family we know not) he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Waldevus*.

Chartulary of Kelſo, Coldſtream, &c.

2. *Patrick*, father of William, anceſtor of the family of Home, of whom afterwards.

And dying *anno* 1166, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **Waldeve**, fourth earl, who is the firſt we find deſigned *comes de Dunbar*, which he alſo took for his ſirname.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

Earl Waldeve is particularly mentioned in a convention with king Henry of England, about the liberation of king William the Lion, *anno* 1174.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, p. 72.

He confirmed the donations of his predeceſſors to the religious, particularly the churches of Layvel and White-Cheſter, by his charter, wherein he is deſigned *Waldevus, comes de Dunbar*, *&c.* and to which his brother Patrick is a witneſs.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

He died *anno* 1182, leaving iſſue by Alina *comitiſſa* de Dunbar, two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*, his ſucceſſor.

Origin. writs of Coldinghame, p. 117.

2. *Conſtantine*, who is mentioned with his brother, in a donation to the monaſtery of Coldinghame.

Crawfurd's peerage.

His daughter, *Alicia*, married Philip de Seton, anceſtor of the earls of Winton.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

Alina *comitiſſa* de Dunbar is mentioned in many authentic writs; and, ſurviving her huſband five years, died *anno* 1187.

Rymer.

VIII. **Patrick**, fifth earl, was the firſt of this family that was deſigned *comes Marchiæ*.

He was a brave ſoldier, was engaged in many encounters againſt the Engliſh, in the reign of king William the Lion, and always behaved with remarkable conduct and reſolution.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, p. 73.

He confirmed all the donations of his predeceſſors to the religious, by his charter in theſe words: "*Patricius comes, &c. ſciatis* "*me confirmaſſe, &c. ſicut cartæ predeceſſorum, comitis Coſpatricii, et comitis Waldevi* "*patris mei, confirmant et teſtantur, teſtibus Willielmo filio meo, Bernardo Fraſer, &c.*

Chartulary of Kelſo, &c.

He founded a monaſtery of red friars at Dunbar, *anno* 1218; and Ada his counteſs founded a nunnery for the Ciſtertian nuns of St. Bothans in Berwick-ſhire, *&c.*

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes MacFarlane, p. 14, ad ann. 1174.

He married Ada, daughter of king William the Lion, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 193.

1. *Galfridus*, who was contracted to Jean, eldeſt daughter of John King of England, which is atteſted by Rymer's Fœdera in theſe words: "*conventio inter Johannem regem* "*Angliæ, et P. comitem Marchiæ, per quem* "*prædictus rex tenetur tradere Johannam filiam ſuam Galfrido, filio dicti comitis in* "*uxorem, &c. anno* 1214," but he died before his father, without ſucceſſion.

2. *Patrick*, who carried on the line of this family.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 205.

3. *William*, who, in a charter of donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, is deſigned *Willielmus filius comitis Patricii, &c. anno* 1241.

Ibid. p. 100.

His daughter *Ada*, got from her father the lands and barony of Home, and was married, 1ſt, to ———— Courtney, to whom ſhe had no iſſue; ſhe was married, 2dly, to her couſin ſir William, ſon of Patrick, ſecond ſon of Coſpatrick, third earl of Dunbar, before mentioned, who got with her the lands and caſtle of Home, from which he aſſumed his ſirname, and was progenitor of the family of Home. *Vide*, Title earl of Home.

Here we beg leave to obſerve, that the above William, third ſon of Patrick fifth earl of Dunbar, is ſaid, by former authors, to have been anceſtor of the family of Home, which certainly is a miſtake; for *Willielmus filius comitis Patricii* married Chriſtiana Corbet, daughter and ſole heireſs of Walter de Corbet of Mackerſton, with whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, and by her had two ſons.

1. *Nicholaus de Corbet*, who got the lands of Mackerſton.

Chartulary of Melroſe, Kelſo, Coldſtream &c.

2. *Patricius de Corbet*, who got the lands of Foggo, *&c.* and both they and their poſterity kept the ſirname of Corbet, and were the only ſons that this William ever had.—All which is atteſted by many documents, and ſufficiently prove that *Willielmus filius comitis Patricii* could not be progenitor of the family of Home.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

This William, ſon of earl Patrick, died *anno* 1253, and Chriſtiana de Corbet, his ſpouſe, died *anno* 1241.

Fordun, v. II. p. 59, cui ſucceſſit Patricius filius ejus, et nepos regis.

Earl Patrick died *anno* 1232, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. **Patrick**, ſecond of that name, and ſixth earl, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Dunbar and March.

He was a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king Alexander II. who often employed him in negotiations of importance, and he always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour.

He, with Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, ſubdued that great and formidale rebel Thomas Dow-MacAllan, and obliged him to ſubmit to the king's mercy, *anno* 1235.

He alſo reduced, and brought to a ſubmiſſion Somerlede thane of Argyle, another archrebel, ; and when the differences betwixt king

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377.

king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, were accommodated, Patrick earl of March, the earls of Fife, Menteith, Strathern, Levenax, Angus, Mar, Athole and Roſs, Walter ſon of Alan, and Bernard Fraſer, were guarantees for the king of Scotland, *anno* 1237.

Ibid. p. 428.

He was alſo one of the guarantees in another treaty betwixt the kings of Scotland and England, *anno* 1244.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

He afterwards went to the holy war with Lewis IX. of France, accompanied by Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, and David Lindſay of Gleneſk, but died at the ſiege of Damieta in Egypt, *anno* 1249.

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 49.

He left iſſue by Chriſtian his wife, ſecond daughter of ſaid Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, only one ſon,

X. PATRICK, ſeventh earl, who ſucceeded him, and was a man of great worth and merit, and a true patriot.

Fordun, vol. II. p 90.

When Walter Cummin earl of Menteith fortified the caſtle of Edinburgh, and refuſed to ſurrender it to the king, Patrick earl of March reduced it, and obliged Walter to implore the king's mercy, *anno* 1252.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 558, & 566.

King Alexander likeways employed him in a particular embaſſy to his father-in-law the king of England, *anno* 1255.

Simſon.

He married Cecilia, daughter of John de Wer, and died *anno* 1262, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XI. PATRICK, eighth earl, who was highly eſteemed by king Alexander III. to whom he did many ſignal ſervices.

He commanded the left wing of the royal army at the memorable battle of Largis, where the lord high ſteward commanded the right, and the king the main body or center, and obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a great army, *anno* 1263.

The year thereafter, the earl of March, with the lord high ſteward, reduced the Iſle of Man, with all the Æbudæ or Weſtern Iſles; and in 1266, Magnus king of Norway, yielded all pretenſions to thoſe iſlands, for 4000 merks, and an annuity of 100 merks, which brought about the marriage betwixt Eric, ſon of Magnus, with princeſs Margaret, daughter of king Alexander III.

Rymer tom. II. p. 266, & 284.

Anno 1284, this earl was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that entered into a ſolemn engagement, acknowledging princeſs Margaret, daughter to Eric king of Norway, to be true and undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and to receive her as queen, upon the death of king Alexander III. her grandfather.

Ibid. p. 471.

He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles that wrote to the king of England about the marriage of Margaret queen of Scotland with his eldeſt ſon prince Edward, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 553.

After the death of the queen, he became one of the competitors for the crown, as being grandſon of Ada, daughter of king William the Lion, but it ſeems he afterwards gave up his pretenſions; for in the competition betwixt Bruce and Baliol, we find this earl of March was one of the arbiters choſen on the part of Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 34.

He died 1294, having married Chriſtian Bruce, daughter of Robert lord of Annandale, competitor for the crown of Scotland, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Prynne's collect. vol. III.

XII. PATRICK, ninth earl, who, like many of his brave countrymen, was forced to ſubmit to the ſuperior power of king Edward of England, and ſwore fealty to him, *anno* 1296.

In 1304, the parliament of England choſe him one of the repreſentatives for Scotland, but the Scotch affairs beginning then to have a more favourable aſpect, he refuſed to ſerve in ſuch a parliament, though he had lands lying both in Scotland and England.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 14.

Soon after Robert Bruce was king of Scotland, we find him in the enemy's intereſt, his ſtrong caſtle of Dunbar in the hands of the Engliſh, and himſelf appointed by king Edward one of the keepers of the peace upon the Engliſh borders, *viz.* Lancaſhire, Cumberland, Weſtmorland, *&c. anno* 1307; yet he was afterwards reconciled, and in great friendſhip with king Robert, and was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that attended him to his convention at Air, when the ſucceſſion to the crown was ſettled, to which he affixed his ſeal, *anno* 1315.

He married Marian, daughter of Duncan, tenth earl of Fife, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Patrick*, tenth earl of March.
2. *George*, of whom it is ſaid the Dunbars of Cumnock, Mochrum, *&c.* are deſcended.

He died in the end of 1315, or beginning of 1316, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. PATRICK, ſixth of that name, and tenth earl, who was a man of great honour, loyalty, and integrity, and always a firm friend to the royal family.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that ſigned that famous letter to the Pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 566.

Upon the death of Thomas Randolph, regent of Scotland, he was choſen guardian of the kingdom, beſouth the river Forth, *anno* 1332, and entered into a ſolemn agreement with the king of England, *ſuper liberatione caſtri et villæ de Berwick, &c. anno* 1333.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 224.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat of a peace with the king of England, *anno* 1342.

And was one of the chief commanders at the unfortunate battle of Durham, where king David, by being too forward, was taken priſoner; but the earl of March, after the battle was loſt, made a glorious retreat, and by his good conduct, ſaved a great part of the army.

Rymer.

This earl was afterwards employed in many embaſſies and negociations with the Engliſh, to procure the king's liberty, which at laſt was effectuated, *anno* 1357.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 308.

Chart. in pub. archiv ad annum 1359.

He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, ſiſter, and at length ſole heireſs of John earl of Murray, whereby he was afterwards deſigned earl of Murray, which appears by a charter of king David II. By her he had two ſons and three daughters.

Autograph. penes fam. de Wemyſs.

1. *George*, earl of March.
2. *Patrick Dunbar*, who is witneſs in a charter of his brother's, *anno* 1396.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William earl of Douglas.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to James Douglas, lord of Dalkeith.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Maitland of Leithington.

And dying *anno* 1360, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. **George**, eleventh earl of March, deſigned alſo earl of Murray, and lord of Annandale in right of his mother, was certainly one of the moſt powerful men of his time, and continued a dutiful and loyal ſubject during all the reign of king Robert II.

He was warden of the marches, and was very ſucceſsful in repreſſing the inſolences of the Engliſh borderers.

Rymer.

In 1380, he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat of a peace with England, which ended only in a truce.

In 1384, he joined the earl of Douglas, and they burnt the town of Roxburgh, took the caſtle of Lochmaben, defeated the Engliſh, who had invaded the South borders, and took a rich convoy that followed their army.

After all theſe ſervices, he revolted to the Engliſh; for which our hiſtorians give the following reaſons:

The earl's daughter, lady Elizabeth Dunbar, was contracted to David prince of Scotland, the king's eldeſt ſon, and it is ſaid the earl had actually paid a conſiderable ſum to the king, in part of his daughter's portion.

The earl of Douglas being then the greateſt man in the kingdom, propoſed to the king to marry the prince to his daughter lady Marjory Douglas, which accordingly was accompliſhed, notwithſtanding the former contract.

The earl of March being a man of a great ſpirit, highly reſented this affront, turned an enemy to his country, and determined to do it all the miſchief in his power.

Ibidem.

He committed the care of his caſtle of Dunbar to his nephew ſir Robert Maitland of Leithington, renounced his allegiance to his lawful ſovereign, withdrew to England with a conſiderable retinue of his friends and followers, was well received by king Henry, who gave him poſſeſſion of ſeveral lands, and ſettled an annuity of 500 merks ſterling upon him, became a liege man to the king of England, and did him many ſignal ſervices againſt his native country.

He entered into a ſtrict friendſhip with ſir Henry Piercy, and other Engliſh borderers, the conſtant enemies of the Scotch nation, and with them invaded Scotland with a conſiderable force, made great havock, and deſtroyed all with fire and ſword wherever he came; for which he was moſt juſtly outlawed and forfeited: and being one of the beſt generals of his time, the Engliſh gained ſeveral advantages over the Scots under his conduct, particularly at Homildon, in 1402, and at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, where the victory was chiefly aſcribed to the earl of March's military ſkill.

After all, he became weary of diſtreſſing his native country, and made application to Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, for a pardon, who gave him a favourable anſwer; upon which he came to Scotland, and was reſtored to all his eſtates and honours by the governor, *anno* 1409, and lived peaceably in his own country all the remainder of his days.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Seton of that ilk, anceſtor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had ſix ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *John*, earl of Murray.
3. Sir *Gavin Dunbar*, a brave ſoldier.
4. *Colin Dunbar*.
5. Sir *Patrick Dunbar* of Beill, who was murdered with king James I. *anno* 1437.—This ſir Patrick left a ſon, Hugh, who ſold his lands of Beill, *&c.* in Eaſt Lothian, and the mill of Merſington, in Berwickſhire, to Robert Lauder of Edrington, 12th September 1489.——All theſe four brothers are mentioned in a charter in our public records.
6. *David Dunbar* of Cockburn, whoſe only daughter and heireſs, Mariota, married Alexander earl of Crawfurd.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 447.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1390.

Ibid. ad ann. 1425, & charter in MacFarlane's book of orinal writes, p. 374.

His daughter, lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Seton; and, 2dly, to ſir Adam Johnſton of that ilk.

The earl died in 1416, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer.

XV. **George**, twelfth earl of March, who was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about the redemption of king James I. *anno* 1423, which was happily accompliſhed the year thereafter, and the earl had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the ſolemnity of the king's coronation.

Though it does not appear that this earl was ever guilty of any bad practices againſt the ſtate, yet the ravages and devaſtations, committed by his father againſt his country, during his rebellion, made many good ſubjects enemies to his family. They endeavoured to prepoſſeſs the king againſt him, and to convince him that it was not in the power of a governor to reſtore to his eſtate, and fully to pardon ſo great and formidable a rebel as his father was, who had been juſtly outlawed and forfeited by the laws of the land.

The earl was apprehended, and committed priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh; but the king would ſuffer nothing to be done againſt him contrary to law: he therefore called a parliament to meet at Perth, in order for his trial, on 10th January 1434.

The earl pled, that his father had been fully pardoned by the duke of Albany, then governor of Scotland, and that he had never been guilty of any crime againſt the ſtate.

The advocates for the king replied, that the power of reſtoring rebels and exiles was lodged in the king alone, and never in the perſon of a governor.

Records of parliament.

At laſt, after long debate, the parliament paſſed ſentence againſt him, in theſe words: "*Quod ratione foriſfacturæ domini Georgii de Dunbar, quondam comitis Marchiæ, et domini de Dunbar, omne jus tam proprietatis quam poſſeſſionis omnium et ſingularum terrarum comitatus Marchiæ, et dominii de Dunbar, aliarumque terrarum quæ de domino noſtro rege tenuit in capite, cum omnibus et ſingulis ſuis pertinentiis, fuiſſe, ſpectaſſe, et pertinuiſſe, ac eſſe, ſpectare, et pertinere debere, tam in poſſeſſorio quam in petitorio, ad dominum noſtrum regem, &c.*"

The earldom of March was thus annexed to the crown, where it remained till king James III. conferred it upon his unnatural brother Alexander duke of Albany, *anno* 1478.

Yet ſuch was the king's goodneſs and bounty to this earl, that he beſtowed upon him a penſion out of the earldom of Buchan, (then in the crown) which ſupported him according to his quality during his life.

We have not been able to diſcover to whom this earl was married, but it is certain he left iſſue a ſon,

XVI. **Patrick Dunbar**, who, in many authentic documents, is deſigned *filius et hæres Georgii, quondam comitis de March*, particularly when he got a penſion from the king of 400 merks *per annum*, the very year after his father's ſentence, *anno* 1435, which was no inconſiderable ſum in thoſe days, and ſufficiently ſhows the king's lenity and good-will towards the family.

Fordun, vol II. p. 50

It appears alſo, that the parliament only forfeited his lands that held of the king; for we find that this Patrick, and his heirs, poſſeſſed the lands and barony of Kilconquhar in Fife, which was the undoubted property of the earls of March; but they held theſe lands of the biſhop of St. Andrews, who granted a new charter, *Patricio Dunbar, filio et hæredi quondam Georgii comitis de March, terrarum baroniæ de Kilconquhar, &c. circa annum* 1457; and his poſterity continued in poſſeſſion of theſe lands for ſeveral generations afterwards, till the laſt of them died without male-iſſue, in the reign of queen Mary; and we have not been able to diſcover any male-deſcendants of this family, after their forfeiture in the year 1434.

Book of original charters belonging to MacFarlane.

ARMS.

A lion rampant.

* * *

STEWART Earl of MARCH.

AFTER the forfeiture of the earl of March in 1434, that earldom remained in the crown, till king James III. beſtowed it upon his brother Alexander duke of Albany, *anno* 1478; but he being alſo forfeited for rebellion, that title was again annexed to the crown, where it continued till king James VI. conferred it upon,

Robert Stewart, ſecond ſon of John earl of Lennox, by lady Anne Stewart his wife, daughter of John earl of Athole.

This Robert was bred to the church, and, when a young man, was made provoſt of the collegiate church of Dunbarton, and elected biſhop of the ſee of Caithneſs, *anno* 1542; but he having taken part with his brother the earl of Lennox, againſt the earl of Arran, the governor of the kingdom, he incurred the ſame forfeiture with his brother, was obliged to abſcond, then went abroad, where he continued for the ſpace of twenty-two years.

Keith's biſhops, p. 128.

Ibidem.

Upon his return home, he became proteſtant, but enjoyed the revenue and title of biſhop of Caithneſs as long as he lived, tho' he never was in prieſt's orders.

After the death of the regent Murray, and the acceſſion of his brother the earl of Lennox to that ſupreme office, he got a gift of the revenue of the priory of St. Andrews, which he alſo retained all his life.

Ibidem.

In the year 1576, the honours of earl of Lennox devolved upon him by the death of his nephew Charles; but as he had no lawful iſſue of his own body, he reſigned that earldom in favours of his grand nephew Eſme Stewart, lord d'Aubigny; and in lieu thereof, he had the title of March conferred upon him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto Stewart totius comitatus Marchiæ, et dominii de Dunbar, &c. anno* 1579.

Chart in pub. archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, and lived privately at St. Andrews for many years; but dying without lawful iſſue in the 70th year of his age, *anno* 1586, the title of March again returned to the crown, where it lay dormant for one hundred and eleven years.

DOUGLAS Earl of MARCH.

THE next who enjoyed this antient title was,

1. Lord WILLIAM DOUGLAS, ſecond ſon of William duke of Queensberry, by Iſabel, daughter of William marquis of Douglas.

He being in great favour with king William, was created a peer of Scotland, by the titles of earl of March, lord Douglas of Niedpath, Lyne, and Mannerhead, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis de ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, aliis hæredibus maſculis et taliæ content. in ejus infeofamentis terrarum dominii de Niedpath, &c.* dated 20th April 1697.

Chart. in cancellaria.

He married lady Jean Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *John Douglas* of Broughton, Eſq; who was member of parliament for the county of Tweeddale, but died without iſſue.
3. *James Douglas* of Stow, Eſq; who died alſo without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Iſabel*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

3. Lady *Jean*.

He died *anno* 1705, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. WILLIAM, ſecond earl of March, who married lady Anne Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of John earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, by whom he had a ſon,

III. WILLIAM, third earl of March, who ſucceeded alſo to the honours of Ruglen, in right of his mother, who was eldeſt daughter of the laſt earl, as before obſerved.

This William, now earl of March and Ruglen, is one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king George III. and one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the preſent Britiſh parliament.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the whole arms of the duke of Queensberry; 2d and 3d, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border of the laſt, charged with eight cinquefoils of the firſt.

CREST; on a wreath, a man's heart *gules*, enſigned with an imperial crown proper, between two wings erect *or*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide a pegaſus *argent*, the ſame as Queensberry; on the ſiniſter a lion, as in the arms.

MOTTO; *Forward*.

CHIEF SEAT.

At the caſtle of Niedpath, in the county of Tweeddale.

HUME Earl of MARCHMONT.

AS the origin and deſcent of the noble and antient name of Hume is to be found under the title of earl of Home, page 341 of this work, we proceed to the immediate anceſtor of this great branch of that illuſtrious houſe,

Sir Thomas Hume, *dominus de eodem*, the ſeventh generation of that antient family, in a direct male-line, flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and married Nicolas Pepdie, heireſs of Dunglaſs, by whom he had two ſons, 1. ſir George, his ſucceſſor, anceſtor of the earl of Home, 2. ſir David, of whom this noble family is lineally deſcended.

I. Sir **David Hume**, ſecond ſon of the ſaid ſir Thomas, got from his father the lands of Thurſton in Eaſt-Lothian, and being a youth of a noble and undaunted ſpirit, was greatly eſteemed by Archibald earl of Douglas, who appointed him his *ſcutifer*, or armour-bearer, *et pro ſervitiis ſuis multipliciter impenſis et impendendis*, &c. made him a grant of the lands and barony of Wedderburn, which became the chief title of his family, whereupon he got a charter from the ſaid earl, *anno* 1413, which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *terrarum baroniæ de Wedderburn*, lying in the earldom of March, and ſhire of Berwick, to the ſaid David, and his heirs whatſomever, dated 19th of April 1430.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Wedderburn, Godſcroft's hiſtory, and Niſbet, vol. I. p. 278

For his ſervices done, and to be done.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Alicia (but of what family we know not) by whom he had two ſons.

1. *David.*
2. *Alexander Hume*, Eſq;.

II. **David**, firſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir David Hume of Wedderburn, married Elizabeth Carmichael, and died before his father, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *George.*
2. Sir *Patrick*, anceſtor of this noble family, of whom afterwards.

III. **George Hume** of Wedderburn, firſt ſon of David, ſucceeded ſir David his grandfather, and got a charter of confirmation from king James II. of the lands of Wedderburn, upon the reſignation of the ſaid ſir David, to himſelf and Alicia his wife in liferent; and, after their deceaſe, *Georgio Hume filio quondam Davidis Hume, filii dicti Davidis reſignantis, et hæredibus ſuis maſculis*; *quibus deficientibus*, *Patricio Hume fratri germano dicti Georgii, et hæredibus ſuis maſculis*; *quibus deficientibus*, *Alexandro Hume fratri germano dicti quondam Davidis Hume*. &c. &c. The confirmation is dated at Stirling, 16th May 1450.

Ibidem.

This George married Marian, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of John Sinclair of Herdmanſton, with whom he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her had iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

David, who carried on the line of the family of Wedderburn, &c. &c. *Vide* that title, in vol. II.

We now return to his brother,

III. Sir **Patrick Hume**, ſecond ſon of David, and grand-ſon of ſir David, firſt baron of Wedderburn, married Margaret Sinclair, daughter and co-heireſs of John Sinclair of Herdmanſton, with whom he got the lands and barony of Polwarth, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of this family.

We muſt here obſerve, that the lands and barony of Polwarth belonged to an antient and honourable family of that ſirname, deſigned Polwarths of that ilk, who flouriſhed with luſtre in the ſhire of Berwick, for ſeveral centuries, till ſir Patrick de Polwarth, knight, in the reign of king Robert II. died without male iſſue, leaving only one daughter, Elizabeth Polwarth, his ſole heireſs, who was married to ſir John Sinclair of Herdmanſton, one of the moſt antient families of that ſirname in Scotland. He got with her the lands and barony of Polwarth, Kimmergham, &c. which deſcended to his great grand-ſon, John Sinclair of Herdmanſton, who dying alſo without male-iſſue, his eſtate of Herdmanſton went to his brother and heir-male, ſir William Sinclair; but his lands of Kimmergham and Polwarth went to his daughters, Marian and Margaret, both married to the two brothers, George and ſir Patrick Humes, as above obſerved; and, in conſequence of this marriage, ſir Patrick and his heirs, have continued to quarter the arms of Sinclair of Herdmanſton and Polwarth of that ilk, with their own, &c.

Ibidem.

This ſir Patrick was a man of great valour and fortitude, and a ſtrenuous defender of the borders, againſt the encroachments of the Engliſh.

By the ſaid Margaret Sinclair, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir **Patrick Hume**, ſecond baron of Polwarth, a man of great worth and honour, a loyal and ſteady friend of king James III.

He being a man of great power and intereſt, had conſiderable offers from the duke of Albany, (then in rebellion) to join his party; but nothing could tempt him to go in with any meaſure contrary to the intereſt of his king and country.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, viginti una librat. terrarum de Weſt-mains de Lettim, &c.* dated 2d February 1488.

Ibidem.

He was poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, and afterwards got no leſs than ſeven charters, under the great ſeal, of different lands and baronies; *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, militi, inter* 1488 *et* 1501.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 548.

As he intended to go a pilgrimage, he obtained a ſafe conduct from king Henry VII. to paſs through England, *anno* 1493.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was in great favour with king James IV. who conſtituted him comptroller of Scotland, *anno* 1499.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir John Edmonſton of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of —— Schaw of Sauchie, widow of George fifth lord Haliburton of Dirleton, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth militi, et Helenæ Schaw dominæ de Dirleton, ſuæ ſponſæ, &c. &c.* dated *anno* 1497. By her he had a ſon,

George, anceſtor of the Humes of Argathy, in Stirlingſhire,—alſo four daughters.

1. *Aliſon*, married to ſir James Schaw of Sauchie.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirſt, anceſtor of the marquis of Lothian.

3. *Marian*, married to ſir William Baillie of Lamington.

Ibidem.

4. *Margaret*, who became a nun, and was lady abbeſs of North-Berwick.

Haddington's collections, p. 280.

This ſir Patrick is thought to have married, 3dly, a natural daughter of king James III. by a charter from king James IV. *dilecto fratri ſuo Patricio Hume de Polwarth*, of the lands of Strabraune, Auchintravie and Glenſhean, in Perthſhire, dated 1ſt May 1499.

He died *anno* 1504, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. ALEXANDER, third baron of Polwarth, who married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Robert ſecond lord Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Hume de Polwarth, et Margaretæ Crichton ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de Brigamſheills, &c.* dated 26th July 1511. By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *Alexander*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Hume, filio quondam Alexandri de Polwarth*, of two mills in North-Berwick, *&c.* dated *anno* 1546. Of him the Humes of Heugh and Rhodes are deſcended.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Lauder of Baſs, by whom he had three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Hepburn of Craig.

2. *Catharine*, married to Robert Pringle of that ilk.

3. *Iſabel*, who betook herſelf to a religious life, and become lady abbeſs of North-Berwick.

He died *anno* 1532, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. PATRICK, fourth baron of Polwarth, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio Hume filio et hæredi Alexandri Hume de Polwarth, terrarum baroniæ de Polwarth, &c.* dated *anno* 1536.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *Alexander*, who became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro filio Patricii Hume de Polwarth, officii balivatus monaſterii de North-Berwick*, dated 18th March 1569. He got other two charters under the great ſeal of different lands, *anno* 1565 and 1569; but we can give no account of his poſterity.

3. Mr. *Adam*, was the firſt proteſtant rector of the church of Polwarth, and a man of great virtue and probity.

1ſt daughter *Margaret*, married to John Baillie of John's-kirk.

2. *Anne*, married to ——— French of Thornydyke.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

The original bond, penes ducem de Hamilton.

VII. PATRICK, fifth baron of Polwarth, who was a great promoter of the reformation of religion, and was one of the Scotch barons who entered into a mutual league or bond of aſſociation, to protect and defend the ſincere preachers of the goſpel, *&c.* *anno* 1560.

Crawford's memoirs.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was upon the ſide of the young king againſt the queen, and got a dangerous wound in a conflict betwixt the two parties, at Cairny, on 2d June 1571.

Crawford's peerage.

He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Hume of Manderſton, by whom he had ſix ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, rector of Logie.

3. *Gavin*, anceſtor of the Humes of Cleugh.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 110.

4. Sir *John* of Northberwick, who made a great figure in his time, was provoſt of Edinburgh, *anno* 1591, and was ſent ambaſſador to the court of England, *anno* 1593. He was anceſtor of the Humes of Caſtle-home, in the county of Fermannagh in Ireland, a family which flouriſheth with luſtre in that kingdom to this day.

5. *David Hume* of Rowieſtoun.

6. *George Hume* of Belyhoſe.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to David Hume of Law.

2. *Agnes*, married to ——— Edmonſton of Woolmet.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir Thomas Cranſton of Croſbie.

He lived to a great age, died *anno* 1592, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. Sir Patrick, ſixth baron of Polwarth, who, in his father's lifetime, got three charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio Hume apparenti de Polwarth*, of many lands and baronies, dated in 1587, 1590, and 1591.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards another charter, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, terrarum baroniæ de Redbraes, &c.* dated 18th March 1593.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him maſter of his houſehold, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and one of the wardens of the marches towards England; which laſt office was ſuppreſſed upon the union of the two crowns, *anno* 1603.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Juliana, daughter of ſir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirſt, ſiſter of Andrew lord Jedburgh, and Robert earl of Somerſet, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Hume* of Coldſtream.

3. Mr. *George Hume* of Kimmergham.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir James Carmichael of that ilk.

2. *Jean*, married to Chriſtopher Cockburn of Chauſly.

3. *Sophia*, married to Joſeph Johnſton of Hilton.

He died in June 1609, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. Sir Patrick, 7th baron of Polwarth, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio Hume de Polwarth, terrarum baroniæ de Polwarth, cum molendino, &c.* 31ſt July 1623.

Crawfurd's peerage.

This ſir Patrick was alſo in great favour both with king James VI. and his ſon king Charles I. He had a penſion of 1000 *l.* ſterling *per annum* ſettled on him by the former, *anno* 1621, and was created a baronet by the latter, *anno* 1625.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Patrick*, afterwards earl of Marchmont.

2. *Alexander Hume*, Eſq; a youth of great ſpirit, who betook himſelf to a military life, and ſoon roſe to the rank of a colonel, but died in the flower of his age, without iſſue.

1ſt daughter *Juliana*, married to Richard Newton of that ilk in the county of Berwick.

2. *Anne*, married to Alexander ſon of John Hume of Manderſton.

He died in April 1648, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir Patrick Hume, eighth baron of Polwarth, who was ſcarce ſeven years old at his father's death.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate,

He had an education ſuitable to his birth, and was choſen knight for the ſhire of Berwick, to the parliament 1665, where he ſoon diſcovered an extraordinary genius, and great abilities. He ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the court in every meaſure, when he thought there was the leaſt encroachment upon the liberties of his country; and as the whole behaviour and conduct of this great man, is fully narrated in the lives of the officers of ſtate, page 240, &c. we ſhall only here briefly mention the moſt remarkable occurrences of his life.

In 1674, he went to London with the duke of Hamilton and earl of Tweeddale, to apply for redreſs of ſome grievances during the duke of Lauderdale's adminiſtration.

Ibidem.

In 1675, ſome diſturbances happening in the country, with regard to the militia, &c. he proteſted and took inſtruments againſt it, in ſuch bold and daring terms, that the council, for his inſolence, (as they called it) firſt declared him incapable of all public truſt, then ſent him priſoner to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, then to Dunbarton caſtle, and from thence to the caſtle of Stirling, where he ſuffered a long and tedious confinement, but was at laſt ſet at liberty by the intereſt of his relation the counteſs of Northumberland; but he, believing he had ſeveral enemies at court, retired firſt to England, then to Geneva, and at laſt to Holland, where he was greatly careſſed by the prince of Orange.

In 1685, he came over to Scotland with the earl of Argyle; and upon the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion, he narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner; he again retired to Holland, where he remained, till he came over with the prince of Orange in 1688.

He was choſen a member of the convention which ſat down at Edinburgh in March 1689, was very inſtrumental in getting the crown ſettled upon their royal highneſſes, was immediately named one of the new privy council by king William and queen Mary, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Polwarth of Polwarth, the 26th December 1690; and by the patent, the king adds to his armorial bearing, in a ſurtout, an orange proper, enſigned with an imperial crown, &c. as a laſting mark of his Majeſty's eſteem and regard for the family of Polwarth.

Chart. in cancellaria, heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo et eorum hæred. quibuſcunque.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 243.

He was conſtituted ſheriff-principal of Berwick-ſhire, *anno* 1692, one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, *anno* 1693, lord high chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1696, and was further dignified with the title of earl of Marchmont, viſcount Blaſſonberry, lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes and Greenlaw, 23d April 1697.

Ibid. et chart. penes com. de Marchmont.

Soon thereafter he was named one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury and admiralty, and was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament, which met at Edinburgh, 19th July 1698.

Ibidem.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne to the crown, he was named one of the privy council, and was appointed her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the kirk of Scotland, *anno* 1702, and diſcharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed, with great ſufficiency, candor, and fidelity.

Ibidem.

As his commiſſions of lord chancellor and ſheriff of Berwick fell upon the death of king William, her majeſty queen Anne immediately conferred the firſt upon the earl of Seafield, and the other upon the earl of Home. The earl of Marchmont continued to act with the ſame publick ſpirit as formerly, and in the firſt parliament of queen Anne, *anno* 1703, he moved to bring in a bill, for ſettling the ſucceſſion on princeſs Sophia, dutcheſs dowager of Hanover, the next proteſtant heir; but this motion was dropped at that time.

He was a great promoter of the union, the chief motive whereof was the proteſtant ſucceſſion, than which he had nothing more at heart.

Upon the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, he was immediately reſtored to the high ſheriff-ſhip of Berwick, and made one of the lords of police. He died, in the 84th year of his age, *anno* 1724.

By Grizel his wife, a daughter of ſir Thomas Ker of Cavers, he had iſſue three ſons and four daughters.

1. *Patrick*, lord Polwarth, who, as lord high treaſurer of Scotland, ſat in the parliament *anno* 1698. He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Home of Home-caſtle, in the kingdom of Ireland; 2dly, lady Jean, daughter of Charles earl of Home, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1710.

2. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his father.

3. Sir *Andrew Hume* of Kimmergham, who being bred to the law, became one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas, Eſq; and had iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to George Baillie of Jerviſwood, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir John Hall of Dunglaſs, baronet, without iſſue.

3. Lady *Juliana*, married to Charles Billingham, Eſq; and had iſſue.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to James lord Torphichen, and had iſſue.

XI. ALEXANDER, ſecond earl of Marchmont, was a man of good parts, great learning, and knowledge in the laws. He was choſen into the parliament of Scotland, often before the union. In 1704, he was made one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice in Scotland, and ſoon after one of the privy-council and exchequer. His place in the ſeſſion he reſigned in favours of his brother ſir Andrew, upon his being appointed, in March 1715, envoy extraordinary to the courts of Denmark and Pruſſia. In December 1716, he was made clerk regiſter for Scotland.

In January 1721, he was appointed firſt ambaſſador in the congreſs to be held at Cambray, and in March following, made his publick entry into that city, with a ſplendor and magnificence becoming the Britiſh nation.

In 1725, he, by a commiſſion from the king, was inveſted with the moſt noble order of the thiſtle.

In 1726, he was ſworn one of the privy council to his majeſty.

In 1733, he was removed from all his offices.

He married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of ſir George Campbell of Ceſnock, on which account this family has added the name of Campbel to that of Hume. By her he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *George*, who died in 1724.

2. *Patrick*, who died that ſame year.

3. *Hugh*, now earl of Marchmont.

4. *Alexander*, who was elected repreſentative of the ſhire of Berwick, for the parliament that met in 1734-5, and was ſo continued to his death. In 1756, he was appointed lord clerk regiſter of Scotland for life. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Perris of London, and died in 1760, without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to ſir William Purves baronet, and has iſſue.

2. Lady *Grizel*, died unmarried.
3. Lady *Jean*, married to James Nimmo, Eſq;
4. Lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1740, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. Hugh, third earl of Marchmont. When lord Polwarth, he was elected the repreſentative of the town of Berwick, in the houſe of commons, to the parliament 1734-5.

In 1747, he was appointed firſt lord of the police in Scotland, and in 1750, was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the earl of Crawfurd deceaſt.

He married, 1ſt, Anne Weſtern of the city of London, by whom he had a ſon, who died young, and three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir John Paterſon of Eccles, baronet.
2. Lady *Margaret*.
3. Lady *Diana*, married to Walter Scott of Harden, Eſq;

He married 2dly, Elizabeth Crompton of the city of London, by whom he has a ſon,

Alexander, lord Polwarth.

ARMS.

Quarterly, firſt grand quarter counter-quartered, 1ſt and 4th *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*; 2d and 3d, *argent*, three ſwallows of the firſt; 2d *argent*, three piles iſſuing from the chief ingrailed, *gules*; 3d, *argent* a croſs ingrailed, *ſable*; the 4th grand quarter as the firſt, and over all, as a ſurtout, an eſcutcheon *argent*, charged with an orange enſigned with an imperial crown, all proper, as a coat of augmentation given by king William III.

Crest; on a wreath, a man's heart, out of which iſſues a dexter arm erect, graſping a ſcimeter, all proper.

Supporters; two lions reguardant, *argent*, armed and langued *gules*.

Motto; *Fides probata coronat.*

CHIEF SEATS.

In the town of Berwick upon Tweed; at Redbraes in the county of Berwick; and in Green-ſtreet Groſvenor-ſquare, London.

* * *

KEITH Earl MARISHAL.

HISTORY and remoteſt antiquity are agreed, that the family of Keith is one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious the Scotch nation ever has produced: a family, fruitful in a race of great men, who, not indebted to the nobility of their origin, have always reflected greater glory on their progenitors, on the hereditary titles and offices they enjoyed, than they ever deduced from them.

Cambden, Abercrombie, vol. 1. p 207. Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, and many other authors.

Our beſt antiquaries derive their origin from a certain great man called Robert, who performed glorious exploits againſt the Danes, when they invaded Scotland with a numerous army in the reign of king Malcolm II. tho' ſome trace their origin much higher; however, this hero remarkaby diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Barry or Camuſtone in Angus, where, with his own hand, he killed the famous Camus, general and champion of the Daniſh army, whereby the Scots gained a compleat victory, *anno* 1010.

King Malcolm, in recompence of his great and ſignal ſervices, beſtowed upon him ſeveral lands, particularly the barony of Keith in Eaſt-Lothian, from which his poſterity aſſumed their ſirname. He alſo appointed him hereditary great mariſhal of Scotland, which high office hath continued in his family, and hath never been enjoyed by any other ſince that time.

Of this great warrior was lineally deſcended, Herveus, or Hervicus de Keth, of whom we have many authentic documents in the archives of the kingdom, which ſufficiently prove that he was great mariſhal of Scotland, and proprietor of the lands and barony of Keth; and as he was undoubted progenitor of this illuſtrious family, from him we deduce their deſcent by unqueſtionable vouchers.

I. Herveus de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, flouriſhed in the reign of king David I who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane, p. 72.

This Herveus had a diſpute with the abbot and convent of Kelſo, who claimed the church of Keth, in the village of this Herveus, deſigned *Herveus de Keth mareſcallus regis Scotiæ*, at a convention held on that cauſe, to which J. biſhop of Glaſgow, and R. abbot of Jedworth, are witneſſes, *inter annos* 1164 *et* 1174, in which laſt year the biſhop died.

That there had been many meetings and conventions about this conteſt, ſufficiently appears from the writs in the chartulary of Kelſo.

At

Ibid. p. 73. Ibid. p. 74. Ibidem.

At laſt the pope interpoſed his authority, and Joceline biſhop of Glaſgow, and Osbert prior of Paiſley, were delegated by him as judges of the plea, which had long ſubſiſted between the monks of Kelchou, and Herveus great mariſhal, about the church of Keth, in the village of the ſaid Herveus, *&c.* Their ſentence in favours of the monaſtery was confirmed by Richard biſhop of St. Andrews, who died *anno* 1178; and Joceline having been conſtituted biſhop of Glaſgow, *anno* 1174, the controverſy muſt have been determined between theſe two periods.

Ibid. p. 67, & Chart. in pub. archiv.

It may here be obſerved, that of old there were two Keiths; that which belonged to this family was promiſcuouſly called Keith-Hervey, and Keith-Mariſhal; the other, which ſometime belonged to the Fraſers, was called Keith-Symons, or Keith-Hundely (now Humby;) but the great mariſhals ſoon became proprietors of both, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Herveus de Keth lived to a great age, died betwixt the years 1190 and 1195, and was father of

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes MacFarlane, p. 105.

II. **Malcolmus de Keth**, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Arbroath, is deſigned ſon of Herveus de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, *anno* 1178.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p 127, 128, and 132.

And in a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, concerning the teinds of the miln of of Molla, Malcolm, ſon of Herveus de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, is a witneſs *anno* 1185.

Ibid. p. 228.

He is alſo mentioned in another donation to the ſame monaſtery, together with Robert de Ednem, Thomas de Heriz, *&c.* before the year 1190.

This Malcolm appears to have died before his father, for we never find him deſigned great mariſhal. He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Philip de Keth.*

Chartulary of Arbroath and Cambuskenneth, and Dalrymple's collections.

Origin. writs penes MacFarlane, vol. II. p. 91, 92, &c. ad ann. 1221, 1229, and 1236.

2. *David de Keth*, who enjoyed a ſhare of the mariſhal's office with his brother, as in ſeveral donations to the monaſteries of Arbroath and Cambuskenneth, we find Philip and David de Keth, deſigned brothers and great mariſhals of our lord the king, between the years 1195 and 1199. This David had a ſon Richard, who is ſaid to have been progenitor of thoſe who aſſumed Mariſhal for their ſirname, of whom there were ſeveral families in Scotland afterwards; but ſome hiſtorians have moſt erroneouſly taken them for great mariſhals of Scotland, tho' it is moſt certain that that office was never enjoyed by any family but the Keiths, as before obſerved.

Chartulary of Arbreath, p. 153.

III. **Philip de Keth**, great mariſhal of Scotland, eldeſt ſon of Malcolm, ſucceeded his grandfather, and in a donation to the monaſtery of Arbroath, is deſigned Philip de Keth, great mariſhal of our ſovereign lord the king, about the year 1195.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 194.

Alſo in a charter of king William, of a donation to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, Philippus de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, is particularly mentioned, before the year 1210.

Original book of writs, chartulary of Cambuskenneth, &c.

He is likewiſe deſigned great mariſhal of Scotland, in ſeveral other authentic writs before the year 1214.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eundem.

He marrried Eda, daughter and heireſs of Hugo de Lorens, by Eda his wife, daughter and heireſs of Symon Fraſer of Keth-Hundely, with whom he got the lands of the other Keth, whereby he became proprietor of both, and by her left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartulary of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 29.

IV. **Herveus de Keth**, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Coldinghame, is deſigned great mariſhal of Scotland, ſon of Philip great mariſhal, *&c. anno* 1222.

Origin. writs, p. 59, v. II.

He is deſigned in the ſame manner, in a donation to the monaſtery of Arbroath, in the year 1226.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p.67.

This Herveus, (now proprietor of Keth-Humbie) confirmed all the donations of the church of Keth, together with the commonty and eaſements of all the lands of Keth, *&c.* made by Symon Fraſer to the monaſtery of Kelſo, about the year 1236.

Ibid. p. 71.

All which donations, with the lands, foreſt, *&c.* lying in the tenement of the ſaid Herveus de Keth, are confirmed by a charter from king Alexander II. *anno* 1238.

He died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. and left iſſue a ſon,

Ibid. p. 69.

V. Sir **John**, who ſucceeded him, and is deſigned great mariſhal of Scotland, when he confirms all the donations of his predeceſſors, and particularly thoſe ceded to the monaſtery of Kelſo, by the determination of the late controverſy, and as they are contained in the charter of Herveus great mariſhal of Scotland, his father, in king Alexander II's charter, *anno* 1238 before mentioned, *&c.* He likewiſe added to that donation ſome other lands in his ground of Keth, all contained in one charter, which is without date, but by the witneſſes appears to have been about the year 1250.

Chartulary of Soltray.

He alſo confirms a donation to the monaſtery of Soltray, of the lands of Johnſton in Eaſt-Lothian, of which he was ſuperior, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III.

He married a daughter of the earl of Buchan, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

Chartulary of Soltray.

2. Sir *Adam de Keth*, who being bred to the church, was rector of the church of Keth-Mariſhal, *anno* 1292.

He died before the year 1270, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 54.

VI. Sir William Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, in a charter of confirmation by Malcolm earl of Lennox, of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, ſir William de Keth, ſir William Livingſton, knights, Gilbert Drummond and Patrick Lindeſay are witneſſes 1270.

The Keiths by this time were become very numerous in Scotland, and we find many of that ſirname mentioned in authentic documents, whom we can connect with no particular family. *viz.*

Chartulary of Drybrugh.

Sir Robert Keth, *anno* 1240.

Robertus de Keth, in the reign of king Alexander III.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

Bernard de Keth, *anno* 1274.

Philip de Keth, with Mary his wife, *anno* 1296, as in Rymer's fœdera angliæ.

Aliſandre de Keth, in the ſame year, as in Prynne.

Sir Edward Keith of Synton.

Sir Walter Keth.

And many others needleſs to be here inſerted.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

Sir William married Barbara, daughter of Adam lord Seton, anceſtor of the earl of Winton, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Robert*.

2. Sir *Richard de Keth*, anceſtor of the family of Galſton.

Chartulary of Soltray.

3. *Philip de Keth*, who being bred to the church, was rector of Bygar.

Home's hiſt. of Douglas.

His daughter, ———, was married to William lord Douglas, called the Hardy, anceſtor to the duke of Douglas.

He died before the year 1296, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Soltray.

VII. Sir Robert Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, who confirms to the monaſtery of Soltray the tenement of Johnſton, *&c.* by a charter, in which ſir Richard de Keth, Knt. ſir Philip de Keth, rector of the church of Bygar, his brothers, ſir Adam de Keth, rector of Keth-Mariſhal, his uncle, and John de Keth, his ſon and heir, are witneſſes, about the year 1296.

He was a man of great parts, a worthy patriot, and had a large ſhare of the troubles wherewith his country was oppreſſed for many years, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his courage with the loyaliſts, in the reign of king Robert Bruce.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 520.

When king Edward I. of England thought he had compleated the conqueſt of Scotland, and pretending to ſhow them a little favour, he allowed them to chuſe ten of their own countrymen to repreſent them in parliament to be held at London, of which number ſir Robert Keth the mariſhal was one, *anno* 1304.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 970.

He was ſoon thereafter appointed one of the guardians of Scotland by king Edward, in the year 1305.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 637.

And though he was for ſome time on the Baliol's ſide, when the country was over-run by the Engliſh, yet no ſooner did king Robert begin to aſſert his title to the crown, than he joined him, was faithful and ſteady in his intereſt ever after, and was one of his chief favourites and faſteſt friends.

Chart. in pub. arch. et penes comitem de Mariſhal.

He was very inſtrumental in gaining the battle of Innerury, which was amongſt the firſt of king Robert's conqueſts, for which he got a grant of ſeveral lands, and particularly a royal ſeat called Hall-foreſt, *&c.*

Chartulary of Lindores, and ſir Rob. Sibbald's hiſtory of Fife.

He was appointed juſticiar of Scotland be-north the river Forth, and is deſigned the noble mariſhal of Scotland, and juſticiar beyond the river Forth, in the year 1309.

Nisbet's append. p. 4.

He had a conſiderable command at the battle of Bannockburn, and contributed not a little to the king's obtaining that glorious victory, *anno* 1314.

Fordun. vol. II p. 275.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* (or Scoch nobles or grandees) who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 809.

And being no leſs an able ſtateſman than a brave ſoldier, was that ſame year ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France, to negotiate ſome affairs of the utmoſt importance, and he acquitted himſelf entirely to the king's ſatisfaction.

Ibid. p. 1025.

He was afterwards one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh; a truce was concluded, and he was one of the guarantees, *anno* 1323.

Chartulary of Coldinghame p. 375.

In a donation of king Robert to the monaſtery of Coldinghame, Robert de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, is a witneſs, *anno* 1328.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 452.

And in another charter of king Robert, confirming all the donations of his predeceſſors to the monaſtery of Kelſo, Gilbert de Haya, lord high conſtable, and Robert de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, are witneſſes, in the 23d year of king Robert's reign, *anno* 1329.

Nisbet's append. p. 4.

He married Barbara Douglas (but of what family we know not) by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his apparent heir.

2. Sir *William Keth*, a brave and valiant knight, who performed many gallant actions

againſt the enemies of his country. He was governor of Berwick, which he defended to the laſt extremity, and is often deſigned *cuſtos Bervici* by the Engliſh, *anno* 1333, 1334, *&c.* He was appointed by the eſtates of Scotland ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, and obtained a ſafe conduct for himſelf and ſixty horſemen in his retinue, *anno* 1335, and was at laſt killed at the ſiege of Stirling, *anno* 1336.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 566, 594, &c.

Ibid. p. 639, and 677.

Sir Robert was killed in his old age, with moſt of his kindred and clan, fighting gallantly for his king and country at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, *cum pleriſque ex familia, nobilibus, &c.* ſays Boethius.

Boethius, Buchanan, Abercrombie.

VIII. John de Keth, deſigned ſon and heir of ſir Robert Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, in the confirmation of the lands of Johnſton to the monaſtery of Soltray, before noticed, died in the year 1324, which appears by an entail made by his father of his whole eſtate in favours of his grandſon ſir Robert, and the heirs-male of his body, in the year 1325.

Haddington's collections.

IX. Sir Robert de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, ſon of John, ſucceeded his grandfather in the year 1332, and inherited all his virtues.

He was no leſs a ſteady friend to king David than his grandfather had been to king Robert, and performed many brave actions againſt the Engliſh. He was deſigned great mariſhal of Scotland, and high ſheriff of Aberdeen in many authentic writs ſtill extant, between the years 1335 and 1342.

Book of original writs belonging to MacFarlane chartularies of Soltray and Aberdeen, Haddington's collect. &c.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Gilbert Hay of Errol, lord high conſtable of Scotland, and anceſtor of the earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon,

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

Sir *Edward*, —— and two daughters.

1. ———, married ſir Robert Maitland of Thirleſtane and Leithington, anceſtor of the earl of Lauderdale.

2. ———, married ———, Irvine of Drum.

The mariſhal accompanied king David in his expedition to England, and loſt his life in the ſervice of his country at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner, in the year 1346.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir Edward Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, who was deſigned ſir Edward de Keth, knight, in an inquiſition, where his father is deſigned Robert de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, *&c.* in the year 1341.

Chartulary of Aberdeen pe nes MacFarlane, p. 158.

He married, 1ſt, Chriſtian, eldeſt daughter of ſir John Menteith, by lady Helen his ſpouſe, daughter of Gratney earl of Mar. By her he had iſſue only one daughter,

Writs of the fam. of Marr

Janet, married to Thomas lord Erſkine, anceſtor of the earls of Mar, of the ſirname of Erſkine.

He married, 2dly, Iſabel de Keth, ſaid to be a daughter of the family of Galitoun, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

Nisbet's append. p. 4.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *John*, who married Mariota de Cheyne, only daughter of Reynald de Cheyne of Innerugie, widow of John Douglas of Strabrock, by whom he got he got the lands and baronies of Innerugie, Strabrock, *&c.* and was anceſtor of the Keiths of Innerugie, *&c.* of whom ſir Robert Keith of Ludquhairn, colonel of a regiment of foot in his Daniſh majeſty's ſervice, is now the male repreſentative.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and chartulary of Arbroath, (where he is deſigned ſon of ſir Edward, and brother of William great mariſhal of Scotland, in the year 1354) and Aberdeen, p. 272, in the year 1378.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married Alexander Barclay, anceſtor of the family of Urie.

Charta penes dom. de Urie, ad ann. 1351.

He died before the year 1350, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir William, who is deſigned great mariſhal of Scotland, ſon of ſir Edward de Keth, *&c.* in the year 1354.

Chartulary of Arbroath, v. II. p. 87.

He was a man of great parts, and was often employed in negotiations of importance, in the reign of king David II. and always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour.

William, great mariſhal of Scotland, was nominated one of the commiſſioners by the eſtates of the kingdom, to treat with the Engliſh about king David's liberation in the year 1357, which was happily accompliſhed that ſame year.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

After the king's return, he was again ſent to England upon king David de Bruce his affairs in the year 1358, and got a ſafe conduct from the king of England, for himſelf and ſixty horſemen in his retinue.

Ibid. p. 82.

He was a third time appointed one of the commiſſioners to the court of England, when a truce was concluded to laſt for fourteen years after 1369; and the mariſhal was one of the guarantees of the treaty.

Ibid. p. 633.

In a parliament called by king Robert II. John of Carrick, lord chancellor, Walter de Bygar, lord chamberlain, James de Lindſay, nephew to the king, William de Keth, great mariſhal of Scotland, and ſeveral others, are particularly mentioned in a parliament held at Scoon, 3d April 1374.

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 443.

This ſir William, with Robert de Keth his ſon, are mentioned in ſeveral authentic writs in the chartulary of Aberdeen, in the years 1378, 1382, and 1393, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 219, 226, 263, and 272.

He married Margaret, only daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir John Fraſer, by whom he got a vaſt eſtate in the county of Kincardin: by her he had iſſue three ſons, and four daughters.

1. *John de Keth.*

2. *Robert*, afterwards great mariſhal of Scotland.

3. *Alexander Keth* of Crabſtane, Balmedie, *&c.* who, in the chartulary of Aberdeen, is deſigned ſon of ſir William the great mariſhal, and brother of the duke of Albany, in the year 1403, and had the command of the horſe at the battle of Harlaw, againſt Donald of the Iſles, in the year 1411.

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 288.

1ſt daughter, *Muriella*, married to Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, *&c.*

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 114.

2. *Janet*, married to Philip Arbuthnot of that ilk.

3. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir William Lindſay of Byres.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Adam Gordon of Huntly.

John de Keth, firſt ſon and heir apparent of ſir William, great mariſhal of Scotland, married a daughter of king Robert II. and ſhared the office of great mariſhal with his father.

He got a charter from king Robert, "to "his beloved ſon John, great mariſhal of "Scotland, ſon of William great mariſhal, "and Margaret Fraſer, *&c.* all and ſundry "the lands and poſſeſſions, *&c.* which be-"longed to the ſaids great mariſhal and "Margaret, *&c.* reſerving to the ſaid Willi-"am, during all the days of his life, the of-"fice of great mariſhal, *&c. &c. &c.*" dated at Perth, 7th January 1374.

Charta in archivis regis Roberti II.

He died in the year 1375, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Robert de Keth, who died alſo before his grand-father, leaving no male-iſſue, and but one daughter, Jean, married to Alexander firſt earl of Huntly, who died likeways without iſſue, which ended the whole deſcent of John, eldeſt ſon of William, great mariſhal of Scotland.

The mariſhal lived to a great age, and dying betwixt the year 1406 and 1408, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. Sir ROBERT KEITH, great mariſhal of Scotland, ſecond ſon of ſir William, who, upon his father's reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal, "to Robert Keith, ſon "of William great mariſhal, of the lands of "the foreſt of Cowie, *&c.*" in the year 1376.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

And another charter of the barony of Strathachyne, and ſeveral other lands, upon the reſignation of his father the mariſhal, and Margaret Fraſer his mother, dated ſame year.

Ibidem.

He got alſo, upon his father's reſignation, the lands and barony of Troup, and ſheriffſhip of Kincardin, upon which he got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, dated in 1406.

Ibidem.

He then got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, "to our beloved brother Ro-"bert Keith, lord of Troup, ſon and heir "of William the great mariſhal, *&c.*" who now reſigns all his lands and offices to him and the heirs-male of his body, *&c. &c. &c.* The reſignation is dated 20th September 1406, and the charter of confirmation dated 12th March thereafter.

Ibidem.

This Robert is deſigned ſir Robert Keith, knight, great mariſhal of Scotland, in a charter under the great ſeal hereafter narrated, dated in the year 1408.

Ibidem.

He made a great figure in the reign of king James I. and was one of the commiſſioners appointed by the eſtates of the kingdom, to treat about his majeſty's liberation (who was then a priſoner in England) in the year 1421; and when it was accompliſhed, the great mariſhal was one of the hoſtages for payment of the ranſom, in 1423.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125.

Ibid. p. 307.

The eſtates of the hoſtages were then valued, and the mariſhal's was eſtimated at eight hundred merks ſterling *per annum*, a very conſiderable eſtate in thoſe days.

Ibid. p. 327.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *John de Keith*, who got from his father the lands and barony of Troup, by a charter of confirmation under the great ſeal, "to "John Keith, ſon of Robert the great ma-"riſhal, and the heirs-male of his body; "which failing, to the heirs-male of Alex-"ander his ſon, *&c.* reſerving the ſuperiori-"ty to his own heirs, the great mariſhals, "*&c.*" The reſignation is dated in the year 1408, and the confirmation in 1413.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Alexander de Keith*, of whoſe ſucceſſion we can give no account.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to Hugh Arbuthnot of that ilk.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Irvine of Drum.

He died before the year 1442, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir WILLIAM, afterwards lord Keith, and earl mariſhal, who made an entail of his whole eſtate, in which he is deſigned great mariſhal of Scotland, "to, and in fa-"vours of Robert his eldeſt ſon, and the "heirs-male of his body; which failing, to "William his ſecond ſon, and the heirs-male

Ibidem.

“ of his body; then to John his third ſon, “ and Alexander his fourth ſon, and the heirs-“ male of their bodies, *&c.*” which is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, in the year 1442.

Ibidem.

He was a man of ſingular worth, integrity and honour, and highly eſteemed by his majeſty king James II. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, firſt by the title of lord Keith, about the year 1450, then by that of earl mariſhal, about the year 1455.

Records of parlt. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

In the parliament called by the king, on 6th July 1451, we find him deſigned lord Keith, and great mariſhal of Scotland.

Rymer, tom. XI p. 403.

Records of parliament.

He was appointed one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, in the year 1457, and ſat in the parliament called to meet 4th July 1458, and was then deſigned earl mariſhal.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

He married Mary, daughter of James firſt lord Hamilton, by lady Eupheme Graham, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathearn, ſiſter of Maliſe earl of Menteith, great grand-child of king Robert II. both by father and mother, and widow of Archibald earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and two daughters.

Writs of the fam. of Skeen.

1. *Robert*, deſigned maſter of Keith, who was ſheriff-depute of Kincardin, in conjunction with Alexander Ogilvie of Innerquharity, in the year 1444. He married a daughter of lord Seton, by whom he had one daughter, Jean, married, 1ſt, to lord Gray; 2dly, to Alexander lord Gordon. He died without male-iſſue, *anno* 1446.

2. *William*, his father's heir.

3. *John*.

4. *Alexander*. — Theſe two laſt are mentioned in their fathers entail above-recited; but we cannot give any further account of them.

Chart. penes comitem de Rothes.

1ſt daughter, lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to John Leſly, grand-ſon and apparent heir to George earl of Rothes; and, 2dly, to Thomas Stewart lord Innermeath.

2. Lady *Egidia*, married to James ſecond lord Forbes, and had iſſue.

He died before the year 1476, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. William, ſecond earl mariſhal, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Garvalt, *&c.* in the year 1476.

Ibidem.

And got charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies, betwixt the years 1480 and 1508.

Records of parliament.

He ſat in the parliament called by king James III. 1ſt July 1476, and in all the ſucceeding parliaments of that prince's turbulent reign; and being a man of ſound judgment, and ſteady loyalty, he endeavoured, by all means imaginable, to allay the heats which then ſubſiſted among the nobility, and at laſt brought the king to his untimely end.

He married Mariota, daughter of ——— lord Erſkine, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Robert de Keith*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned brother-german to William earl mariſhal, in the year 1511.

He is ſaid to have had another ſon,

John, of whom Robert Keith, Eſq; envoy extraordinary at the court of Ruſſia, is lineally deſcended.

He died before 1510, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Writs of the college of Aberdeen.

XV. William, third earl mariſhal, who made a mortification to the Blackfriars of Aberdeen, for the ſafety of the ſouls of himſelf and Elizabeth Gordon his ſpouſe, of William de Keith earl mariſhal, his father, and Mariot Erſkine his mother, *&c.* in the year 1510.

Records of parliament.

He aſſiſted at the parliament called by king James IV. to meet at Edinburgh that year.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was likeways a faithful and loyal ſubject both to king James IV. and V. and got charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies.

Ibidem.

He gave a charter to ſir William Ogilvie of Strathearn, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, to which William Keith of Troup, Gilbert Keith of Pittendrum, his ſecond and third ſons, and Robert Keith his brother-german, are witneſſes, 6th March 1511.

Contract penes ducem de Gordon, ad ann. 1482.

He married, in his father's lifetime, lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had four ſons, and five daughters.

1. *Robert*, lord Keith.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *William de Keith*, to whom his father gave the lands and barony of Troup, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal in the year 1493. He was killed with his brother, at the battle of Flowdon, without iſſue.

Ibidem.

3. *Gilbert de Keith*, who got from his father the lands of Pittendrum; but afterwards reſigned them, and got the lands of Troup upon the death of his brother.

Precept of ſaſine of the lands of Pittendrum, Pitblae, &c. dilecto filio noſtro, Alexandro Keith, quas Gilbertus filius noſter in manus noſtras reſignavit, &c. Nisbet's append. p. 6.

4. *Alexander de Keith*, who obtained from his father the lands of Pittendrum, which his brother had reſigned. Of this Alexander are deſcended Alexander Keith, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, and Robert, his brother, an officer in the guards, who are grandſons of Alexander Keith, late ſheriff-depute of the Mearns: alſo Alexander Keith of Ravelſton, Eſq; in the county of Edinburgh.

Charta penes ducem de Montroſe, ad ann. 1516.

1ſt daughter, lady *Janet*, married to William earl of Montroſe.

2. Lady

[illegible] annum 1520.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William lord Sinclair.

Ibidem.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to John lord Glammis, anceſtor of the earl of Strathmore.

Ibid. et chart. penes famil. de Douglas.

4. Lady *Agnes*, married to ſir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, anceſtor of the duke of Douglas, *&c.*

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to Alexander Fraſer of Philorth, anceſtor of lord Salton.

When John duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, went to France, to renew the league with king Francis I. 1520, William earl mariſhal had the cuſtody of the young king James V. in the caſtle of Edinburgh, in the earl of Mar's abſence, in which truſt he behaved ſo well, that the king ever after highly eſteemed him, and granted him many charters, with great privileges and juriſdictions.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Privy ſeal.

He died about the year 1530.

XVI. ROBERT, lord Keith, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William third earl mariſhal, a man of great ſpirit and magnanimity, married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of John earl of Morton, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

1. *William*, his grandfather's heir.
2. *Robert de Keith*, commendator of Deer, anceſtor of lord Dingwall. *Vide* title Dingwall.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to George earl of Huntly.

Writs of the family of Arbuthnot.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter in the 1513.

XVII. WILLIAM, fourth earl mariſhal, eldeſt ſon of Robert lord Keith, ſucceeded his grandfather.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, containing a *novo damus*, confirming, erecting, *&c.* his lands in the northern counties; alſo the lands and manours of Kincardine, with the office of conſtable of the ſame, *&c.* dated in the year 1531.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters of divers other lands.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, and in high favour with queen Mary, who nominated him one of the twelve peers, by whom the affairs of the nation were to be managed.

He carried with him all his friends and followers, who were fit to bear arms, to the bloody battle of Pinkie, where many of them were ſlain, in the year 1547.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, but oppoſed all irregular proceedings in that affair.

Privy ſeal.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv. and Haddington's collections, pages 92 and 93, &c.

He married Margaret Keith, daughter and coheireſs of ſir William Keith of Innerugie, by whom he got an opulent fortune; upon which he got charters, to him and her, of lands lying in the counties of Caithneſs, Inverneſs, Elgin, Banff, Lithgow, Kincardine, *&c.* in the years 1538 and 1540.

By her he had iſſue two ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *William*, lord Keith.
2. *Robert*, commendator of Deer, afterwards lord Altree. *Vide* title Altree.

Chart. under the great ſeal.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to James earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, natural brother to queen Mary, to whom ſhe had two daughters. She married, 2dly, Colin earl of Argyle, and was mother of earl Archibald.

Ibidem.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Irvine of Drum.

Haddington's collections.

3. Lady *Aliſon*, married to Alexander lord Abernethy of Salton.

Chart. in archivis Jacobi VI.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir John Campbell of Calder.

Haddington's collections.

5. Lady *Beatrix*, married to John Allardice of that ilk.

Ibidem.

6. Lady *Janet*, married to James Crichton of Frendraught.

Ibidem.

7. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir John Kennedy of Blairquhan.——They all had iſſue.

While queen Mary was priſoner in England, he meddled in no public affairs, but retired to his caſtle of Dunotter, from whence he never ſtirred abroad, and was therefore nicknamed, by the common people, William in the Tower. And as he lived there at a very ſmall expence, and died in a good old age, in the year 1581, he left behind him an immenſe eſtate to his grandſon and heir, George, afterwards earl mariſhal, ſon of,

XVIII. WILLIAM, lord Keith, commonly called maſter of Mariſhal, firſt ſon and apparent heir of the above William. He got charters under the great ſeal, in his father's lifetime, to William maſter of Mariſhal, of a great many lands.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Records of parliament, and Keith's hiſtory.

He was at the battle of Pinkie with his father, where he was taken priſoner, and confined till he paid a ranſom of 2000 *l.* ſterling, upon which he was liberate, ſat in the parliament 1560, and was appointed one of the privy council by queen Mary.

Privy ſeal.

He married lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of George earl of Errol, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *George*, who ſucceeded his grandfather.
2. *William*, a youth of great hopes, who accompanied his brother when he went to his

travels, but was unhappily killed in a ſcuffle at Geneva, when but a very young man.

3. *Robert*, who got from his father the lands of Benholm, which he afterwards ſold to John Gordon, from whom they were bought back by George earl mariſhal, this Robert's eldeſt brother.

Ibidem.

4. *John de Keith*, of whoſe poſterity we can give no account.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

2. *Barbara*, married to Alexander Forbes of Pitſligo.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir William Keith of Ludquhairn.

He was one of the privy council to queen Mary in 1561 and 1569, as before noticed, and died before his father in 1580.

Ibidem.

XIX. **George**, fifth earl mariſhal, eldeſt ſon of William the maſter, ſucceeded his grandfather *anno* 1581, and got charters under the great ſeal of a vaſt number of lands, to George earl mariſhall, *&c.*

Chart in pub. archiv.

He was a man of fine natural parts, which, by the care of his grandfather, were greatly improved by a liberal education. He ſtudied ſeveral years with the beſt maſters at the univerſities abroad; and, in the courſe of his travels, he viſited moſt of the courts of Europe, in the ſpace of about ſeven years.

When he returned to his native country, he ſoon gained the eſteem of every body, and was acknowledged to be one of the fineſt gentlemen of the age.

He became greatly in favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council.

In the year 1589, he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to eſpouſe princeſs Anne, a daughter of that crown, in name of king James VI. and being poſſeſſed of one of the greateſt eſtates in this country, he appeared with all the luſtre and magnificence with which the wealth of Scotland could adorn him, and that moſtly upon his own charges. He had in his retinue Andrew Keith lord Dingwall, ſir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, Mr. John Skeen king's advocate, Mr. George Young arch-dean of St. Andrews, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, and acquitted himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the king and miniſtry, that they granted him a full, ample, and honourable acquittance and diſcharge, by an act of the privy council, in which are inſerted ſeveral anecdotes, very much to his honour, and wherein his great abilities and fidelity are fully ſet furth.

Nisbet's append. p. 8th. where part of his diſcharge is narrated.

In the year 1593, this earl made a noble foundation of a college at Aberdeen, called the mariſhal college, and endowed it with ſufficient funds for the ſupport and maintenance of a principal and four profeſſors of philoſophy, of which this family are perpetual patrons; and the ſeal of the college bears the arms of earl mariſhal quartered with thoſe of the town of Aberdeen.

After king James went up to England, his eſteem and favour for the earl never abated. He conferred upon him the greateſt honours that a ſubject is capable of, and appointed him his high commiſſioner, or vice-roy, to repreſent his royal perſon in the parliament of Scotland in the year 1609. He ſerved his majeſty in every ſtation of life, with fidelity, honour, and reputation.

Records of parliament.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Alexander fourth lord Home, by whom he had a ſon,

Privy ſeal.

William, lord Keith,—and two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to William earl of Morton, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue. *Vide* title Morton.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of James lord Ogilvy, anceſtor of the earl of Airly, by whom he had two ſons.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *James*, who got from his father the lands of Benholm, in the year 1619, and married a daughter of ſir Alexander Lindſay of Edzel, by whom he had three daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married to ſir Archibald Primroſe of Dalmeny, clerk-regiſter in the reign of king Charles II. anceſtor of the earl of Roſeberry. 2. Margaret, who died unmarried. 3. Agnes, married to Patrick Smith of Braco, grandfather of David Smith of Methven, Eſq; but this James died without male iſſue.

Ibidem.

Contract penes Methven, ad ann. 1652.

2. *John de Keith*, who was alſo provided to the lands of Benholm, by his father's deſtination, failing heirs of his brother's body; but theſe lands were ſold by James in the reign of king Charles I. and whether John had any ſucceſſion or not we can give no account.

Privy ſeal.

This noble lord died at his caſtle of Dunotter, April 2d 1623, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. **William**, ſixth earl mariſhal, who got charters under the great ſeal of many lands and baronies, to William earl mariſhal, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He was a man of great learning and integrity, which made him highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who called him to his privy council, where he ſoon diſcovered himſelf to be well affected to the crown and government in church and ſtate.

He married lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of John earl of Mar, by lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *William*, lord Keith.
2. *George*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *John*, afterwards earl of Kintore. *Vide* title Kintore.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to John lord Kilpont, ſon and heir of William earl of Airth and Menteith.

Crawfurd's peerage.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Alexander lord Pitſligo.

Ibidem.

He died in the flower of his age, univerſally lamented, 28th October 1635, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. William, ſeventh earl mariſhal, who was a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of the royal family, during all the time of the civil war.

He raiſed a troop of horſe upon his own charge, marched with them into England, in hopes of procuring the king's liberation in the year 1648, and fought gallantly upon their head at Preſton, where the king's army was defeated, and the earl narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner: however, he got ſafe back to Dunotter caſtle, where he had the honour to entertain king Charles II. the duke of Buckingham, &c. &c. in the year 1650. He never left his majeſty while he ſtaid in Scotland, and gladly would have accompanied him into England, had he not been expreſsly ordered by the king to remain with the earls of Crawfurd and Glencairn, to govern the nation; but while he was buſily employed in raiſing forces for the royal cauſe, he was ſurpriſed, with ſeveral of his friends, at Elliot in Angus, by a ſtrong party of Engliſh horſe, and ſent priſoner to London by ſea; where, after a ten year's confinement in the tower, which he bore with great firmneſs and conſtancy, he was releaſed at the happy reſtoration of king Charles II. who, in recompence of his great merit and ſufferings, nominated him one of his privy council in the year 1660, and ſoon thereafter made him lord privy ſeal, which office he enjoyed till his death.

Ibid. Nisbet's appendix, and M. S. hiſt. of the family.

Chart. in pub. arch.

He married lady Elizabeth Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had four daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir James Hope, anceſtor of the earl of Hopeton.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Robert viſcount of Arbuthnot.
3. Lady *Jean*, married to George lord Banff.
4. Lady *Iſabel*, married to ſir Edward Turner, a man of a vaſt eſtate in England.

Paper in the Earl of Hopeton's cuſtody.

Writs of the family of Arbuthnot.

Writs of the fam. of Win-

The earl dying without male iſſue in the year 1661, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XXI. George, eighth earl mariſhal, a man of undaunted courage and intrepidity, who, in his younger days, ſerved in the wars in France, and ſoon roſe to the degree of a colonel; but when the unhappy civil war broke out, he returned to his native country, and immediately joined the loyaliſts, and ſuffered many hardſhips during rhe uſurpation.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He died in an advanced age in the year 1694, leaving iſſue, by lady Mary Hay, daughter of George earl of Kinnoul, one only ſon and ſucceſſor,

XXII. William, ninth earl mariſhal, a man of an active ſpirit, ſolid judgment, great hoſpitality, and a true lover of his country, and ſo ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of the Stewart family, that he never came into the meaſures of the court, during all the reign of king William, and a great part of queen Anne's.

Ibidem.

He oppoſed with all his intereſt the union of the two kingdoms in every article, as being inconſiſtent with the liberty, and derogatory to the honour of his country in general, and that of his hereditary office of great mariſhal in particular, wherefore he entered a ſolemn proteſt againſt it, which is ſtill upon record, and will be a laſting monument of the ſincere regard he had for the ancient privileges of his country.

Proteſt at large in Crawfurd's peerage, page 323, and Nisbet's append. p. 10.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to ſerve in the parliament of Great Britain, in the year 1710.

He married lady Mary Drummond, daughter of James earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by lady Jean Douglas, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *James Keith*, who betaking himſelf to a military life, ſerved in the wars abroad, roſe to the higheſt degree in the army, and was inferior to no general of his time for military capacity. After the battle of Dumblain, where he was engaged with his brother earl mariſhal, he went abroad to ſeek preferment at the Spaniſh court; but not finding a quick promotion there, he entered into the ſervice of Peter the Great, emperor of Ruſſia, who ſoon promoted him to the rank of a general officer. He afterwards went into the ſervice of Frederick III. king of Pruſſia, who raiſed him to the rank of a field marſhal; but after many ſignal ſervices, when the right wing of the Pruſſian army was ſurpriſed by the

the Auſtrians under marſhal Daun, at Hochkirchen, he making a glorious defence, was unfortunately killed, 14th October 1758, and was buried in the church-yard of Hochkirchen; but the king of Pruſſia, who could not ſufficiently regret the loſs of ſo great a commander, had his corpſe taken up and ſent to Berlin, where he was interred a ſecond time, with great military honours.

The earl's 1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, was married to John earl of Wigton, whoſe only child, lady Clementina Fleming, married to Charles, tenth lord Elphingſton, to whom ſhe hath a numerous iſſue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to Alexander lord Garlies, now earl of Galloway, to whom ſhe had two ſons, who died young, and a daughter, lady Mary, married to Kenneth lord Fortroſe, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

The earl died in the year 1712, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. **George**, tenth earl Mariſhal, who having been engaged in the rebellion 1715, was attainted of treaſon, and his eſtate and honours forfeited to the crown. He went beyond ſeas, and at different times reſided at the courts of France, Spain, Rome, and Pruſſia.

In 1750, he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary by his Pruſſian majeſty to the court of France, and was afterwards inveſted with the order of the Black Eagle.

In 1759, he went by Turin to the court of Spain, being, as was generally believed, ſent there from the king of Pruſſia, who appointed him governor of Neuſchatell.

In the ſame year 1759, there was a pardon obtained for him from king George II. upon which he came over to England, has ſince ſucceeded to the eſtate of Kintore, and went again to his government of Neuſchatell.

ARMS.

Argent, on a chief *gules*, three pallets *or*.

Crest; on a wreath, a ſtag's head eraſed proper, and attired with ten tynes *or*.

Supporters; two ſtags proper attired, as the creſt.

Motto; *Veritas vincit*.

Note, The two battoons in ſaltire ſemee of thiſtles, and enſigned on the top with imperial crowns behind the ſhield, were born as badges to the office of lord mariſhal of Scotland.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were at Dunotyr-caſtle, in the ſhire of Kincardine, and Fetereſſo, in the ſame county; alſo at Inverugy and Newburgh, in the county of Aberdeen.

* * *

MARR Earl of MARR.

THE higheſt dignity or juriſdiction enjoyed by ſubjects in Scotland, before the tenth century, was that of Thane, ſuch as the Thane of Marr, Angus, Fife, *&c.* which dignity was afterwards ſucceeded by that of earl: but as moſt of the accounts of the origin and deſcent of our great families before the reign of king Malcolm III. are only traditional, and ſometimes fabulous, we ſhall begin the memoirs of this illuſtrious family from the reign of that king, ſince which æra the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of it, down to the preſent time, is clearly documented by our hiſtories and records.

All our hiſtorians agree, that king Malcolm III. called Canmore, held a *conventus procerum*, or parliament, at Forfar, in the beginning of his reign, by ſome authors ſaid to be in 1057, and by others in 1061, at which general meeting Malcolm created ſome of the chiefs of his nobility earls, by the titles they formerly enjoyed as Thanes; amongſt whom was Martacus, Thane, afterwards earl of Marr, who probably aſſumed his ſirname from his poſſeſſions, as was the cuſtom of thoſe early times; from him therefore we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this moſt noble family.

I. **Martacus**, Thane of Marr, was created earl by king Malcolm Canmore, in 1057 or 1061, as above.

In a charter of a donation by the ſaid Malcolm to the Culdees of Lochleven, of the manor of Kilgad, Earnoch, Martacus *comes de Marr* is a witneſs, *anno* 1065.

Mr Martin's genealogical collect. vol. I. p. 297.

He died before the year 1100, and left iſſue a ſon,

II. **Gratnach**, ſecond earl of Marr, who is witneſs to the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Scoon, by king Alexander I. *anno* 1114.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was father of,

III. **Morgundus**, or **Morgan**, third earl of Marr, who is witneſs in a donation to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, by king David

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

vid I. who ſucceeded king Alexander, *anno* 1124.

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections.

He is witneſs alſo in a donation to the ſame monaſtery by king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded king David, *anno* 1153.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Gilocher*, or *Gilchriſt*, his heir.

2. *Congal de Marr*, deſigned by the title of Tullibardin, whoſe only child Muriel, married to the earl of Strathearn, to whom ſhe had a daughter Ada, who brought to her husband, ſir William Murray, the lands of Tullibardin.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Athole.

Morgund was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. GILCHRIST, or GILOCHER, fourth earl of Marr, who is witneſs in a charter of king Malcolm IV. *anno* 1163.

Haddington's collections.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king William, who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. MORGUND, fifth earl of Marr, whoſe ſervice, as heir to his father, is narrated at large in Selden's titles of honour, *viz. Willielmus rex Scotorum, univerſis epiſcopis, comitibus, &c. dictum Morgundum, filium et hæredem legitimum Gilocheri comitis de Marr, &c. per quod conceſſi et reddidi eidem Morgundo totum comitatum de Marr, &c. anno* 1171. Tho' this ſervice is very ſingular and curious, yet it is ſo long, that it cannot well be inſerted here: we muſt therefore refer our readers to our author; but muſt here obſerve, that by this document it appears, that both this earl and his father were poſſeſſed of the earldom of Murray.

Seld. p. 846, and 847.

Earl Morgund made a donation of the patronage of the church of Milnoch, with a carucate of land in Gochelſton, to the priory of St. Andrews, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Agnetæ comitiſſæ, ſponſæ ſuæ, &c. &c.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

This earl did not long ſurvive his father; but by the ſaid Agnes he left iſſue five ſons.

1. *Gilbert*.

2. *Gilchriſt*.

3. *Duncan*.—Theſe three were ſucceſſively earls of Marr, as will be ſhown hereafter.

4. *Malcolm*, who, in a confirmation charter of his father's donation to the priory of St. Andrews, is deſigned *filius Morgundi comitis de Marr*.

Ibidem.

5. *James*. In the foundation charter by Matthew biſhop of Aberdeen, to the hoſpital of St. Peter in that town, *Gilbertus comes de Marr, Malcolmus et Jacobus fratres ejus, filii Morgundi, &c.* are witneſſes. Matthew was biſhop of Aberdeen from 1164 to 1199.

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 572.

This earl was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. GILBERT, ſixth earl of Marr, who is mentioned in a charter of king William, *anno* 1178.

Haddington's collections.

Alſo in a general confirmation of the ſame prince, of all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the religious at Aberdeen, *Gilbertus comes de Marr*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1180.

Chartulary of Aberdeen.

He dying without iſſue was ſucceeded by his brother,

VI. GILCHRIST, ſeventh earl of Marr, who is witneſs in many charters of king William to the religious, as *per* the chartulary of Aberdeen and Murray.

He made a donation to the epiſcopal ſee of Murray, of the patronage of the church of Abercherdor; but there happening a diſpute betwixt Brice biſhop of Murray and him about that patronage, they both, at the earneſt deſire of king William, made over their right thereto to the monaſtery of Dunfermline.

Chartularies of Murray & Dunfermline.

Earl Gilchriſt was witneſs alſo to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Inchaffry, by Gilbert earl of Strathearn, *anno* 1200.

Chartulary of Inchaffry.

In the reign of king William, this earl built a priory for the canons regular of St. Andrews at Monimuſk, before the year 1214, in which year king William died.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, and Keith's biſhops.

He dying alſo without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

VI. DUNCAN, eighth earl. In the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded king William, *Duncanus comes de Marr* made a donation, *Deo et Stæ. Mariæ de Monimus et Kildeis, ibidem deo ſervientibus, eccleſiam de Lochil, &c.* for the ſafety of the ſouls of king William, Morgund earl of Marr, his father, and Margaret counteſs of Marr, his mother, their anceſtors and ſucceſſors, and for the proſperity of king Alexander II. *&c.*

Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 566, and Chartulary of St. Andrews.

He alſo made an agreement with John prior of St. Andrews, concerning ſome donations made to that priory by Morgund earl of Marr, his father, *anno* 1226.

Ibidem.

He married Orabella, daughter of William, ſon of Neſius lord of Latherisk, and died before the year 1234, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VII. WILLIAM, ninth earl of Marr, who made a very great figure in the reigns of king Alexander II. and III. and was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions of thoſe times.

In a charter of king Alexander II. confirming a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *Willielmus comes de Marr* is a witneſs, in the year 1234.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He is witneſs in a charter of confirmation from

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth.

from the ſame prince, to the abbacy of Cambuskenneth.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 252.

When the differences betwixt king Alexander of Scotland, and king Henry of England, were accommodated, William earl of Marr was one of the ſureties upon the part of the king of Scotland, *anno* 1237.

Ibid. p. 428.

He was alſo one of the guarantees of another treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1244.

Ibid. p. 653. and 670.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who engaged, *quod Scoti et Walenſes non facient pacem cum rege Angliæ, ſine mutuo conſenſu et aſſenſu, &c. anno* 1255.

Chart in archiv. fam. de Marr.

He obtained from king Alexander III. a charter of the lands of Tilliecultry, in Clackmannan-ſhire, dated at Forfar, the fourteenth year of his reign, or in 1263.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, ſir James Balfour, and MacFarlane's collect. &c.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject, and in great favour with king Alexander III. who conſtituted him great chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1264. There are many original charters, ſtill extant, wherein he is deſigned *camerarius Scotiæ, &c. inter* 1264 *et* 1267.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 676, and 677.

He confirmed, by two different charters, all the donations, *quas Morgundus comes de Marr, avus ſuus, fecit priori et conventui Sti. Andreæ, &c. teſtibus Willielmo de Ruthven, milite, Dovenaldo et Duncano filiis dicti comitis, &c. anno* 1267.

Fordun vol. II. p. 109.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cumyn, earl of Buchan, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Donald*, his heir.
2. *Duncan*, mentioned in his father's charter of confirmation above narated, in 1267; but we can give no further account of him.

The earl died in the year 1268, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 16.

VIII. Donald, tenth earl of Marr, who is witneſs in a charter of king Alexander III. erecting ſeveral lands in Dunbarton-ſhire into a free foreſtry for the earl of Lennox, *anno* 1272.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1083.

Donaldus comes de Marr, is one of the Scotch nobles who conſents to the marriage of king Alexander III.'s daughter, princeſs Margaret, with Eric king of Norway, *anno* 1281.

Ibid. p. 266.

He was alſo one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that agreed to receive king Alexander's grandchild, Margaret of Norway, as the true and lawful heir to the crown of Scotland, in caſe of king Alexander's death without male-iſſue, *anno* 1284.

Ibid. p. 471.

He afterwards agreed to the marriage of princeſs Margaret of Norway, then queen of Scotland, with prince Edward of England, in 1290.

Ibid. p. 553. and 558.

He was one of the arbiters choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale; in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

He died *anno* 1294, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Gratney, his heir,——and two daughters;

1. Lady *Iſabel*, married to king Robert Bruce, and was mother, by him, of princeſs Marjory, who carried on the line of the royal family of Scotland.
2. Lady *Mary*, married to Kenneth fourth earl of Sutherland.

He was alſo ſaid to have had another daughter, lady Margaret, married to Henry lord Sinclair, and was mother of William firſt earl of Orkney.

IX. Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr, ſucceeded his father Donald. He was alſo a a great patriot, a true lover of his country, and ſteady in the Brucian intereſt.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal fam. p. 35.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

He married lady Chriſtian Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, and ſiſter of the immortal king Robert. With her the earl got the lordſhip of Garrioch, which appears by a charter from king Robert Bruce, hereafter narrated.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, p. 21.

Ibidem.

Writs of the fam. of Marr, and chart in pub. archiv.

This lordſhip was the property of prince David, brother of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, who was deſigned David earl of Huntington and Garrioch. He married Mathilda, daughter of Hugh, and ſiſter of Ranulph count Palatine of Cheſter, in whoſe right he was alſo earl of Cheſter. He had iſſue four ſons and four daughters. His ſons were, Henry, David, Robert, and John. The firſt three died young without iſſue. John, the fourth, deſigned earl of Huntington and Cheſter, married Helen, daughter of Lewellin prince of Wales; but dying alſo without iſſue, earl David's great eſtate devolved upon his daughters. Margaret, the eldeſt, married to Alan lord of Galloway. Iſabel, the ſecond, married Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale; and as the lordſhip of Garrioch fell to her ſhare, ſhe conveyed it to him; and his great grand-ſon, king Robert, afterwards diſponed that lordſhip to Chriſtian his deareſt ſiſter, and Gratney earl of Marr his beloved brother, as above obſerved. Earl David's third daughter was Matilda, who died without iſſue. Fourth Ada, married Henry, grand-father of John Haſtings, competitor for the crown, *&c. &c.* We now return to Gratney earl of Marr, who by the ſaid lady Chriſtian Bruce had iſſue a ſon,

Donald, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Elyne*, in right of whom this earldom deſcended to the lords of Erskine, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He is alſo ſaid to have had another daughter

ter, married to the lord Lyle, *Vide* page 433d of this work.

Earl Gratney died before the year 1300, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. **Donald**, twelfth earl of Marr, often deſigned Donald Bayne.

He was a man of great honour and merit, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, whom he joined as ſoon as he begun publickly to aſſert his title to the crown; but had the misfortune to be taken priſoner fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Methven, *anno* 1306.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

He was immediately ſent priſoner to London, where he was cloſely confined for the ſpace of eight years; but was at laſt exchanged for an Engliſh nobleman, who had been taken priſoner at the battle of Bannockburn, and obtained a ſafe conduct from king Edward of England to return to Scotland, *anno* 1314.

Ibid. tom. III. p. 488.

He got ſeveral charters from king Robert Bruce, *Donaldo comiti de Marr, viz.* charter of all his thanage of Colvith in Angus, *&c.* Alſo charter of the lands of Saline in Fife, Mount-Blairy in Banff-ſhire, *&c.* with charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted, in the years 1324, 1328, and 1329, in all which he is deſigned the king's nephew.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Marr.

Upon the death of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, in the minority of king David II. Donald earl of Marr was elected to ſucceed him in that high office.

Hiſt. of the royal family.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, ſiſter of John Stewart earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

Thomas, his heir, —— and one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to William firſt earl of Douglas, of whom more afterwards.

This great man loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. **Thomas**, thirteenth earl of Marr, alſo a man of great abilities, a faithful and loyal ſubject of king David Bruce, in all the various viciſſitudes of fortune in that long reign, during which there was ſcarce any public tranſaction wherein the earl of Marr was not concerned.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary by the eſtates of the kingdom, to treat with the Engliſh about king David's liberty, *anno* 1351.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 711.

He was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1357, and was conſtituted great chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1358.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 222, and 123.

He was again named one of the ambaſſadors to treat with the court of England, *anno* 1362.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards one of the guarantees of a treaty with that nation, *anno* 1369, and again got a ſafe conduct to go up to England to negotiate, *anno* 1373, and returned the year thereafter.

Rymer, tom. VI p. 395, 633, 700, & tom. VII. p. 30.

This earl obtained a charter of confirmation from king David II. to him and his heirs whatſomever, of the whole lands and lordſhip of Garrioch, to be holden by him and his heirs, *&c.* as freely as David earl of Huntington held the ſame.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Marr.

There are amongſt the archives of the family of Marr, many charters to their friends, and vaſſals, which do great honour to, and is a good proof of the grandeur of, this noble family; but they are too numerous to be here inſerted.

This earl married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter and heireſs of Alan earl of Menteith, from whom, according to a good author, he was divorced upon falſe and unjuſt grounds.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 150.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter, and at laſt ſole heireſs, of Thomas earl of Angus, who, after his death, married to her ſecond huſband William earl of Douglas, and by him was mother of George Douglas earl of Angus.

Earl Thomas dying without iſſue, *anno* 1377, in him ended the whole male line of Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr, and his eſtate and honours devolved upon his only ſiſter,

XI. **Margaret**, counteſs of Marr, married, as before obſerved, to William firſt earl of Douglas, who, according to the courteſy of Scotland at that time, became earl of Marr, lord of Garrioch, *&c.* in her right, and was fourteenth earl.

There are innumerable charters and other vouchers in the archives of the families of Douglas and Marr, as well as in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, inſtructing the above, with which we ſhall not trouble our readers.

By William earl of Douglas and Marr, ſhe had iſſue a ſon,

James, who ſucceeded his father and mother in the earldoms of Douglas and Marr, lordſhip of Garioch, *&c.* — and a daughter,

Lady *Iſabel*, counteſs of Marr, of whom more hereafter.

Margaret, counteſs of Douglas and Marr, having been divorced from her firſt huſband, married, 2dly, ſir John Swinton, but to him ſhe had no iſſue.

XII. **James**, ſecond earl of Douglas, and fifteenth earl of Marr, married lady Iſabel Stewart

Stewart

Hiſtory of the royal family.

Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. by whom he had one ſon, who died in infancy; and he being killed at the battle of Otterburn, *anno* 1388, without any ſurviving lawful iſſue, the earldom of Douglas went to his brother Archibald, ſon of his father's ſecond marriage, and the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* devolved upon his ſiſter;

XII. Lady Isabel Douglas, counteſs of Marr, *&c.* before mentioned. She married, 1ſt, ſir Malcolm Drummond of that ilk, or Cargill, who, upon the death of her brother, in her right became earl of Marr, of which there are many vouchers both in the public regiſter, and amongſt the writs of the family of Marr; alſo *vide* title Drummond earl of Perth. But ſir Malcolm died without iſſue, and ſhe married, 2dly, ſir Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, fourth lawful ſon of king Robert II. and made a reſignation of the eſtate and honours of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* in the king's hands, for new infeſtment to them, and the heirs-male of the marriage; which failing, to the heirs whatſoever of the ſaid ſir Alexander, dated 12th Auguſt 1404, whereby he became ſixteenth earl of Marr.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

It has been alledged by ſome authors, that ſir Alexander beſieged the counteſs in her caſtle of Kildrimmie, which he took, and then raviſhed her: and there is a remarkable inſtrument of a proteſt, ſtill extant, and hereafter narrated; but whether it will infer force in this caſe, is ſubmitted to the judgment of our readers. The inſtrument of proteſt, taken by the ſaid ſir Alexander before the gates of the caſtle of Kildrimmie, 19th September 1404, ſets forth, that he did preſent and deliver to the ſaid counteſs, the caſtle of Kildrimmie, with the haill papers, evidents, ſilver plate, and all other pleniſhing within the ſaid caſtle, and thereupon delivered the haill keys of the ſaid caſtle into the hands of the ſaid lady, freely, and with a good heart, for her to diſpoſe of them as ſhe pleaſed: whereupon, ſhe holding the ſaid keys in her hands, of mature advice chuſed the ſaid ſir Alexander for her huſband, and in free marriage gave to him the ſaid caſtle, with it's pertinents, the earldom of Marr, the lordſhip of Garrioch, the baronies of Strathaven and Creich-mount, Down, Buck, and Cabrach, an annualrent of two hundred merks out of the pariſh of Haddington, the foreſt of Jedburgh, and the lands and pertinents of the ſame, and all other lands belonging, or which might belong, to her, either by her father or her mother, within the kingdom of Scotland, to be holden by her ſaid huſband and herſelf, and the heirs procreate betwixt them; which failing, to the ſaid lady, and her lawful heirs. Upon all which the ſaid ſir Alexander took inſtruments, *&c.*

In archiv. familiæ de Marr.

There is likeways a charter by the ſaid counteſs Iſabel, and her huſband, of the earldom of Marr, *&c.* as above, with all right and title either of them had by her father or mother, to all lands and goods whatſomever, within the kingdom of Scotland, that might be unjuſtly detained from them, to them and their common heirs; which failing, their haill eſtates to return to their lawful heir, *ex utraque parte, &c.* ſealed and dated before Alexander biſhop of Roſs, and the haill tenants in the fields, without the gates of the caſtle of Kildrimmie, ſhe not being forced thereto, 9th December 1404.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

There is alſo an inſtrument of ſaſine of the ſame date following thereon, and a confirmation by king Robert III. dated the 21ſt of January 1404-5, by which it appears, that the deſtination in the above reſignation of the 12th of Auguſt 1404, whether voluntary or by force, was now altered and ſet aſide.

Ibidem.

This earl was truly a man of great parts and magnanimity, equally ſkilled in the arts of peace and war.

He was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to treat of a peace with the court of England, and got a ſafe conduct from that crown (*Alexandro comiti de Marr et Garrioch*) to go up to London with ſeventy horſes in his retinue, *anno* 1406.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 450, and 461.

He got another ſafe conduct to go up to England and negotiate with that court, 1407.

Ibid. p. 500.

He had the chief command of the royal army againſt Donald earl of Roſs, lord of the Iſles, at the memorable and bloody battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, where he behaved with the valour and conduct of a brave and experienced general.

Fordun, vol. II. and p. 361ſt of this work.

In the year 1416 he was again appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, and ſoon thereafter he was conſtituted lord warden of the marches.

Rymer, tom. IX p. 418. and tom. X. p. 491.

Lady Iſabel Douglas, counteſs of Marr, died *anno* 1419, without iſſue, and in her ended the whole line of Donald, only ſon of Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr; the repreſentation therefore of this moſt noble and antient family undoubtedly devolved upon Robert lord Erſkine, lineally deſcended of lady Helen, only daughter of the ſaid eleventh earl, as before obſerved.

Alexander earl of Marr, in right of his wife, in manner above-mentioned, being a man of an enterprizing genius, became weary of a peaceable life at home; he therefore raiſed a large company of gentlemen, his followers, carried them to Flanders, and, with them, entered into the ſervice of John duke of Burgundy, where he and his followers performed ſuch feats of chivalry at the ſiege of Liege, *&c.* as acquired great reputation both to himſelf and his countrymen.

Abercromby.

He then married Jean dutcheſs or counteſs of Brabant, and, in her right, claimed that ſovereignty; but the Brabanters refuſing to ſubmit to the government of a foreigner, and the counteſs dying within little more than a year after their marriage, he returned home greatly incenſed againſt the Brabanters.

He therefore immediately fitted out a fleet, and ſailed to the coaſt of Flanders, where he attacked a large fleet of the Brabanters returning from Dantzick, richly ladened, all which he took, pillaged and deſtroyed, and returned to Scotland with vaſt wealth and booty.

Hathornden, &c.

Though this ſir Alexander had no right to the earldom of Marr, but by his charters from Iſabel counteſs thereof, as is above narrated, whereby the whole was limited to the heirs to be procreated betwixt them; which failing, to return to her heirs, *&c.* yet ſoon after his return to Scotland, he made a reſignation of the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* into the king's hands for new infeftment to himſelf, *&c.* upon which the king granted a new charter to the ſaid ſir Alexander, and Thomas Stewart his natural ſon, and their heirs-male; which failing, to the king and his heirs whatever, dated 28th May 1426.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Thomas, the natural ſon, died before his father, without iſſue, and ſir Alexander himſelf died in 1435, alſo without lawful children; whereupon enſued a long conteſt about the earldom of Marr, betwixt the king, as having right by the reſignation and charter above narrated, and Robert lord Erſkine, who, as this earldom appears to have deſcended to heirs general, had an undoubted right and title thereto; for the whole deſcendents of Gratney, eleventh earl of Marr, were now failed, except thoſe of his daughter,

I. Lady Elyne, before-mentioned, who married ſir John Menteith, lord of Arran, by whom ſhe had iſſue only one daughter,

II. Christian Menteith, married to ſir Edward Keith, to whom ſhe had an only child,

III. Janet Keith, who married Thomas ſeventh lord Erſkine, to whom ſhe had iſſue

Robert, lord Erſkine, who was undoubted repreſentative and heir to one of the moſt antient earldoms in the kingdom, and was accordingly ſerved heir before the ſheriff of Aberdeen, 23d April 1436, to Elizabeth counteſs of Marr, the laſt deſcendent of the body of Donald twelfth earl of Marr, only ſon of Gratney eleventh earl, who was the common great great grand-father, or *atavus*, of Iſabel laſt counteſs of Marr, and of Robert lord Erſkine, as above deduced.

Several retours in the archives of the family of Marr.

We ſhall only here obſerve, before we proceed to the hiſtory of the family of Erſkine, that though the earls of Marr, as far back as we have any records, were amongſt the greateſt and moſt illuſtrious families in the kingdom, yet we find few or none of their deſcendents who aſſumed Marr for their ſirname.

Nicol de Marr is witneſs in a charter of king Malcolm IV. to the town of Inverneſs, *ante* 1165, in which year king Malcolm died.

Haddington's collections.

Thomas earl of Marr grants a charter to John de Marr, of ſome lands in Aberdeenſhire, in the reign of David II. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1329.

Ibid. p. 574.

Johannes de Marr, miles, was taken priſoner at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, *&c. &c.*

Rymer tom. VI. p. 67.

But we cannot connect any of theſe with this family.

* * *

ERSKINE Earl of MARR.

ALL our antiquaries agree, that this noble family is of very great antiquity; but the hiſtory of its origin, like that of moſt other antient families, is chiefly founded on tradition.

Some authors deduce their deſcent from a noble Florentine, who is ſaid to have come to Scotland in the reign of king Kenneth II.

It is ſaid by others, that in the reign of king Malcolm II. a Scotſman of high diſtinction having killed, with his own hand, Enrique, one of the Daniſh generals, at the battle of Murthill, cut off his head, and, with the bloody dagger in his hand, ſhewed it to the king, and, in the Gaelic, ſaid, Eris-ſkyne, alluding to the head and dagger, and, in the ſame language, alſo ſaid, I intend to perform greater actions than what I have done, *&c.*

whereupon king Malcolm impoſed upon him the ſirname of Erſkyne, and aſſigned him for his armorial bearing, a hand holding a dagger, with *je penſe plus* for a motto, which hath continued to be the creſt and motto of this noble family ever ſince.

But we ſhall inſiſt no further on theſe traditional accounts, and ſhall here only obſerve, that it is moſt certain that this family had vaſt poſſeſſions in the ſhires of Renfrew and Air, in very early times, particularly the lands, barony, and caſtle of Erſkine, a beautiful ſeat upon the banks of the river Clyde. Whether the Erſkines gave their name to their lands, or took it from them, we ſhall not pretend to determine; but certain it is there is no account, either from records or tradition, of any perſons being poſſeſſed of the lands of Erſkine before them.

The firſt of the family we can mention, from any good authority, is,

I. Henricus, or Henry de Erſkine. He was proprietor and lord of the barony of Erſkine in Renfrew-ſhire, and flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II.

In a donation of Amelick, brother of Maldwin earl of Lennox, of the patronage of the church of Roſeneath, and tythes thereto belonging, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *Henricus dominus de Erſkine* is a witneſs, in the year 1226.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes com de Dundonald.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir John, ſecond lord of Erſkine, by whom there is a charter of ſome lands in Renfrew ſhire, *Roberto dicto Boyd*, &c. in the end of the reign of king Alexander II.

Prynne's collections.

In a charter of king Alexander III. *dominus Johannes de Erſkine, miles*, together with *Radulphus de Inſulis, dominus de Duchal*, &c. are witneſſes, *anno* 1252.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He is witneſs alſo in another charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley by Walter earl of Menteith, of the church of Cormonell, &c. *anno* 1262.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William de Erſkine*, who obtained from his father ſome lands in the ſhire of Air, confirmed to him by James, lord high ſteward of Scotland, the ſuperior; but we can give no account of his poſterity.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir John, third lord of Erſkine, who, with many of his brave countrymen, was obliged to ſubmit to the ſuperior force of king Edward I. of England, when he had overrun Scotland, *anno* 1296.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 657.

He lived after the year 1300, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir John, fourth lord of Erſkine, who, in his father's lifetime, obtained a grant of ſome lands, *in tenemento de Largis*, and ſhire of Air, confirmed to him by James lord high ſteward of Scotland, *Johanni de Erſkine, filio Johannis de Erſkine, filii et hæredis Johannis de Erſkine, militis*, &c. to which Robert biſhop of Glaſgow, ſir Reginald de Crawfurd, ſir John Erſkine his father, and ſeveral others, are witneſſes. His uncle William is alſo mentioned in that charter, which has no date, but muſt have been before 1310, in which year the lord high ſteward died.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, vol. I.

He had iſſue a ſon,

Sir *William*, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, who married, 1ſt, ſir Thomas Bruce, brother to king Robert; but he being taken priſoner by the Engliſh, and put to death at London, ſhe married, 2dly, ſir Ingram Morvile.

M.S. hiſt of the family of Marr.

2. *Alice*, married to Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, to whom ſhe had one daughter, Jean, married to Hugh earl of Roſs.

Hiſtory of the royal family, p. 54.

3. *Agnes*, married to ſir William Livingſton of that ilk.

He died ſoon after his father, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir William, fifth lord of Erſkine, who, according to all our hiſtorians, was a man of ſingular merit and bravery, and always a firm adherent to king Robert Bruce.

Abercromby, &c.

He joined, with his forces, the earl of Murray, and ſir James Douglas, when they invaded England in 1322, defeated all that oppoſed them, and was knighted in the field under the banner, for the great ſervices he did in that expedition.

Ibid. Crawfurd, &c.

To whom this great man was married, we have not been able to diſcover; but he left iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *Robert*, his heir.
2. Sir *Alan*, who obtained from his father the lands of Barachan. He married Iſabel, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir Patrick Inchmartine of that ilk, and was anceſtor of the Erſkines of Inchmartine. *Vide* pages 263d and 687th of this work.
3. *Andrew Erſkine* of Raploch.
4. Sir *Archibald Erſkine*.

Writs of the family of Finlater, &c.

Sir William died *anno* 1329, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir Robert, who was ſixth lord of Erſkine, a great patriot, a brave ſoldier, and an able ſtateſman, as eminently loyal and faithful to king David Bruce, as his father had been to king Robert.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

In king David's minority, he joined the lord high ſteward, and was very inſtrumental in recovering a great part of the country for that prince, which had been over-run by the Engliſh and the Baliol party, while David was in France.

Writs of the family of Marr.

After his return home, the king, ſenſible of the great merit and faithful ſervices of the lord Erſkine, appointed him conſtable, keeper and captain of the caſtle of Stirling for life, with all the privileges, devoirs, duties, *&c.* which any of his predeceſſors, keepers thereof, enjoyed; and that office continued in this family till the attainder of earl John, in 1715.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 618.

After the unfortunate battle of Durham, *Robertus dominus de Erskine, miles*, was appointed, by the eſtates of Scotland, one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to negotiate king David's liberty, *anno* 1348.

Chart in pub. archiv. and lives of the offic. of ſtate.

And though his negotiation did not then take effect, he was by his majeſty appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1350.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 711, 736, & 791.

In the years 1351, 1352, and 1354. he was again nominated one of the ambaſſadors to treat of the king's liberty, in the laſt of which years he offered himſelf and his ſon as hoſtages.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 362.

In the year 1355, he went ambaſſador from the eſtates of Scotland to the Pope.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 17, & 35.

He was alſo one of the ambaſſadors in 1357, when the king's liberty was accompliſhed, and gave his ſon as one of the hoſtages for his ranſom.

Writs of the family of Marr.

This noble lord got a charter from Thomas, thirteenth earl of Marr, "to and in favours of his ſpecial confederate and couſin, "Robert lord Erſkine, and Chriſtian Keith "his ſpouſe, of the lands of Balyordie, Bymdyis, Knockinlap, Inverlammie, *&c.*" which charter is confirmed by king David in a parliament held at Scoon, *anno regni* 39*to* 1358.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, & writs of the family of Marr.

The king being now at liberty, and in full poſſeſſion of his kingdom, renewed the lord Erſkine's commiſſion as lord great chamberlain of Scotland; and likeways appointed him juſticiar benorth the river Forth, conſtable and keeper of the caſtles of Edinburgh and Dunbarton.

Rymer, tom. VI.

In the year 1359, he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary in a very ſolemn embaſſy to the court of France, to renew the antient league, which had ſubſiſted for ſo many centuries betwixt the two nations.

Ibid. p. 534.

He went five times ambaſſador to England, between the years 1360 and 1366, in which laſt year his two ſons, Thomas and Alan, went with him.

Ibid. p. 570, and writs of the family of Marr.

In 1367, he was appointed warden of the marches; and in this year we find him mentioned as heretable ſheriff of the county of Stirling, which probably he had by ſucceſſion.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 369, & 382.

Chart. in archiv. regis David & Rob. II.

He was one of the Scotch nobility who, in the year 1371, ratified king Robert II.'s title to the crown, and is ſaid by our hiſtorians to have been inſtrumental in his majeſty's peaceable acceſſion thereto. He continued in no leſs favour with that prince than he had been with his uncle king David, from both which kings he obtained ſeveral charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, and had ſeveral other inſtances of the royal favour and bounty conferred on him.

But as the brevity of this work will not permit us to enumerate all the great actions performed by this patriot in the ſervice of his king and country: we muſt refer our readers to our hiſtorians, and the lives of the officers of ſtate, for a more particular account of them; and ſhall only add, that during the courſe of a long life, he was conſtantly employed in the moſt arduous negotiations of ſtate, and enjoyed the greateſt offices in the kingdom, in all which he diſcharged his duty with great ability, honour, and fidelity, equally to the ſatiſfaction of his ſovereigns and fellow-ſubjects.

Writs of the family of Marr.

He married, 1ſt, Beatrix, daughter of ſir David Lindſay; 2dly, Chriſtian, widow of ſir Edward Keith, and left iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. Sir *Nichol*, firſt of the Erſkines of Kinnoul, in Perth-ſhire, which family ſubſiſted in the male-line, till the reign of king James II. when Chriſtian, only daughter of ſir John Erſkine of Kinnoul, married ſir Robert Crighton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earls of Dumfries.
3. *Alan*, formerly mentioned in 1366.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer.

1ſt daughter, *Marila*, or *Mariota*, married to ſir Maurice Drummond of Concraig, ſteward of Strathearn.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgie, anceſtor of lord Oliphant.

He died *anno* 1385, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 399.

VII. **Thomas**, ſeventh lord Erſkine, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were given as hoſtages for king David's ranſom, as before obſerved, and is then deſigned *filius et hæres Roberti domini Erskine, militis*, *anno* 1357.

The lord Erſkine, with his brother ſir Nichol, (deſigned by Fordun, *nobiles milites Scotigenæ*) took ſuch a notable revenge of the

Engliſh,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 399.

Engliſh, who had burnt the monaſtery of Inchcolm, that few or none of them eſcaped, *anno* 1383.

This Thomas was a man of great accompliſhments, of ſingular worth and merit, and highly eſteemed both by kings Robert II. and III. By the firſt he was continued in his father's government of the caſtle of Stirling; and by the laſt he was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1394.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 788.

Ibidem, et chart. in pub. archiv.

And as in this reign we find he ſat as a lord of parliament, he is always deſigned by the king, *Thomas dominus Erskine, dilectus conſanguineus meus, &c.*

He married Janet Keith, only child of the firſt marriage of ſir Edward Keith, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, firſt of the Erſkines of Dun, of whom ſir Thomas Erſkine of Brechin, ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of king James V. the Erſkines of Pittodrie, &c. are deſcended.

Chart. in archiv. Rob. III. ad ann. 1393.

Writs of the family of Marr.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Duncan Wemyſs of Leuchars, who got with her the lands of Pirchock and Ludcairn, &c.

Ibidem.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir John Haldane of Gleneagles.

As Janet Keith, wife to this Thomas lord Erſkine, had undoubted right to the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, &c. in caſe of Iſabel counteſs of Marr's having no children, of which there was little probability by reaſon of her age, we hope we ſhall be pardoned for inſerting at large ſome of the ſteps taken by this noble lord, for ſecuring his wife and her ſon's right thereto, as they are ſomewhat curious, and tend to give light into the manners of thoſe times.

There is an inſtrument of proteſtation made in parliament to the king by Thomas lord Erſkine, anent a contract made betwixt ſir Malcolm Drummond and ſir John of Swinton, concerning the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, &c. of which earldom, &c. Iſabel counteſs of Marr, the ſaid ſir Malcolm's wife, is undiſputed heireſs; and failing heirs of her body, Janet Keith, the ſaid lord Erſkine's wife, is undoubted heireſs of the ſame; wherefore Thomas lord Erſkine requires the king not to give any confirmation of lands or rights whatſoever, which might fall and belong to the ſaid ſucceſſion to his ſaid ſpouſe; which thing the king promiſed in parliament, 15th March 1390. Signed Henry Waddel notar.

Ibidem.

There is alſo a declaration and promiſe by king Robert III. under the quarter ſeal, that he would accept of no reſignation of lands or annualrents, or any rights whatſomever which belonged to Iſabel counteſs of Marr, in prejudice of Thomas lord Erſkine his wife, to which ſhe could pretend right, as heir to the ſaid counteſs of Marr; and that in caſe he had paſſed any negligently, or ſhould hereafter paſs any, declares, that the ſame ſhould be held to be null and of no effect. Dated at Edinburgh, 22d November, *anno regni* 4*to*, 1393.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Marr.

Notwithſtanding the above, upon the marriage of princeſs Mary with George lord of Angus, the king, her father, by the indenture or marriage-contract, dated 24th May 1397, binds himſelf to confirm and ratify, under his great ſeal, all gifts or tailzies made, or to be made, by dame Iſabel counteſs of Marr, to the ſaid George of Angus, of any lands or poſſeſſions which he has, or may have, within the kingrick of Scotland; and that he ſhall receive all reſignations of the ſaid counteſs Iſabel, and give charters and heretable poſſeſſion to the ſaid George, and his beloved daughter, obliging himſelf not to receive any reſignations from the ſaid counteſs Iſabel, of any lands, rents, or poſſeſſions, or to give any confirmations or grants thereupon, but to the ſaid George and his ſaid daughter, retracting alſo if he has given any letters to Thomas lord Erſkine, &c. &c. &c.

The original indenture in the archives of the family of Douglas.

There is a confirmation by king Robert III. of a donation made by ſir James Sandilands, to his well beloved ſon, George earl of Angus, of all rights of ſucceſſion competent to him, after the deceaſe of Iſabel counteſs of Marr and Garrioch, of the lands and barony of Cavers, with the office of ſheriff-ſhip and keeping of Roxburgh caſtle, with the lordſhip, caſtle, and foreſt of Jedburgh, the lordſhip of Walton and Eaſdale, in Roxburghſhire, haill town of Selkirk, with the haill ſervices of free tenants in that ſhire, the regality, ſuperiority, and ſervices of free tenants in the baronies of Buttle and Drumlanrig, in Dumfries-ſhire, an annualrent of two hundred merks out of the burgh of Haddington, the haill lands and rents of Down, Buck, Cabrach, and Cloveth, in Banff-ſhire, the ſucceſſion to the barony of Tillicultry in Clackmannanſhire, with the heretable ſucceſſion to the haill lands to which the heirs of James earl of Douglas might ſucceed. Dated May 6th, *anno regni octavo*.

There is alſo ſtill preſerved, a bond of friendſhip between David earl of Crawfurd, and Thomas lord Erſkine, obliging themſelves to ſupport each other with their council, &c. And whereas Thomas would be creditor to the ſaid earl for twelve thouſand merks, for the marriage of ſir Robert, his ſon, with the earl's daughter, he forgives him ſix thouſand merks thereof; and the ſaid earl obliges himſelf, after the deceaſe of Iſabel counteſs of Marr, to ſupport the ſaid lord Erſkine, and dame Janet his wife, with all his power and intereſt, and with all his friends, in caſe ſhe would conſent to the foreſaid marriage, in the recovery of the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* to which ſhe had undoubted right; alſo in the recovery of all other lands they could pretend right to; and if the ſaid ſir Robert married his daughter, to ſupport him in all things againſt all men, referring any differences that might happen betwixt them to the arbitration of friends, *&c.* This writ is dated 20th December, 1413.

Writs of the family of Marr.

Thomas lord Erſkine died about the year 1419, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Robert, eighth lord Erſkine, who inherited all the virtues of his noble anceſtors, and omitted no opportunity of exerting himſelf in defence of the liberties of his country.

In his father's lifetime he was, with many others of the Scotch nobility, taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and is then deſigned *dominus de Alloa.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 435.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat about king James's liberty, in 1421; was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424; and remained confined in England till 1434.

Rymer, tom X p. 307, 446, &c.

Robert lord Erſkine, in 1435, claimed the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* to which, after the death of Iſabel counteſs of Marr, and of earl Alexander her huſband, he had right, and was become undoubted heir, being (as ſet forth in the preceeding title) only ſon of

1. Thomas lord Erſkine, by dame Janet Keith his ſpouſe, who was only child of
2. Sir Edward Keith, by Chriſtian Menteith his ſpouſe, who was daughter and heireſs of
3. Sir John Menteith, lord of Arran, Strathgartnie, and Knapdale, by his ſpouſe lady Elyne Marr, daughter of Gratney the eleventh earl, and ſiſter of Donald the twelfth earl of Marr.

The firſt two articles were fully proven by witneſſes, then alive, who ſwore thereto.

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

Lady Elyne's marriage with ſir John Menteith, was proved by an infeftment from king David II. of the lands of Strathgartnie, to ſir John Menteith, and Elyne, daughter of Gratney earl of Marr, his ſpouſe.

Ibidem.

And as a further proof of Chriſtian Menteith's being married to ſir Edward Keith, he produced a charter from ſir John Menteith, lord of Arran, *&c.* in favours of ſir Edward Keith, and Chriſtian Menteith his deareſt daughter, and their heirs, of the lands of Pirchock and Ludcairn.

Ibidem.

He further ſhewed, that Thomas lord Erſkine, his father, and dame Janet Keith his mother, had, with his conſent, conveyed the haill ſaid lands and barony of Pirchock and Ludcairn, in favours of Duncan of Wemyſs, ſon of ſir John Wemyſs, and Elizabeth Erſkine his ſpouſe, their daughter, in free marriage to them, their heirs, *&c.*

Ibidem.

In conſequence of theſe proofs, he was, upon the 22d April 1438, ſerved heir to lady Iſabel Douglas, counteſs of Marr, *&c.* before the ſheriff of Aberdeen, and an inqueſt of the moſt honourable gentlemen in the county, whoſe ſeals are thereto appended, *viz.* ſir Alexander Forbes, ſheriff-depute of Aberdeen, Alexander of Irvine, John of Forbes, Gilbert of Hay, William of Forbes, knights, Andrew Keith of Inverugie, John of Ogiſtoun, John Thane, Alexander of Meldrum, John of Fyvie, Walter Barclay, Gilbert Menzies, John Bauſs, William of Cadow, Andrew of Buchan, Thomas of Allardice, Thomas of Twinam, William Reid, James of Skeen, James Cumin, Gilbert of Sanquhar, and John Mouat.

Ibidem.

There is a precept for infeſting Robert lord Erſkine, as heir to Iſabel counteſs of Marr, ſealed and dated November 1438.

Ibidem.

And an inſtrument of ſaſine following thereon, dated 21ſt November the ſame year.

Ibidem.

After which lord Erſkine took the title of earl of Marr, lord of Garrioch, *&c.* and granted many charters of lands belonging thereto.

Notwithſtanding that Robert lord Erſkine was acknowledged as earl of Marr, and acted as ſuch, yet he was never entirely in peaceable poſſeſſion of that earldom; for king James II.'s council got an act paſſed in his firſt parliament, declaring, that whatſoever lands his majeſty's father died poſſeſſed of, or had claimed, ſhould remain with the king during his minority.

Ibidem.

By an indenture betwixt the king's council, and Robert lord Erſkine, calling himſelf earl of Marr, it was agreed, for the guid and quiet of the land, that the king ſhall deliver up to lord Erſkine, the caſtle of Kildrimmie, to be kept by him till the king's majority; which done, the ſaid lord ſhall come before the king, and three eſtates, and ſhow his rights and claims as far as law will. And further, it is accordit, that half the revenues belonging to the earldom of Marr, ſhall remain with the ſaid lord till the ending of the plea; and that whenever the ſaid lord ſhall receive the caſtle of Kildrimmie, he ſhall deliver up not only the caſtle of Marr, but

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

likeways the caſtle of Dumbarton, dated 10th Auguſt 1440.

There is a proteſt taken by ſaid lord Erſkine, in the hands of Richard Cadie notar, in the preſence of the king and council, in Stirling caſtle, 9th Auguſt 1442, complaining upon the chancellor for refuſing to retour him to the lordſhip of Garrioch, and put him in poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Kildrimmie, proteſting, that he might and ſhould be free to intromit at his own hand with the haill lands of Marr and Garrioch, *&c.*

And accordingly he immediately after beſieged and took the caſtle of Kildrimmie, whereupon the king ſeized the caſtle of Alloa.

Ibidem.

For the recovery of which there was an indenture entered into between the king and council on the one part, and lord Erſkine on the other, by which lord Erſkine obliges himſelf to deliver up the caſtle of Kildrimmie betwixt and the third July next, to any the king ſhould appoint, to be kept by them till the king's majority, and then to be delivered up to either of them who ſhould be found to have right to it, at the ſight of the three eſtates, and to account to the king at his majority for the one half of the earldom of Marr. And the king and council on their part, obliged themſelves, that ſo ſoon as the caſtle of Kildrimmie ſhould be delivered up to thoſe appointed by the king, his majeſty ſhould deliver up to lord Erſkine his caſtle of Alloa, and all the furniture and warlike ſtores found therein. This indenture is ſealed by the king's privy ſeal, and the ſeals of William biſhop of Glaſgow, and of James of Livingſton, then keepers of the king's perſon; and the lords of Græme and Gray bind themſelves as cautioners for the king and council's fulfilling their part of the indentures: and on the part of lord Erſkine, his ſeal, and the ſeal of his ſon and heir ſir Thomas Erſkine, is affixed. And ſir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, Thomas of Wemyſs, and William Auchterlony of Kelly, bind themſelves as cautioners for the father and ſon's performing their part of the indentures, which bears date the 20th June 1448.

Ibidem.

On the 4th September 1449, ſir Thomas Erſkine appeared in parliament as procurator for his father, and took inſtruments in the hands of John Anthrie notar, that lord Erſkine was ready to fulfil the terms of the above indenture, and that his right ſhould not be prejudiſed by lapſe of time, he being willing to ſubmit all queſtions to be determined by a full and free parliament, ſuſpected perſons, burgeſſes, being removed.

Ibidem.

There are many other proteſts taken by Robert lord Erſkine, and his ſon ſir Thomas, betwixt this time and the year 1456; but as they are all to the ſame purpoſe with the laſt mentioned one, it is unneceſſary to inſert more of them here.

Ibidem.

At laſt, in the year 1457, the king brought a reduction againſt ſir Thomas, now lord Erſkine (his father being then dead) of his father lord Erſkine's ſervice, above-mentioned, to Iſabel counteſs of Marr.

Ibidem.

The heads of the reduction are, *1ſt*, That lord Erſkine ought not to have been ſerved heir, becauſe there were no witneſſes who could ſwear to his being come of Elyne of Marr, who was long ſince dead.

In pub. archiv.

2dly, Becauſe the ſaid ſervice was contrary to the act of parliament, anent the king's keeping poſſeſſion of all lands or rights his majeſty's father was in poſſeſſion of, or had claimed at the time of his deceaſe.

3dly, Becauſe Iſabel counteſs of Marr was not the perſon who died laſt veſted and ſaiſed in that earldom, but Alexander Stewart and Thomas his natural ſon, to both whom the king was heir.

4thly, Becauſe the king himſelf was neareſt heir to Iſabel counteſs of Marr, as being deſcended from Iſabel of Marr, king Robert Bruce's firſt queen, mother of princeſs Marjory; and Iſabel of Marr being eldeſt daughter of Gratney earl of Marr, ought to be preferred to the deſcendents of Elyne her ſecond ſiſter in the earldom of Marr, which was an indiviſable ſubject.

Upon theſe grounds an aſſize of error met at Aberdeen, where the king himſelf was preſent, and they, by their verdict, dated 15th May 1457, reduced the ſervice of Robert lord Erſkine; and found, that the king only had right to the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.*

This reduction was confirmed in parliament, 5th November 1457.

Records of parliament.

But againſt all theſe proceedings, Thomas lord Erſkine, entered his proteſt; and he and his poſterity always continued to aſſert their right to the earldom of Marr, and to complain of the violence with which they ſaid it was wreſted from them.

At laſt, in the reign of queen Mary, John, then lord Erſkine, obtained leave to have this queſtion tried a-new, and to have it determined by an inqueſt, whether he was neareſt heir to Iſabel counteſs of Marr or not. And lord Erſkine having laid before the inqueſt the proofs of his propinquity, as above deduced, and ſhown, that there was nothing in the four reaſons of reduction, at the inſtance of the king, 1457;

1ſt, Becauſe it never was before heard of, or pretended, that the proof of propinquity to one's anceſtors, by undoubted records, was not as valid as that by witneſſes, which in many caſes, by lapſe of time, was rendered impoſſible. That if this was to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, the king would be found to have right to one half of the lands of Scotland, as well as to the earldom of Marr.

That as to the *ſecond* reaſon, the act of parliament anent the king's keeping poſſeſſion during his minority; that could be no reaſon for reducing the ſervice of Robert lord Erskine to Iſabel counteſs of Marr, but only for not giving him poſſeſſion till the king's majority.

That as to the *third* reaſon, that Iſabel counteſs of Marr did not die laſt veſted and ſaiſed, but earl Alexander her husband, and Thomas his natural ſon; it was of no weight, becauſe that Alexander was only ſaiſed of that eſtate in right of liferent, failing iſſue of the marriage, as appeared by the charter of the ſaid counteſs Iſabel, and earl Alexander, dated 9th December 1404.

And which is confirmed by king Robert's charter of confirmation, 21ſt January 1404-5, by which it undeniably appears, that the charter of reſignation by Iſabel counteſs of Marr, 12th Auguſt 1404, was altered both by the parties concerned, and their ſovereign lord the king; and therefore the reſignation and charter that followed thereon, 28th May 1426, in favours of the ſaid Alexander, and Thomas his natural ſon (who died before him without iſſue) was null and void.

That as to the *fourth* reaſon, that Iſabel of Marr, queen to Robert Bruce, was daughter to Gratney earl of Marr, and eldeſt ſiſter to Elyne, who married ſir John Menteith; that it was well known, that Iſabel of Marr, queen to Robert Bruce, was ſiſter to Gratney earl of Marr, and not his daughter, but daughter to Donald earl of Marr, his father, which was fully proved by Gratney earl of Marr being always ſtiled, in king Robert's charters, his brother, but never his father.

The inqueſt accordingly met, and found by their retour, dated 5th May 1555, that he was the neareſt heir to Robert earl of Marr and Garrioch, lord Erskine, *&c.* which Robert was neareſt heir to Iſabel counteſs of Marr, and to Gratney earl of Marr, her great grand-father.

And in 1562, he was reſtored to the earldom of Marr, *per modum juſtitiæ*, which was ratified in parliament, 4th June 1563.

He obtained a charter under the great ſeal, as heir to lady Iſabel counteſs of Marr, of the whole eſtate and earldom of Marr, comprehending Strathdon, Bræmarr, Cromarr, Strathdee, and lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* 23d June 1565.

And there is an inſtrument of ſaſine, dated the 25th of July thereafter.

The lands above-mentioned, having been all in non-entry from the year 1435, to the 1565, being 130 years.

We have choſen to give the reader the whole of this remarkable ſuit at one view, and ſhall now return to

Robert, firſt earl of Marr, of the name of Erskine, who married a daughter of Robert Stewart, lord of Lorn and Innermeath, by whom he had a ſon,

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family.

Thomas, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to ſir Henry Douglas of Lochleven.

He died *anno* 1453, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. **Thomas**, ninth lord Erskine, and ſecond earl of Marr of the name of Erskine.

Although this noble lord ſeems to have had good reaſon to be offended with the court, for denying him in ſuch an extraordinary manner, what he had a juſt title to, as above ſet forth; yet he was a man of ſuch honour and integrity, that nothing could ſhake his loyalty and affection to his prince: and we find him in the very year 1457, in which he was diſpoſſeſſed of the earldom of Marr, employed in many negotiations of ſtate, and was then one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 403.

He was alſo a firm and ſteady friend of king James III. and entered into none of the cabals with the reſt of the nobility againſt him, but continued ſtedfaſt in his loyalty to him to the very laſt, notwithſtanding the king had taken from him the caſtle of Stirling, which had been enjoyed for many generations by his anceſtors.

He appears to have been poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, by the different charters, under the great ſeal, granted to him, of many great baronies and other lands, betwixt the 1460 and 1480.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi III. et archiv. fam. de Marr.

He married lady Janet Douglas, daughter of James earl of Morton, by lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of king James I. and by her had a ſon,

Writs of the fam. of Merton.

Alexander, his heir, — and three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Seton of Touch.
2. *Mary*, married to William Livingſton of Kilſyth.
3. *Muriela*, married to the ſecond earl of Mariſhall.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. **Alexander**, tenth lord Erskine, and third earl of Marr of the Erſkine family, who was always in great favour with king James IV. having been intruſted with the keeping of him in his minority, and was by his majeſty appointed one of his privy council, and reſtored to the government of the caſtle of Dunbarton.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi IV. et archiv. fam. de Marr.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, upon his father's reſignation, *Alexandro filio et heredi Thomæ domini Erſkine*, of the lands and barony of Alloa, foreſtry of Clackmannan, Niſbet, and Dunglaſs in Roxburgh-ſhire, Calinhouſe, Tulch-Gorme, and Middleſtead, in Stirling-ſhire, Pittarrow, in Forfar-ſhire, the barony of Kelly, in Aberdeen-ſhire, Balmakellie and Newton, in Kincardine-ſhire, and one hundred pounds out of the cuſtoms of Aberdeen, *&c. &c.* 12th Auguſt 1489.

Ibidem, and Haddington's collections.

There are many charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Erſkine*, of baronies and other lands, betwixt 1490 and 1500.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries.

He married, 2dly, Helen, daughter of Alexander firſt lord Home, widow of Adam, ſon and heir of ſir Patrick Hepburn lord of Hailes, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

Archiv. fam. de Marr.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. Mr. *Alexander Erſkine.*
3. *Walter Erſkine* of Over-Donottars.

1ſt daughter, lady *Chriſtian*, married to ſir David Stewart of Roſyth.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to ſir William Menteith of Carſe.

He was a moſt liberal benefactor to the religious. He founded and largely indowed a chaplainry at Alloa, for the ſafety of the ſouls of the late king James III. and the preſent king James, and for the ſouls of Chriſtian his late ſpouſe, and Helen Home his preſent, and all his anceſtors, his heirs and ſucceſſors, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1510, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Robert, eleventh lord Erſkine, and fourth earl of Marr, who, in his father's lifetime, *anno* 1506, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto magiſtro de Erſkine, officii vicecomitatus de Stirling*, to him and his heirs for ever.

Ibidem.

He alſo appears to have been heretable ſheriff of Selkirk.

There is likeways a charter, *Roberto magiſtro de Erſkine*, of the barony of Sinton, *anno* 1507. After his father's death, he got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, in 1510 and 1511.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir George Campbell of Loudoun, by whom he had five ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Robert*, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. *John*, his heir.
3. *James* of Little-Sauchie, anceſtor of the Erſkines of Balgony.
4. *Alexander*, parſon of Monnybreck.
5. *William.*

1ſt daughter, lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander ſecond lord Elphingſton.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John Haldane of Gleneagles; 2dly, to George Home of Lawndies.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir James Forbes of Torwood.

4. Lady *Janet*, married to John Murray of Touchaddam.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Floudon, where he loſt his life, with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. John, twelfth lord Erſkine, and fifth earl of Marr, who, in the beginning of the year 1515, was ſent to France by the eſtates of the kingdom, to endeavour to get Scotland included in their treaty with the Engliſh; and immediately upon his return, being a man of great abilities, ſingular probity and honour, was intruſted with the keeping of the young king James V. and was appointed governor of Stirling caſtle, where the king and he reſided; and he acquitted himſelf in that great charge ſo much to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, that he held him in high eſteem ever after.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

Hathornden.

In the year 1517, John lord Erſkine is one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh.

Rymer tom. XIII. p. 600

There is a charter 15th May 1525, conſtituting John lord Erſkine, and his heirs, captain and conſtable of the caſtle of Stirling, together with the keeping of his majeſty's parks and wards of the ſame, with appurtenances, and all lands, fees, profits, privileges, devoirs, cuſtoms, duties, ſicklike, and as freely, as he or any of his anceſtors had done heretofore.

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

In the year 1534, he was ſent ambaſſador to the court of England, to negotiate ſome matters of the higheſt importance, and concluded a treaty with that nation to the ſatiſfaction of his royal maſter.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 540.

He accompanied king James to France, when he went to marry princeſs Magdalene de Valois, daughter of Francis I. *anno* 1537.

Hathornden, and Stewart's hiſtory.

After the death of James V. 1542, the keeping of his infant ſovereign was committed to him. Indeed the care and keeping of the king's children had been ſo often given to this family, that they now claimed it as their privilege, and actually enjoyed the ſame, till ſuch time as king James VI. ſucceeded to the crown of England. He diſcharged his duty in that high and difficult truſt of the guardianſhip of his young ſovereign with the greateſt fidelity and prudence; and though this noble lord was one of thoſe that inclined to the reformation, then beginning in Scotland, yet he always ſteadily and vigorouſly oppoſed the practices of the court of England, which he thought inconſiſtent with the honour and independency of his country, and ſhowed himſelf equally incapable of being moved by Engliſh gold, or the threatenings of a party. Queen Mary remained in his keeping till the year 1548, when the eſtates of the kingdom, to avoid the practices of the court of England, and of the faction in Scotland that had joined with them, thought proper to order him to carry the queen to the court of France, there to be educated under the eye and care of Francis I. which he accordingly did, and delivered her ſafe into the hands of that monarch, and immediately returned home.

All our hiſtorians.

Ibidem.

By many charters in the public records, *inter* 1516 *et* 1540, of the different lands and baronies he was poſſeſt of, he appears to have had an immenſe eſtate.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et in archiv. familiæ de Marr.

He married lady Margaret Campbell, eldeſt daughter to Archibald ſecond earl of Argyle, by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Erskine, who married lady Margaret Græme, daughter of William earl of Montroſe. He got a charter, upon the reſignation of his father, under the great ſeal, to Robert maſter of Erskine, and Margaret Græme his ſpouſe, of the lands and barony of Kelly, in Aberdeen-ſhire, 20th May 1536. He was taken priſoner at Solway-moſs, and ranſomed, *anno* 1543. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie 1547, without lawful iſſue; but left a natural ſon by Mrs. Jean Home, Mr. David Erskine, commendator of Dryburgh, of whom the Erskines of Shielfield are deſcended.

Charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

2. *Thomas*, maſter of Erskine, a youth of great hopes. He, when a young man, was one of the ſecret council who got the Scots included in the treaty betwixt England and France, *anno* 1551, and that ſame year he was one of the Scotch ambaſſadors appointed to treat with the court of England. He married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, but died alſo without lawful iſſue. He left a natural ſon, Adam Erskine, commendator of Cambuskenneth, who, with his couſin, the commendator of Dryburgh, and the famous George Buchanan, were preceptors to king James VI.

[illegible] tom. [illegible] p. 255.

Ibidem.

3. *John*, his father's heir.

4. Sir *Alexander Erskine* of Gogar, anceſtor of the earls of Kelly, commonly deſigned by our hiſtorians maſter of Marr.

5. Sir *George Erskine* of Innerteel, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

6. Sir *James Erskine* of Tillybody.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Walter Seton of Touch, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, mother to James prior of St. Andrews, and earl of Murray, by James V. She afterwards married ſir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, anceſtor of the earl of Morton.

He died *anno* 1552, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. JOHN, thirteenth lord Erskine, and ſixth earl of Marr, who was a man of unblemiſhed honour and integrity; and although he was concerned in every tranſaction of importance in this country, from his father's death till his own, yet he conducted himſelf ſo in thoſe factious unquiet times, that he is allowed by the hiſtorians of both ſides to have been a ſteady friend to his country, and a man of as unſpotted a character as any perſon then upon the ſtage.

Being born a younger brother, he was educated for the church, and was, when very young, by king James V. appointed commendator of Cambuskenneth, and Inchmahomo in Perth-ſhire.

Keith's biſhops.

Immediately after his father's death, he was appointed governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, which, to the ſatisfaction of the nation, he nobly kept againſt all foreigners, both French and Engliſh. Immediately upon queen Mary's return from France, *anno* 1561, he was nominated one of her privy council, and got from her ſeveral grants of church lands, at that time newly diſſolved.

In archiv. familiæ de Marr.

He then likeways, as has been beforementioned, renewed his claim to the earldom of Marr, and obtained liberty to have that cauſe re-heard; and his right being clearly and diſtinctly proven, he was reſtored, *per modum juſtitiæ*, to the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Garrioch, *&c.* *anno* 1562. The ſame was afterwards ratified and confirmed by parliament, 4th June 1563, as before obſerved. He took his ſeat accordingly as earl of Marr, and he and his ſucceſſors have always ſince proteſted, that they ought to be called as the firſt earl.

Rolls of parliament.

There is a charter from queen Mary and king Henry, to John earl of Marr, 18th July 1566, narrating, that the family of Erskine of long and bygone times had the cuſtody and keeping

In archiv. familiæ de Marr.

keeping of the principal forts and places of ſtrength in the kingdom, and had always diſcharged their truſt faithfully and ſtoutly; and their majeſties being deſirous to keep noble, antient, and untainted families in their native lands, rights, and poſſeſſions, and to make them ſecure of the ſame; and particularly conſidering, that John earl of Marr, and his predeceſſors, had, for a long time bygone, been keepers of the caſtle of Stirling, and ſheriffs of the ſhire thereof; therefore they gave and granted, heretably and irredeemably, to the ſaid earl of Marr, and his heirs, bearing the arms and ſirname of Erſkine, the office of ſheriff of Stirling-ſhire, or the prefecture or captainſhip, and cuſtody of the caſtle of Stirling, with the park, garden, *&c. &c.* together with the office of bailiary and chamberlainry of the lands and lordſhip of Stirling, and of the water of Forth, *&c.*

Ibidem.

In the year 1566, how ſoon king James VI. was born, the care and keeping of him was committed to the earl of Marr, which great truſt he faithfully diſcharged, and with great prudence and firmneſs, took all imaginable care of his royal education, and to protect his ſacred perſon from the violence and ſnares of the two contending parties, who left no means whatſoever untried of getting him into their hands. For this reaſon he removed the king from Edinburgh to Stirling, where he was governor, and had the ſole command. Although he always behaved with the utmoſt ſubmiſſion to the queen, and had the greateſt regard for her majeſty, yet the unhappy ſituation of his country at that time forced him to concur with thoſe who ſet the crown on the prince's head, *anno* 1567. And as he appears not to have been ſatiſfied with the intentions of either of the parties, nor with their method of purſuing them, he declined being engaged on either ſide, further than the preſervation of the king's perſon, and the liberties of his country made it abſolutely neceſſary for him to be. And altho', when the factions came to blows, he generally joined and ſupported the party that called themſelves the king's, yet as he plainly ſhowed that he thought them too much guided and influenced by the court of England, it is certain they never let him into any of their ſecrets.

Melvil's memoirs, and all our hiſtorians.

When the earl of Lennox, the regent, was ſurprized, and killed in the town of Stirling, he, by the timely aſſiſtance he brought to the king's party, prevented the whole heads of it from being cut off or made priſoners: and when a new regent was to be choſen, the confidence that the nation in general had in the earl of Marr's integrity and moderation, forced the king's party to conſent to his being made regent, notwithſtanding all the practices uſed by queen Elizabeth and her ambaſſadors to prevent it.

So ſoon as he was in poſſeſſion of that high office, he applied himſelf vigorouſly to allay, as far as poſſible, the factions which tore his country in pieces, and to free it from the influence of Engliſh councils. In order to theſe things he had accomodated matters with Kirkcaldie of Grange, and others who were in poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and perſuaded them to join and co-operate with him, to bring about peace and tranquillity, things ſo much to be wiſhed for: but juſt when he was on the point of bringing theſe good purpoſes to bear, he, to the great miſfortune of his country, died a young man, in November 1572; as ſome ſay, not without the ſuſpicion of poiſon.

Ibidem.

He married Annabella Murray, daughter of lord Tullibardine, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald earl of Angus.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. John, fourteenth lord Erſkine, and ſeventh earl of Marr, who was very young at the time of his father's death, and was educated in the caſtle of Stirling, along with king James VI. whom the ſtates of the kingdom, after the death of lord Marr, committed to the care of his widow the counteſs of Marr; and though this earl had been educated with king James, yet he, in his younger days, was ſo far ſeduced by ſome others of the nobility, as to forget himſelf, and the unblemiſhed loyalty of his anceſtors, and to join with them in ſurprizing the king at Ruthven, *anno* 1582, for which his whole lands were juſtly ſeized, and he obliged to fly the country: however, he ſoon became ſenſible of the crime he had committed, and the king was ſo gracious as to pardon him, reſtore to him his whole eſtate, and receive him again into his favour.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et famil. de Marr.

In the year 1595, the king intruſted the keeping of his new born ſon and heir, as uſual, to the earl of Marr, with a ſtrict order to him not to deliver him up to any perſon whatever, without a written mandate under his own hand; and, in caſe of his death, not to deliver him to any perſon whatſoever, neither to the queen his mother, nor even to the parliament, if they required it, till he was eighteen years of age, then he would command himſelf.

Ibidem.

Lord Marr was naturally a man of great abilities, and being bred from his infancy in the factious court of king James VI. he became an able ſtateſman. He was the perſon the king choſe to ſend to England, to congratulate queen Elizabeth upon the ſuppreſſion of the attempt of the earl of Eſſex. And it is acknowledged, he entered into ſome ſecret negotiations and meaſures for ſecuring the king's ſucceſſion to the crown of England. He was accompanied by the abbot of Kinloſs, and matters were managed with ſuch dexterity and addreſs, that moſt of the queen's miniſters and great men of England, entered into engagements, unknown to her majeſty, and to one another, to ſupport king James's title to the crown of England.

Melvil. & all our hiſtorians.

When king James went to England, *anno* 1603, he carried lord Marr along with him; but before he came to York, lord Marr was obliged to return to Scotland to appeaſe queen Anne, who had demanded her daughter princeſs Elizabeth, and her ſon prince Charles, whom lord Marr had left under the care of his counteſs, with expreſs command, not to deliver them to any perſon whatever, without an order under his hand. It is ſaid, that the queen never forgave him this.

However, immediately thereafter he followed the king to England, and ſo ſoon as he got to London he was appointed a privy councillor of that kingdom, and was enſtalled one of the knights of the garter at Windſor 1603.

He continued much at court, and greatly in the king's favour, for the firſt eight or ten years after he went to England, who entruſted and confided much in him with regard to the management of foreign affairs, and he was ſaid to be at the head of the French faction, as it was then called.

On the 3d of February 1620, he obtained a charter, upon his own reſignation, of the earldom of Marr, lordſhip of Strathdon, and Strathdee, of Garrioch, and Alloa, *&c.* together with the heretable offices of captainſhip of the caſtle of Stirling, and ſheriff of the ſhire thereof, chamberlainry of the lordſhip of Stirling, Menteith, Brechin, and Navarre, bailiary and admiralty of the water of Forth, to him and his heirs. This charter has a *de novo damus* erecting the whole lordſhips, lands, offices, *&c.* contained therein, into one whole and free earldom of Marr, and declares infeftment, taken at the tower or caſtle of Alloa, ſhall be ſufficient for the whole.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Marr, et in pub. archivis.

Soon after the death of Henry prince of Wales, whoſe education he had had the care of, he left the court, and returned to Scotland, where he was made lord high treaſurer, in which office he continued till the 1631, that he reſigned it, and retired to the country from all public buſineſs.

It does not appear that he received from his royal maſter any gratuities in England, but he was moſt bountiful to him in his grants of lands in Scotland; by which, and his paternal poſſeſſions, he became poſſeſt of one of the greateſt eſtates of any perſon in this kingdom.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme, and ſiſter of Ludovick duke of Lennox, by whom he had ſeven ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, earl of Buchan.
2. *Henry*, lord Cardroſs, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Buchan, (*vide* p. 97th of this work.) Lord Marr, having in 1604 obtained the peerage of Cardroſs, with power to aſſign it to any of his ſons he thought proper, he accordingly diſponed it to his ſon Henry, who, in conſequence thereof, ſat as lord Cardroſs in the parliament of Scotland even during his father's life.
3. Sir *Alexander Erſkine*, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, who was blown up in Dunglaſs houſe, *anno* 1640, without iſſue.
4. Sir *Charles Erſkine* of Alva, of whom the preſent ſir Harry Erſkine, the late Charles Erſkine of Tinwald lord juſtice-clerk, his ſon lord Barjarg, *&c.* are deſcended.
5. Sir *John Erſkine* of Otterſtown.
6. Sir *Arthur Erſkine* of Scotſcraig.
7. *William Erſkine*, cup-bearer to king Charles II. and maſter of the charter-houſe at London.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to William ſixth earl mariſhal, and had iſſue; 2dly, to Patrick earl of Panmure; but to him ſhe had no iſſue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Rothes, and by him was mother of John duke of Rothes.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to John earl of Kinghorn, anceſtor of the earl of Strathmore, without iſſue.

4. Lady *Katharine*, married ~~to~~ Thomas ſecond earl of Hadinton, and had iſſue.

John earl of Marr died in an advanced age in the year 1634, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. JOHN, fifteenth lord Erſkine, and eighth earl of Marr, who was a man of learning, and a great projector, whereby he ſpent a conſiderable part of his eſtate.

He was made one of the knights of the bath, at the coronation of Henry prince of Wales, *anno* 1610.

He was appointed one of his majeſty's privy council in Scotland, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1615.

He continued a lord of ſeſſion till the year 1626.

He was removed from being governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh *anno* 1638, and general Ruthven put in his place.

In the ſame year, king Charles having formed the deſign of purchaſing all the heretable juriſdictions, prevailed with lord Marr, to enter into a minute with him, obliging himſelf to ſell to his majeſty the heretable ſheriff-ſhip of Stirling-ſhire, and the bailiary of the water of Forth, for the ſum of eight thouſand pound ſterling; dated at Whitehall, 15th February 1638. And accordingly the earl reſigned theſe two offices, 4th November 1641, and of the ſame date, gets a bond for the eight thouſand pound.

Writs of the family of Marr.

Upon the firſt breaking out of the great rebellion in king Charles the I.'s time, he appears to have inclined to join with the covenanters, and was by them appointed a privy councillor for life, *anno* 1641; but ſo ſoon as he diſcovered their true intention, he openly deſerted them, joined the loyal party, and continued to act ſteadily with them as long as he lived; and on that account, he had his eſtate ſequeſtrated, and ſuffered many other hardſhips.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Guthry's memoirs.

He ſold many of his lands in Scotland, and purchaſed a large eſtate in Ireland, which he and his family totally loſt in the Iriſh rebellion.

Writs of the fam. of Marr.

He married lady Chriſtian Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *Francis Erſkine*.
3. *William Erſkine*.

The laſt two died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald ſecond lord Napier, to whom ſhe had two ſons and three daughters.

2. Lady *Mary Erſkine*, who died unmarried.

He died *anno* 1654, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. JOHN, ſixteenth lord Erſkine, and ninth earl of Marr, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Erſkine, totius comitatus de Marr, &c. &c.* This is inſtructed by ſeveral charters in the public regiſter, between the years 1640 and 1642.

He was a man of great honour and merit, and invariably attached to the intereſt of his king and country. He was much courted by the covenanters and their party, to accept of a command in their army: But, upon his abſolute refuſal to have any connection with them, the command deſigned for him in their army, together with the Stirling-ſhire regiment, was given to lord Livingſton. •

Guthry's memoirs, p. [illegible] and 70.

He having joined with the marquis of Montroſe, the parliament ordered his houſes of Erſkine and Alloa to be plundered.

After the battle of Kilſyth, he advertiſed the marquis of Montroſe of general Leſly's advancing againſt him, and warned him of the danger he was in. But this could not prevent the fatal battle of Philiphaugh, from whence he, (then only lord Erſkine) with great difficulty, made his eſcape to his father's eſtate in Marr, where he raiſed ſome of the friends and vaſſals of his family for his majeſty's ſervice. For theſe, and his other loyal actions, the parliament fined him in 24,000 merks, to be diſpoſed of by general Leſly's advice, *anno* 1645.

Guthry's memoirs.

Minutes of parliament.

After his father's death, he had ſeveral fines impoſed upon him, though his whole eſtate was ſequeſtrated, and continued ſo till the reſtoration; during which time, he lived privately in a little cottage at the gate of his houſe of Alloa.

Ibidem.

After the reſtoration, he got charters under the great ſeal, from king Charles II. *Johanni comiti de Marr*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1662 *et* 1664.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Scot, daughter of Walter earl of Buccleugh, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue.

Writs of the fam. of Buccleuch.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary MacKenzie, daughter of George earl of Seaforth, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters,

Writs of the family of Seaforth.

1. *Charles*, his heir.
2. *George*, who died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Barbara*, married to James marquis of Douglas.

2. lady *Jean*, married to John eleventh earl of Glencairn.

3. lady *Sophia*, married to Alexander lord Pitſligo. They all had iſſue.

He died, *anno* 1664, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. CHARLES, ſeventeenth lord Erſkine, and tenth earl of Marr, who, tho' he died a young man, yet, he ſhowed himſelf, while he lived, worthy of his anceſtors, and ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of his country.

King Charles the II. appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, *anno* 1682.

About the ſame time, he raiſed a regiment of foot upon his own expences for his majeſty's ſervice, which has ſince been known by the name of the Scotch Fuzileers; and he continued colonel of this regiment till he died.

The great debts his grandfather and father had been obliged to contract, during the time of the grand rebellion, obliged him to ſell a great part of his eſtate; and, among other lands, the lordſhip of Erskine, which had never before been out of the family, and which is now poſſeſt by the lord Blantyre.

Although he was one of king James VII.'s privy councillors, yet he was far from approving of the meaſures followed in the latter end of that reign, and had actually left his houſe in order to retire and live privately abroad, when the news of king William's landing came to Scotland.

He joined the convention of eſtates, and raiſed a large body of his vaſſals and followers in ſupport thereof; but dyed very ſoon thereafter.

He married lady Mary Maule, daughter of George earl of Panmure, by whom he had eight ſons, and one daughter. Two of his ſons were named Charles, two of them George, and one by the name of Francis, who all died young.

The ſurviving ſons were,

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James Erskine* of Grange, a man of extraordinary abilities, who, being bred to the law, became ſo eminent in that profeſſion, when very young, that he was by her majeſty queen Anne, appointed one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1706, and thereafter lord juſtice-clerk; in which offices he had many opportunities of diſplaying the great talents he was poſſeſſed of.

3. Colonel *Henry Erskine*, a young man of a great military genius, who was unfortunately killed at the battle of Almanza in Spain, *anno* 1707.

His daughter, lady *Jean*, married to ſir Hugh Paterſon of Bannockburn, and had iſſue.

He died in the flower of his age, in 1689, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. John, eighteenth lord Erskine, and eleventh earl of Marr, who was a man of the moſt ſhining parts, and greateſt capacity, of moſt men in the age he lived in.

He was very young when his father died, and, upon his becoming of age, was appointed one of the lords of the privy council in Scotland, had the command of a regiment of foot, and was made knight of the moſt noble order of St. Andrew.

In the year 1705, he was made one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate for Scotland, and, the year following, was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union betwixt the two nations. He joined and concurred heartily with others of the Scotch nobility, who at laſt brought that great affair to a concluſion, notwithſtanding the great oppoſition it met with from ſeveral other Scotch lords, whoſe ſpirited proteſts are ſtill preſerved in the records of that parliament.

He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the four firſt Britiſh parliaments, *viz.* in the years 1707, 1708, 1710, and 1713.

In the year 1708, he was appointed one of the lords of the privy council, and was always in the greateſt favour with his royal miſtreſs queen Anne, who was thought to confide in him more than in moſt men, with regard to her moſt ſecret councils and affairs of ſtate.

And in the year 1712, ſhe again appointed him one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Upon the acceſſion of king George the I. he was deprived of all his offices, and, in the year 1715, he retired to his eſtate in the North of Scotland, where he, unhappily for his country and himſelf, raiſed a rebellion, and proclaimed the pretender at Kirkmichael in Perth-ſhire, on the 11th of September that year; and being joined by ſeveral of the diſaffected nobility and gentry, he got together about 6 or 7000 men, moſt of them unarmed, and all undiſciplined, who rendeſvouzed at Perth about the beginning of November, from whence they marched to Sheriff-muir, near Dumblane, where, on the 13th of that month, being met by the king's army, commanded by John duke of Argyle, inferior in numbers, but ſuperior in regularity and diſcipline, a ſmart engagement enſued, in which a good deal of blood was ſhed on both ſides. The earl of Marr behaved like a brave officer, having his horſe ſhot under him, and ſhowing every token of ſpirit and gallantry, but neither of the generals could claim the victory, the duke retiring to Stirling, and the earl to Perth: however, it had all the effect of a victory to the government, for the earl of Marr was never, after his retreat to Perth, able again to bring the rebels forces together, but was obliged to make his eſcape beyond ſeas, and in the year 1716, was attainted of high treaſon, along with the duke of Ormond and lord Bolingbroke, and their honours and eſtates were forfeited to the crown.

This unhappy lord, after his going abroad, followed the pretender to Rome, and remained in his ſervice till the year 1721. He then went to Paris, and continued there till 1729; when, on the account of his bad ſtate of health, he was obliged to go to Aix la Chapelle, where he continued till his death, which happened in May 1732.

His eſtate was ſold by the commiſſioners of enquiry into the forfeited eſtates, and bought by the earl's brother, the ſaid Mr. Erskine of Grange, for the benefit of his nephew lord Erskine, to whom Mr. Erskine conveyed the ſame, *anno* 1739.

This earl married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had two ſons,

1. *John*, who died an infant.
2. *Thomas*, now lord Erskine.

He married 2dly, lady Frances Pierpont, daughter of Evelyn duke of Kingſton, in England, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Frances Erſkine*, on whom king George the I. was graciouſly pleaſed to ſettle, out of her father's eſtate, the ſame fortune ſhe was intitled to by her mother's marriage-ſettlement.

His majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to give the counteſs of Marr, from the time of her husband's attainder, the ſame jointure ſhe was intitled to by her marriage-ſettlements in caſe of his death.

Lady *Frances Erſkine*, married her couſin James Erskine, ſon of her uncle Mr. Erskine of Grange, and has iſſue two ſons, John-Francis, and James-Francis Erskines, both officers in the Britiſh ſervice.

XIX. Thomas lord Erskine, only ſon of John late earl of Marr, is in poſſeſſion of his eſtate in the manner above-mentioned: and, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been the thirteenth earl of Marr of this family, and nineteenth lord Erskine, in a direct line from father to ſon.

He married lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *argent*, a pale *ſable* for Erskine; 2d and 3d *azure*, a bend between ſix croſs croſlets fitchee *or*, for the title of Marr.

Crest; on a wreath a dexter hand couped above the wriſt, holding a dagger erect, proper, the pommel and hilt *or*.

Supporters; two griffins *argent*, beaked, winged, and armed *or*.

Motto; *Je penſe plus.*

CHIEF SEATS,

Were Alloa, caſtle of Kildrimmie, Caſtletown of Marr, at Stirling, *&c.*

DRUMMOND

DRUMMOND Earl of MELFORT.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

JAMES, third earl of Perth, the twentyfirſt generation of that illuſtrious houſe, in a direct male-line, who married lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, fourth earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland.

2. *John*, afterwards earl of Melfort.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Errol, lord high conſtable of Scotland, and had iſſue.

I. JOHN, ſecond ſon of James third earl of Perth, being a man of great parts, both natural and acquired, made a conſiderable figure in his time, and married, 1ſt, Sophia, ſole heireſs and repreſentative of the moſt antient family of Lundin of that ilk, in the county of Fife, whoſe iſſue by her will be mentioned under the title of Drummond earl of Perth.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of ſir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, baronet, lord juſtice-clerk. To the iſſue of this marriage only was the peerage granted, and they were the only ſufferers by the attainder.

Mr. Drummond was in great favour with king Charles II. who, in 1680, made him general of the ordnance, and deputy governor of Edinburgh caſtle.

In 1682, when the duke of Queensberry was appointed lord high treaſurer of Scotland, Mr. Drummond was made treaſurer depute.

In 1684, he was promoted to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, which high office he held till the king's death.

Upon the acceſſion of king James VII. to the crown, being no leſs a favourite of that prince, he was continued in the ſame office, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viſcount Melfort, 20th April, 1685. Chart. in pub. archivis.

The king alſo made him a grant of the barony of Melfort in Argyle-ſhire, with the eſtate of Duchal, which were then diſſolved from the crown, by act of parliament for that purpoſe. Acts of parliment.

His majeſty further dignified him with the titles of earl of Melfort, viſcount Forth, lord Drummond of Riccarton, Caſtlemain, and Gilſton, by patent to the heirs of his ſecond marriage, dated 12th of Auguſt 1686.

When the moſt antient order of the knights of the thiſtle was revived, he was amongſt the firſt who had the honour conferred upon him by king James VII. and as he had been always ſteady in his loyalty to that unfortunate prince, he followed him to France, attended him in his expedition to Ireland, and afterwards to St. Germains, where he was created a duke; but not returning to Scotland within the time limited by law, he was attainted of high treaſon, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown: but it is expreſsly provided, by a particular clauſe in the act of attainder, that the children of the firſt marriage, by the heireſs of Lundin, ſhall ſuffer no prejudice thereby. Records of parliament. Ibidem.

He lived many years in France, where he was always deſigned duke of Melfort, and by his ſecond lady had ſix ſons and five daughters. M S. account tranſmitted from France.

1. *John*.

2. Lord *Thomas*, who was an officer of rank in the ſervice of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, but died unmarried, *anno* 1715.

3. Lord *William*, who was inveſted with the eccleſiaſtical dignity of abbe prirol of Liege, and died in Spain, *anno* 1742.

4. Lord *Andrew*, who was a colonel of horſe in the French ſervice, and married Magdalene Silvia de St. Hermione, daughter of Joachim de St. Hermione, lieutenant-general of the French armies, by whom he had a ſon, deſigned count de Melfort, now a major-general in the French ſervice. He married Jean-Elizabeth de la Porte, daughter of Peter-John-Francis de la Porte, intendant of Dauphiny, by whom he has a ſon named Lewis-Peter-Francis-Malcolm Drummond of Melfort.

5. Lord *Bernard*, who died young at Doway.

6. Lord *Philip*, an officer in the French ſervice, who died of the wounds he received in the wars of Lewis XIV.

1ſt daughter, lady *Henriet*, died unmarried, *anno* 1752.

2. Lady *Mary*, was married to count Caſtle Blanco, a Spaniſh nobleman, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1713.

3. Lady *Frances*, who, after her ſiſter's death, by a diſpenſation from the Pope, married count Caſtle Blanco, her brother-in-law, and died *anno* 1726, leaving iſſue a ſon, who married an heireſs in Spain, and two daughters, the eldeſt married to Mr. de Campillo, prime miniſter to Philip V. king of Spain; after whoſe death ſhe married, 2dly, lord Peter Stewart, ſecond ſon to the duke of Lyria, a grandee of Spain, and grandſon of the marſhal duke de Berwick. His ſecond daughter, lady Margaret, was alſo married to a grandee of Spain.

4. Lady *Louiſa*, died at Paris unmarried.

5. Lady *Thereſa Margaretta*, ſtill alive at Paris, unmarried.

The duke died at St. Germains in January 1714, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage.

II. **John**, ſecond duke of Melfort. He married a lady of the noble family of Luſanne, widow of the duke of Albemarle, ſecond natural ſon of king James VII. by Mrs. Churchhill, who was general of the galleys, and enjoyed the high office of grand prior.

By her he had iſſue three ſons.

1. *Thomas*, deſigned marquis of Forth, now duke of Melfort.
2. Lord *Lewis Drummond*, major-general in the French ſervice, who was colonel of the regiment of royal Scots; and upon the reduction of that corps, got a conſiderable penſion from the court of France.
3. Lord *John*, now lieutenant of the grand guards of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, which gives him the rank of a major-general.

He died *anno* 1752, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Thomas**, third duke of Melfort, who enjoys a conſiderable eſtate in lower Languedoc.

He married Mary de Berenger, by whom he hath four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *James-Lewis*, marquis of Forth.
2. Lord *Charles-Edward*.
3. Lord *Henry-Benedict*.
4. Lord *Maurice*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary-Cecilia-Henrietta*.

2. Lady *Æmilia-Felicitas*.

****

MELVILE Earl of MELVILE.

THE ſirname of Melvile is of great antiquity in this country. The traditional accounts of the family are, that a man of conſiderable rank of that ſirname accompanied queen Margaret from Hungary to Scotland, obtained a grant of ſome lands in Mid-lothian from king Malcolm Canmore, where he ſettled, called his manſion-houſe Caſtle Melvile, and was progenitor of all the Melviles in Scotland. Others are of opinion, that they came originally from France.

Leſlie, Mac-Kenzie, Martin, &c.

Introduction to Fordun's hiſtory. p. 60.

It appears from our records, that the Melviles were numerous, and made a figure in Scotland ſoon after the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

I. **Galfridus de Melvile**, proprietor of the caſtle of Melvile in Mid-lothian, is witneſs in many charters of king Malcolm IV. of donations to the monaſteries of Dunfermline, Holyroodhouſe, and Newbottle, *ante* 1165. In which year king Malcolm died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, Dalrymple's collect. &c.

He is witneſs alſo to two charters of king William to the abbacy of Cambuskenneth, together with Duncan earl of Fife.

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth.

He himſelf alſo made a donation of the church of Melvile to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, before Hugh biſhop of St. Andrews, who died *anno* 1187.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

This Galfride had iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *Gregory*. 2. *Philip*.
3. *Walter*. 4. *Warenus*.

The firſt three were progenitors of three conſiderable families.

Sir *Gregory de Melvile*, anceſtor of the Melviles in Mid-lothian, is witneſs in a charter of king Alexander II. confirming a donation of Duncan earl of Marr, to the church of Aberdeen, together with Ranulph biſhop of Aberdeen, who died *anno* 1247.

Chartulary of Aberdeen.

His grandſon, ſir John Melvile, *dom. ejuſd.* is deſigned ſon of William, ſon of ſir Gregory, in a charter of king Alexander III. *anno* 1264.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, and Dalrymple.

He is likeways, in two donations to the monaſtery of Newbottle, deſigned *Johannes de Melvile, dominus baroniæ de Melvile, &c.* in the years 1329 and 1344.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes Mac-Farlane, page 107 and 108.

His grandchild and ſole heireſs, Agnes de Melvile, in the reign of king Robert II. was married to ſir John Roſs of Halkhead, anceſtor of lord Roſs, who got with her the lands and barony of Melvile, which ended the firſt branch of this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Philip de Melvile, ſecond ſon of the ſaid Galfride, is witneſs in a charter of king Alexander II. *in gratiam fratrum prædicatorum de Perth, &c. anno* 1241.

MacFarlane's collections, v. I. p. 109.

He was afterwards ſheriff of the Mearns, and author of the Melviles of Glenbervie, *&c.*

Niſbet's appendix, and Dalrymple.

His grandſon, James, ſwore fealty to king Edward I. in 1296, whoſe ſon, John Melvile, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glenbervie from king David II. *anno* 1365.

Prynne and Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 23.

Chart in archivis regis David.

This family ſubſiſted in the male line till the reign of king James III. that Giles Melvile, heireſs of Glenbervie, was married to ſir John Auchinleck of that ilk, whoſe grandchild and heir of line was married to ſir William Douglas, ſecond ſon of Archibald earl of Angus, who got with her the lands and barony of Glenbervie, which ended the ſecond branch of this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Walter, third ſon of Galfride, was anceſtor of this noble family, and of the Melviles in Fife.

Warenus, fourth ſon of Galfride, was witneſs in a charter of king William, of a donati-

Chartulary of Newbottle.

on to the monaſtery of Newbottle, together with Ada *comitiſſa*, who died *anno* 1178; but we can trace his genealogy no further.

We now return to,

II. WALTER de MELVILE, third ſon of the ſaid Galfride. In a confirmation of king William, of a donation to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *Gualterus de Melvile* is a witneſs, *ante* 1214, in which year king William died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He was father of,

III. JOHN de MELVILE, who was witneſs to the foundation charter of the church lands of the village of Turreff, by Alexander Cumyn earl of Buchan, *anno* 1260.

Chartulary of Aberdeen.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IV. Sir JOHN MELVILE, who ſucceeded him, and made a conſiderable figure in his time.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland, daughter of the king of Norway, with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

He is afterwards one of the Scotch barons that ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *dominus Johannes Melvile, miles, del compte de Fiſe, &c.*

Prynne's collect, vol. III. p. 651, and Remarks on Ragman's roll, p. 24.

The Melviles were by this time become ſo numerous, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh what family they belonged to, except when they are locally deſigned.

Sir John dying about the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. WALTER de MELVILE, who married Margaret, daughter of John Ayr, with whom he got the lands of Cappronnewton, in the county of Peebles, which appears by a charter of confirmation from king David Bruce, of theſe lands, to Walter de Melvile, ſon of the deceaſed John de Melvile, and Margaret Ayr his ſpouſe, dated at Edinburgh, the 5th day of July 1365.

Chart. in archivis regis David.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. JOHN, who got a charter from William Scot of Balweary, *Johanni Melvile de Raith*, of the lands of Pitſcottie in Fife, to which *Robertus ſeneſcallus, Johannes de Wemyſs, Willielmus de Lundin, milites*, and ſeveral others, are witneſſes. The charter is without date; but, by the witneſſes, appears to have been granted in the end of the reign of Robert III. who died *anno* 1405.

Nisbet's append, p. 30.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir JOHN MELVILE of Raith, who entered into a contract with the laird of Wemyſs, about a water-gang to the Schaw's mill, *anno* 1420.

Ibidem.

He was father of,

VIII. Sir JOHN MELVILE of Raith, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Scot of Balwearie, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Melvile* of Finally, in Roxburghſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. WILLIAM, who got a charter, *Willielmo Melvile de Raith, &c. anno* 1474.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Lundy of Balgony, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to James Bonnar of Roſſie.

He attended king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, 1513.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. WILLIAM, who got a charter, *Willielmo Melvile, filio et hæredi Willielmi Melvile de Raith, et Margaretæ Douglas, ſorori Roberti Douglas de Lochleven, ejus ſponſæ, &c. anno* 1544.

He dying ſoon thereafter, by the ſaid Margaret Douglas, left iſſue a ſon,

XI. Sir JOHN, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni, filio et hæredi apparenti Willielmi Melvile de Raith, tria quarteria terrarum de Murdocairny, Weſter Touch, &c. &c. inter* 1540 *et* 1544.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was afterwards ſuſpected, tho' it is ſaid moſt unjuſtly, of having had a correſpondence with the enemies of his country in England, and being a great promoter of the reformation, he became very obnoxious to the catholic clergy.

His ſon was then in England, either for his education or travelling. A letter from him to his ſon was ſeized by the government; in conſequence of which, he was apprehended, ſent priſoner to Stirling caſtle, accuſed and brought to his trial; and the letter to his ſon being produced in evidence againſt him, he was found guilty, condemned, and executed, *anno* 1549.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 325.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir Alexander Napier of Merchiſton, anceſtor of lord Napier, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown afterwards.

2. *Robert*, who was created lord Melvile, of whom more hereafter.

3. Sir *James Melvile*, a man of fine parts, and a great ſtateſman. He wrote memoirs of his own times, with great judgment and learning.

Chart in pub. archiv.

4. Mr. *William Melvile*, commendator of Tungland and Kilwinning.

Crawfurd.

5. Sir *Andrew Melvile* of Garvock, who was ſteward of the houſhold to queen Mary and king James VI.

6. Capt. *David Melvile* of Newmill.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to ſir James Kirkcaldy of Grange, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James V.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Johnſton of Elphingſton.

We now return to,

Crawfurd's peerage.

XII. Robert, ſecond ſon of ſir John Melvile of Raith, who, being a man of great parts, and of good reputation, was appointed one of the privy council by queen Mary, *anno* 1562.

Melvil's memoirs.

Crawfurd's peerage.

When king James VI. took the management of affairs into his own hands, he ſent this Robert, with the maſter of Grange, to the court of England, to interceed with queen Elizabeth in behalf of his mother, &c. and it is acknowledged by all our hiſtorians, that he acted the part of an intrepid and faithful miniſter; and though his negotiation had not the deſired ſucceſs, yet king James always held him in high eſteem. When lord Thirleſtane, the chancellor, was ſent to Denmark to negotiate the king's marriage, he was named vice-chancellor in his abſence. He was alſo made treaſurer depute, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

Sir Robert Sibbald's hiſtory of Fyfe.

At laſt, in reward of his many faithful ſervices, he was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Melvile, 30th April 1616, by patent to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the heirs male of the body of his elder brother John, &c.

He married, 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of William Adamſon of Graycrook; 2dly, lady Mary Leſly, daughter of Andrew earl of Rothes; and, 3dly, lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert earl of Orkney, widow of Patrick firſt lord Lindores; and dying *anno* 1621, in the 94th year of his age, left iſſue one ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. Robert, ſecond lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Melvile* of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1627 *et* 1630.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Ker of Fernyhirſt; 2dly, Jean, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1635, the honours devolved upon his couſin John, grandſon of his uncle John, to whom we now return.

Ibidem.

XII. John, eldeſt ſon of ſir John Melvile of Raith, who died *anno* 1549, and immediate elder brother of Robert firſt lord Melvile, got charters under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1578 *et* 1584.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XIII. John, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Melvile juniori de Raith, terrarum de Abden, de Kinghorn Eaſter, &c. &c. anno* 1601.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters of the ſame lands, and ſeveral others, *Johanni Melvile de Raith, inter* 1607 *et* 1609.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Nisbet's append.

XIV. John Melvile of Raith, who ſucceeding alſo to his couſin Robert, ſecond lord Raith, as before obſerved, was the third lord.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Anne, daughter of ſir George Erſkine of Innertiel, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *James Melvile* of Caſſingray.

His daughter *Anne*, married to Thomas Boyd of Pankill.

He died *anno* 1642, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. George, fourth lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Melvile, terrarum dominii et baroniæ de Monymeal*, with ſeveral other lands, *inter* 1642 *et* 1646.

What part he acted during the rebellion, we can give no account; but after the reſtoration of king Charles II. he became very obnoxious to the court, of which he was ſo ſenſible, that he thought proper to retire to Holland.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was afterwards ſummoned to appear and anſwer to ſuch crimes as ſhould be laid to his charge; but he did not think fit to comply, for which he was outlawed and forfeited.

During his ſtay in Holland, he got acquainted with the prince of Orange; and being a man of good parts, became in great favour with that prince, who, immediately after his acceſſion to the crown of England, not only reſtored him to his eſtate and honours, but further dignified him with the titles of earl of Melvile, viſcount Kirkcaldy, lord Raith, Monymeal, and Balwearie, by patent *here-*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

dibus maſculis ex ejus corpore, in perpetuum, dated 8th April 1690.

That ſame year he was appointed one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and lord high commiſſioner to the firſt and ſecond ſeſſions of parliament.

In 1691, he reſigned the ſecretary's office, and was made lord privy ſeal.

In 1696, the duke of Queensberry was made lord privy ſeal, and the earl of Melvile was made preſident to the council, in which office he continued as long as the king lived.

He married Catharine, only daughter of James lord Balgony, and ſiſter of Alexander ſecond earl of Leven, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Alexander*, lord Raith, a youth of great parts, who was made treaſurer depute, *anno* 1689; which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He married Barbara, daughter of Walter Dundas of that ilk, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1698.

2. *David*, afterwards earl of Leven.

3. Mr. *James Melvile* of Balgarvie, who married, and had a numerous iſſue.

His daughrer, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert lord Burleigh, and had iſſue.

The earl died in an advanced age, *anno* 1707, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. **David**, ſecond earl of Melvile, who ſucceeded alſo to the honours of Leven, and aſſumed that for his chief title, as being the elder peerage. *Vide* title earl of Leven, page 405th of this work.

We ſhall only add, that David, now earl of Leven and Melvile, grandſon of this David, is the eighteenth generation of this moſt antient family, in a direct male line.

ARMS of the earl of Melvile.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, a feſs *gules*; 2d and 3d *gules*, three creſcents, within a border *argent*, charged with eight roſes of the firſt.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a ratch hound, and on the ſiniſter an eagle proper.

Crest; a ratch head eraſed *ſable*.

Motto; *Denique cælum*.

CHIEF SEATS.

Vide Leven.

* * *

MENTETH Earl of MENTETH.

THE firſt who were dignified with this title, yield to few in the kingdom for antiquity.

I. **Murdoch**, earl of Menteth, is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline in the beginning of the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

He was ſucceeded by,

II. **Gilchrist**, who is deſigned earl of Menteth in a charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Scoon by king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded David, and died *anno* 1165. Chartulary of Scoon.

Gilchriſt earl of Menteth is witneſs alſo in ſeveral charters of king William, who ſucceeded Malcolm, and died *anno* 1214. Dalrymple's collections.

He was ſucceeded by,

III. **Mauritius**, earl of Menteth. He flouriſhed in the end of the reign of king William, and the beginning of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded him.

In a donation by William Cummin earl of Buchan, to the monaſtery of Cambuſkenneth, confirmed by king Alexander II. *Mauritius comes de Menteth, vicecomes de Stirling, &c.* is a witneſs, *anno* 1226. Ibid. & Chartul. of Cambuskenneth.

This earl left only one daughter, his ſole heireſs, whoſe name we have not found upon record, but ſhe was counteſs of Menteth, and married to,

IV. Sir **William Cummin**, ſon of ſir Richard, and brother of John Cummin, firſt lord of Badenoch, who, upon his marrying this counteſs, was created earl of Menteth by king Alexander II. and appears to have been much about that prince's court; for he is witneſs to moſt of his charters and donations to the religious, which are very numerous.

In the foundation charter of the abbay of Balmerinoch by this king Alexander, Walter Cummin earl of Menteth is a witneſs, *anno* 1231. Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 407.

He is witneſs to another donation of the ſame prince to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1248. Ibid. p. 180.

Alſo to ſeveral other donations to the monaſteries of Scoon, Inchcolm, *&c. inter* 1240 *et* 1250. Chartulary of Scoon, &c.

Rymer's fœd. tom. I. p. 670.

Fordun, vol. II.

In the reign of king Alexander III. the Cummins were extremely powerful, aſſumed to themſelves the chief management of all publick affairs. This Walter was named one of the governors of the kingdom, *anno* 1258; but he died ſoon thereafter, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.

He left no male iſſue, but had two daughters. The eldeſt, whoſe name we have not been able to diſcover, was married to,

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

V. Sir **WALTER STEWART**, ſon of Walter fifth lord high ſteward of Scotland, who, in her right, became earl of Menteth, and aſſumed that title for his ſirname, but retained the coat of Stewart for his armorial bearing, only he converted the feſs cheque into a bend, for difference.

He was a man of great ſpirit and fortitude, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Largis, where his brother the high ſteward commanded the right wing of the army, *anno* 1263.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1083.

This Walter earl of Menteth was one of Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of king Alexander's daughter, princeſs Margaret, with Eric king of Norway, *anno* 1281.

Ibid. p. 266.

He was alſo one of thoſe who obliged themſelves to ſtand by, defend, and receive for their queen, Margaret of Norway, only child of the ſaid princeſs Margaret, *anno* 1284.

Ibid. tom. II.

He was one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1291.

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 207.

In 1295, he, with the earls of Strathearn, Marr, Athole, Lennox, Roſs, Cummins of Badenoch, Buchan, *&c.* entered England with a conſiderable body of men, ravaged Cumberland, beſieged Carlyle, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 208.

He was taken priſoner at the battle of Dunbar, and afterwards put to death by king Edward I. of England, in cold blood, in the 76th year of his age, *anno* 1296.

By the ſaid counteſs of Menteth, he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Sir *John Menteth*, a man of great ſpirit, *&c.* and though he was guilty of that villainous action of betraying the brave ſir William Wallace into the hands of king Edward I. of England, yet he afterwards became a great patriot, was not only a firm friend, but a great favourite of king Robert Bruce. He remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, ſigned that famous letter to the pope *anno* 1320, was appointed one of the ambaſſadors to the court of England in 1323, *&c. &c.*

Stewart's hiſt. Fordun, vol. II. p. 243. Rymer, tom. III. p. 163, 582, &c.

The earl was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **ALEXANDER** earl of Menteth, who, in the Fædera Angliæ, is deſigned *filius et hæres comitis de Menteth*, and was one of the Scotch nobles who, with his father, entered into an aſſociation to ſupport queen Margaret's right to the crown, *anno* 1284, before mentioned.

Ibidem.

He was alſo, with many others of his countrymen, compelled to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *Aliſaundre del counte de Menteth*, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He died ſoon after his father, and by Matilda his wife, left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Alan*, his heir.
2. *Murdack*, afterwards earl of Menteth.
3. *John*, anceſtor of the Menteths of Ruſco, of whom the Menteths of Carſe, *&c.* are deſcended.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

VII. **ALAN**, earl of Menteth, a great patriot. He joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown.

Stewart's hiſt.

After performing many great actions in the ſervice of his king and country, he was carried priſoner to England, where he died.

He left iſſue only one daughter,
Mary, of whom afterwards.

And having no male children, he was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

VII. **MURDACK** earl of Menteth, who reſigns to his niece, *Mariæ filiæ unicæ quondam Alani comitis de Menteth, terras de Aberfoil, Drongary, Buckliven, Cumlacht, &c.* 1330.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 305.

He was taken priſoner at the battle of Duplin, *anno* 1332, and killed at the battle of Hahdonhill, *anno* 1333.

Having no children of his own, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his niece Mary, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

VIII. **MARY**, counteſs of Menteth, only child of earl Alan, married to that renowned hero and patriot ſir John Graham, who, in her right, became earl of Menteth.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He accompanied king David II. in his unfortunate expedition into England, was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, and was afterwards baſely put to death by king Edward, leaving iſſue only one daughter,

IX. **MARGARET**, counteſs of Menteth, his ſole heireſs, married to Robert duke of Albany, who, in her right, alſo became earl of Menteth, *&c.* and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. **MURDOCH**, duke of Albany, and earl of Menteth, upon whoſe forfeiture that earldom was annexed to the crown.

Vide title Stewart duke of Albany, *&c.* page 16th of this work.

GRAHAM Earl of MENTEITH.

THE immediate anceſtor of this great branch of the moſt antient family of Montroſe, was

Sir Patrick Graham, lord of Kincardine and Dundaff, the tenth generation of that illuſtrious houſe, in a direct male-line. By Mathilda his firſt lady, he left iſſue a ſon, William lord Graham, who ſucceeded him, and carried on the line of the family of Montroſe.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Railſton, ſecond ſon of Walter, eighth lord high ſteward of Scotland, and brother of king Robert II. by whom he had a numerous iſſue: 1. ſir Patrick, progenitor of this noble family. For the other children, *vide* title duke of Montroſe.

I. Sir PATRICK, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of ſir Patrick Graham, lord of Kincardine, was firſt deſigned by the title of Elleſton.

He married lady Eupheme Stewart, only daughter and ſole heireſs of David earl of Strathearn, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of king Robert II. by queen Eupheme Roſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Maliſe, his heir, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Eupheme*, married, 1ſt, to Archibald fifth earl of Douglas and duke of Turenne; 2dly, to James firſt lord Hamilton.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick Lion lord of Glammis, anceſtor of the earl of Strathmore.

Hiſt. of the Stewarts, and Crawfurd's peerage.

This ſir Patrick, in right of his wife, obtained the earldom, and aſſumed the title of earl of Strathearn.

He was killed by ſir John Drummond, *anno* 1413, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. X. p. 309.

II. MALISE, earl of Strathearn, who was appointed one of the hoſtages for king James's ranſom, *anno* 1423, and is then deſigned *Maliſius Graham, comes de Strathearn.*

Charta penes ducem de Montroſe, & M. S. hiſt. of the family, of Menteith, by Crawfurd, penes Gartur.

After king James obtained his liberty, and was reſtored to the full poſſeſſion of his kingdom, he begun to look narrowly into the rights, by which his ſubjects were in poſſeſſion of the crown-lands, and found that the earldom of Strathearn had been given by king Robert II. to his ſon prince David, and the heirs-male of his body: that this earl being deſcended of his daughter, could have no right to that earldom; he therefore re-annexed it to the crown, and in lieu thereof created him earl of Menteith, and gave him that earldom, which was then in the crown by the forfeiture of duke Murdoch, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his body, 6th September 1428.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 307, & 339.

This earl Maliſe remained long a hoſtage in England, and was not ſet at liberty till the earl of Douglas and lord Hamilton became ſureties, that Alexander, his ſon and heir, ſhould ſurrender himſelf priſoner in his ſtead. This happened *anno* 1453; and he is then deſigned *Maliſius Graham, comes de Menteith, &c.*

He married lady Anne Vere, daughter of Henry earl of Oxford, of the kingdom of England, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Alexander*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Sir *John Graham* of Kilbride, anceſtor of the Grahams of Gartmore, alſo of the Grahams of Nidderly and Eſk, of whom viſcount Preſton, &c. are deſcended.

3. *Walter*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Balquhaple, &c.

This earl lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1492.

III. ALEXANDER, deſigned maſter of Menteith, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Maliſe earl of Menteith, died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chart. penes ducem de Montroſe.

IV. ALEXANDER, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1492, was ſerved heir to him on 6th May 1493, and was ſecond earl of Menteith of the Graham family.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Buchanan of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Walter*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Gartur, whoſe heir-male is now male repreſentative of this noble family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

V. WILLIAM, third earl of Menteith, who, in a charter of Walter Buchanan of that ilk, is deſigned his grandſon, &c. *anno* 1519.

He married Margaret, daughter of——— Moubray of Barnbougle, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, deſigned of Gartmore, who died without male iſſue.

3. *Gilbert*, deſigned of Gartartan, who died without iſſue.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald ſecond earl of Argyle.

He died *anno* 1537, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

VI. John, fourth earl of Menteith, who was taken priſoner at Solway-moſs, and was afterwards ranſomed for three hundred merks ſterling, *anno* 1543.

He married Marian, daughter of George lord Seton, anceſtor of the earl of Winton, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to John Buchanan of that ilk.

2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to ſir William Livingſton of Kilſyth.

M. S. hiſt. of the family by Crawfurd.

He was ſlain in a ſcuffle by the tutor of Appin, in October 1547, and ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1571.

VII. William, fifth earl of Menteith, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry, widow of Edward lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *George Graham* of Rednock, whoſe grand-child and heir of line, Marian Graham, married to John Graham, father of Alexander Graham of Duchry, who got theſe lands with her.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. et chart. penes ducem de Montroſe.

VIII. John, ſixth earl of Menteith, who was ſerved heir to his father, 29th October 1587.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Graham*, who married lady Margaret Erſkine, daughter of James and Mary earl and counteſs of Buchan, but died without male-iſſue.

His daughter, lady *Chriſtian*, married to ſir John Blackadder of Tulliallan.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

IX. William, ſeventh earl of Menteith, a man of good parts, and in great favour with king Charles I. who appointed him one of his privy council, juſtice-general of Scotland, and preſident of the council.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Menteith, domino Graham de Kinpont, &c.* of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1627 *et* 1630.

Retour in pub regiſt.

He revived the old claim of the family to the earldom of Strathearn, and got himſelf ſerved and retoured heir to David earl of Strathearn, and Eupheme counteſs of Strathearn, his daughter, his anceſtors, through a long train of deſcent, as above deduced; the ſervice is dated 25th May 1630.

Ibidem.

The king ratified his title to the earldom of Strathearn by a new patent, in July 1631, ſo that he was then deſigned earl of Strathearn and Menteith; but his majeſty being afterwards made ſenſible that he had been impoſed upon, and that this earl had really no right to that earldom, for the reaſons beforementioned, he raiſed a reduction of his right, and at laſt he was deprived of his titles both of Strathearn and Menteith; but his majeſty was pleaſed ſoon thereafter to create him earl of Airth, with the precedency of the title of Menteith, which his predeceſſor obtained from king James I. *anno* 1428, as beforementioned: after this he got a new inveſtiture of the whole earldom of Menteith, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, "to himſelf in liferent, and John lord Kinpont his ſon and heir, and the heirs-male "procreate betwixt him and lady Mary "Keith his ſpouſe, *quibus deficientibus, hæredibus maſculis dicti Johannis, domini de Kinpont, quibuſcunque, &c.*" dated 11th January 1644.

Crawfurd's peerage, and M. S. hiſt of the family.

Chart. in pub. archivis, and Crawfurd's M.S. hiſt. &c.

Charta penes dom. Gray.

He married Agnes, daughter of Patrick ſeventh lord Gray, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, lord Kinpont.

2. Sir *Charles*.

3. Sir *James*.—Theſe two laſt died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to ſir John Campbell of Glenurchy.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander lord Gairlies; 2dly, to Ludovick earl of Crawfurd.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir Mungo Murray of Blebo.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. John lord Kinpont, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William ſeventh earl of Menteith, got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Graham de Kinpont*, of the lands and barony of Kilbride, and others, *inter* 1640 *et* 1643.

By the foreſaid lady Mary Keith, daughter of William ſixth earl mariſhal, he had a ſon,

William, afterwards earl of Menteith and Airth, —— and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to ſir John Allardice of that ilk.

2. *Elizabeth*, who was married to ſir William Graham of Gartmore, Bart.

This John lord Kinpont was a great loyaliſt, Crawfurd's peerage, and M. S. hiſt. of the family.

aliſt, and adhered always to the intereſt of king Charles I. but was unfortunately ſlain in the marquis of Montroſe's camp, by a gentleman of the name of Stewart, *anno* 1644, his father being then alive.

Ibidem.

XI. **WILLIAM**, his only ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather, and was earl of Airth and Menteith, but having no children, he made a conveyance of his whole eſtate, in favours of James, marquis, afterwards duke of Montroſe; and dying without iſſue on 12th September 1694, the eſtate, according to the above deſtination, went to the ſaid marquis accordingly; but the repreſentation of that noble family devolved upon James Graham of Gartur, his heir-male, lineally deſcended of Walter, ſecond ſon of the ſecond earl, to whom we now return.

Chart. penes magiſtrum Graham de Gartur.

V. **WALTER GRAHAM**, ſecond ſon of Alexander, ſecond earl of Menteith, and brother of William the third earl, got a charter of the lands of Gartur, from the abbot of Inchmaho, *anno* 1553; but as none of this family have hitherto claimed the peerage, we ſhall only briefly mention their deſcent; the vouchers whereof are all in the poſſeſſion of the family of Gartur.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Schaw of Knock-hill, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. **GEORGE GRAHAM** of Gartur, who ſucceeded him, and married a daughter of the laird of Kippenroſs, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. **JASPER GRAHAM** of Gartur, who married Agnes, daughter of —— Graham of Gartmore, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

VIII. **JOHN GRAHAM** of Gartur, who married Iſabel Drummond, a daughter of Colquhalie, by whom he had a ſon,

IX. **WALTER GRAHAM** of Gartur, his ſucceſſor, who married Marian, daughter of ſir James Graham and lady Margaret Erſkine, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he had a ſon,

X. **JAMES GRAHAM** of Gartur, who ſucceeded him, and married Anne, daughter of James Graham of Orchill, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, who died without iſſue.
3. *William Graham*, now of Gartur, of whom afterwards.

His daughter *Marian*, married to ———.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **JAMES GRAHAM** of Gartur, who, upon the death of William the laſt earl of Menteith without iſſue, *anno* 1694, was undoubted heir male of that noble family, as before mentioned. This James ſold his lands of Gartur to his youngeſt brother William, who now poſſeſſes them.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Philip Wilkinſon of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had two ſons,

1. *David Graham*.
2. *John*, an officer in the army.

XII. **DAVID GRAHAM**, the eldeſt ſon is now a merchant in England.

And failing male iſſue of theſe two brothers, their uncle William Graham now of Gartur, is male repreſentative of this noble family.

He married Chriſtian, only daughter of John Somerville of Glenhove, Eſq; a cadet of lord Somerville's family, by whom he hath three ſons and one daughter.

1. *Walter*.
2. *John*.
3. *James*.

His daughter, *Janet*.

The above four children are all now alive.

STEWART Lord METHVEN.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

Andrew, ſecond lord Evandale, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had a numerous iſſue. 1. Andrew, afterwards lord Ochiltrie. (*Vide* title Stewart lord Ochiltrie.) 2. Henry, afterwards lord Methven.

I. This **HENRY**, being a man of good parts, a moſt graceful perſon, and polite behaviour, was much taken notice of at the court of king James V. and was particularly eſteemed by the queen-mother, whom afterwards he had the honour to marry.

She was daughter of king Henry VII. ſiſter of king Henry VIII. of England, widow of king James IV. and mother of king James V. of Scotland.

She had been alſo married to Archibald earl of Angus, to whom ſhe had lady Margaret Douglas, mother of Henry lord Darnly, *&c.*

But having proved a pre-contract betwixt that earl and another lady, ſhe was divorced from him, and married to this Henry, who was thereupon created lord Methven, *anno* 1528.

Rymer.

He was one of the Scotch nobles that agreed to the marriage of queen Mary with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1543.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Henrico domino Methven*, of the lands of Gallowayſhiels, Moſſe-lee, Gilgirſtone, Nether-Gorthy, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1530 *et* 1546.

The queen died *anno* 1540, and by the lord Methven had only one child, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John third earl of Athole, by whom he had a ſon,

Henry, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to Colin ſixth earl of Argyle.

2. *Dorothea*, married to William firſt earl of Gowrie.

3. *Margaret*, married firſt to Andrew maſter of Ochiltrie; 2dly to Uchtred MacDoual of Garthland.

He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, and ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. Henry, ſecond lord Methven, who got charters under the great ſeal, *terrarum dominicalium de Methven, &c. &c. inter* 1562 *et* 1564.

He married Jean, daughter of Patrick lord Ruthven, by whom he had a ſon,

Henry, his heir.

He joined the regent's party againſt queen Mary, was killed by a cannon ſhot from the caſtle of Edinburgh, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Henry, third lord Methven, who married a daughter of Henry Stewart, ſon of James earl of Arran, but dying without male-iſſue, the honours became extinct.

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MIDDLETON Earl of MIDDLETON.

THE ſirname of Middleton is of great antiquity, and local; but as we have never ſeen any of the writs of the family, except what are in the public records, we cannot pretend exactly to deduce their ſucceſſion.

Their immediate anceſtor was,

I. Kenneth, who lived in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He was father of

MacKenzie's collect. in the lawiers library, Edinr.

II. Malcolm, who got a charter from king William, confirming a donation of king Duncan's, of the lands and barony of Middleton, in the ſhire of Kincardin, to Malcolm the ſon of Kenneth, *&c.*

This Malcolm aſſumed the ſirname of Middleton from his lands, and from him all the Middletons in Scotland are deſcended.

The charter of confirmation muſt have been granted in or before 1214, in which year king William died.

MacFarlane's collections, v. I. p. 185.

III. Humfridus de Middleton appears to have ſucceeded Malcolm, and is witneſs in a charter, *Waltero de Lundin*, in the reign of king Alexander II. who died in 1249.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chartulary of Arbroath.

IV. Humfridus de Middleton, who, in the reign of king Alexander III. is witneſs to a donation of Robert, ſon of Warnebaldus de Cunninghame, of ſome lands to the abbacy of Arbroath, *anno* 1263.

He had iſſue a ſon,

V. Humfridus de Middleton, who ſucceeded him.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 661.

He was one of the Scotch barons who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1015.

He is again obliged to ſwear allegiance to the king of England, and is then deſigned *Humfridus de Middleton, de eodem in vicecom. de Kincardin, anno* 1304.

Haddington's collections, in the lawiers library Edin.

The next of this family we find upon record, whom we may ſuppoſe to have been great-grand-ſon of this Humfrey, was, William de Middleton, deſigned *dominus de eodem*, who got a charter from king James I. of the lands of Innerkany, *anno* 1430.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

Gilbert, who was upon an inqueſt concerning ſome lands belonging to the abbacy of Arbroath, in which he is deſigned *Gilber-*

tus de Middleton de eodem, in the year 1460.

He had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Saſine, penes dom. Gray.

LAURENCE de MIDDLETON, who, in an inſtrument of ſaſine to Andrew, third lord Gray, is deſigned *Laurentius de Middleton, dominus de eodem, anno* 1481.

He had a ſon,

Ibidem.

GILBERT, who ſucceeded him, and is upon the ſervice of Patrick, fourth lord Gray, wherein he is deſigned *Gilbertus de Middleton, dominus de eodem, anno* 1515.

Crawfurd's peerage.

This Gilbert was alſo appointed high ſheriff of Forfar, *anno* 1516.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Haddington's collections.

JOHN MIDDLETON of that ilk, who excambs his lands of Middleton with David Falconer of Halkerton, for the Nether-ſet of Halkerton, half of the lands of Bent, and mill thereof, 19th January 1538.

Crawfurd's peerage.

After this John ſold his lands of Middleton, his poſterity were deſigned by the title of Cadham.

His grand-ſon,

Ibidem.

JOHN MIDDLETON, of Cadham, in the end of the reign of king James VI. married Helen, daughter of John Strachan of Thornton, by whom he had a ſon,

JOHN, afterwards earl of Middleton.

This John, who made ſo great a figure in this country, was a man of good parts, and bred a ſcholar; but upon the breaking out of the civil war, he betook himſelf to arms, which ſeemed to ſuit his genius better.

He firſt engaged in the ſervice of the parliament of England, where he ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and military capacity, that he ſoon got the command of a troop of horſe, and ſir William Waller thereafter made him a lieutenant-general.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

After the earl of Eſſex was caſhiered, he returned to Scotland, and when the army was raiſed to reſcue the king (then a priſoner in the iſle of Wight) he was appointed lieutenant-general of the horſe, his commiſſion being dated 11th May 1648.

After this period he became a loyal ſubject, continued a ſteady and firm friend of the royal family, performed many brave actions in their ſervice, was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwel, and none ſuffered greater hardſhips during the uſurpation than general Middleton; but he lived to ſee the reſtoration, and ſoon received from his majeſty king Charles II. the rewards of his faithful ſervices.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the titles of earl of Middleton, lord Clermont and Fettercairn, by patent, *Johanni Middleton, et hæredibus ſuis, cognomen et arma de Middleton gerentibus, omni tempore futuro*, dated 1ſt October 1660.

Records of parliament.

On the 12th of that month, he was made governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and was made his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland, on the 29th of November that ſame year.

Ibidem.

He was made general of all the forces in Scotland, *anno* 1661, and was again appointed commiſſioner to the parliament, in 1662.

Sometime thereafter, upon ſome diſguſt he had given the miniſtry, he was diveſted of all his public employments; but his majeſty appointed him governor of the new Engliſh fort at Tangier in Africa, where he continued as long as he lived.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Grizel, daughter of —— Durham of Pitcarro, and ſiſter of ſir Alexander Durham of Largo, by whom he had a ſon, *Charles*, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Helen*, married to Patrick earl of Strathmore.

2. Lady *Grizel*, married to William earl of Morton.

Dugdale's baronage fo England.

He married, 2dly, Martha, daughter of Henry earl of Monmouth, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died at his government of Tangier, *anno* 1673, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

CHARLES, ſecond earl of Middleton, who, being a man of parts, and bred at the court of king Charles II. was in great favour with that prince.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor of Germany, where he acquitted himſelf ſo much to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, that immediately upon his return, he was made conjunct ſecretary of ſtate with the earl of Murray, *anno* 1682.

Salmon's chronology, p. 176.

He was ſworn one of his majeſty's privy council for England, on the 11th of January 1684; and on the 25th of Auguſt thereafter, was promoted to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate for that kingdom, in the room of Sidney Godolphin, Eſq; who was made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and created lord Godolphin, &c.

He enjoyed that office till the revolution 1688, and went to France with his unfortunate maſter king James VII. where he continued as long as he lived.

Records of parliament.

It having been enacted and declared treaſon to remain in France after the firſt of Auguſt 1693, he was attainted by the Scotch parliament, and forfeited, *anno* 1695.

He married lady Catharine Brudenel, daugh-

ter

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 388.

ter of Robert earl of Cardigan, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, lord Clermont.
2. *Charles Middleton*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Edward, commonly called lord Edward Drummond, ſon of James earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir John Giffard, knight.

John, lord Clermont, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been third earl of Middleton.

He, with his brother Charles, were taken at ſea by admiral Byng, in the deſcent which the French intended on Scotland, *anno* 1708.

They were both committed priſoners to the tower of London, but were ſoon thereafter releaſed by order of her majeſty queen Anne.

They returned to France, where they both died without iſſue.

ARMS.

Parted *per* feſs, *or* and *gules*, a lion rampant, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis, all counter-changed.

Crest; a tower embatteled *ſable*, and on the top of it a lion rampant.

Supporters; two eagles *ſable*.

Motto; *Fortis in arduis*.

CHIEF SEAT,

Was at Montroſe in the county of Forfar.

GRAHAM Duke of MONTROSE.

NO ſirname in Scotland claims a higher origin than the Graham.

The traditional account thereof, handed down to us by our hiſtorians, is, that they are deſcended of the renowned Græme, who, in the year 404, was general of king Fergus II's. army, and was governor of Scotland in the minority of his grandchild king Eugene II. fought with the Romans, defeated the Britons, and in the 420, made a breach in, and forced that mighty wall which the emperor Severus had reared up between the rivers Forth and Clyde, as the utmoſt limits of the Roman empire, to keep out the Scots from moleſting them in their poſſeſſions; which wall has ever ſince retained, and to this day goes under the name of Græme's Dyke.

Dr. Abercrombie, p. 549, v. I. &c.

The foundation of this great rampart has been of late traced from the one river to the other, and is fully inſtructed by ſeveral ſtones found therein, which have Roman inſcriptions cut out upon them, denoting the limits where, and by whom they were ſet, &c. A good many of theſe ſtones are at preſent to be ſeen in the college of Glaſgow, and are well deſcribed in Mr. Gordon's *Itinerarium ſeptentrionale*.

This great man is ſaid to have married a lady of the royal houſe of Denmark, and was progenitor of all the Grahams in the kingdom of Scotland.

We ſhall, however, inſiſt no further on theſe traditional accounts, but directly proceed to deduce the deſcent of this illuſtrious and antient family by authentick documents from,

I. WILLIAM de GRÆME. He flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland in 1124, and founded the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe, in the year 1128, to which this William de Græme is a witneſs.

Foundation charter, printed in the appendix to Richard Hay's vindication of Elizab. More, p. 127.

He appears to have been much about king David's court, being witneſs to many of that good prince's donations to the religious; and, according to ſir James Dalrymple, was proprietor of ſeveral lands in Mid-Lothian, which alſo appears from the chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a charter of king David to the priory of Durham, *Willielmus de Græme* is a witneſs, *anno* 1139.

Sir James Dalrymple's collections, p. 397.

The ſame prince made a donation, *eccleſiæ de Haddington, ex utraque parte aquæ, ſicut Willielmus de Græme fecit, &c.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a confirmation charter of prince Henry to the priory of St. Andrews, the ſame William de Græme is a witneſs, in or before 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

Ibidem.

He was father of,

II. JOHN de GRÆME, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lyon; which laſt ſucceeded king Malcolm *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

In a confirmation charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, by Robert, ſon of David de Lindſay, of the peat moſs of Locherwood this John de Græme, Henry de Bradie ſheriff of Edinburgh, are witneſſes. The confirmation has no date, but appears to have been about the year 1170.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, f. 8.

He left iſſue a ſon,

III. WILLIAM de GRÆME, who ſucceeded him. In a charter of Alexander de Setun to Adam de Poliſworth, of the lands of Beeth, in marriage with his ſiſter Emma, confirmed by king William about the year 1200, this William de Græme, David, ſon of earl Henry, John de Methkill, &c. are witneſſes.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, f. 16.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir DAVID de GRÆME, the undoubted progenitor of the moſt noble family of Montroſe.

He obtained from king William, a grant of the lands of Charleton and Barrowfield, near Montroſe; alſo the lordſhip of Kinnebber, *cum dominiis, tenendriis, et thanagiis ejuſdem, in vicecomitatu de Forfar, &c.* The charter has no date, but muſt have been granted in, or before 1214, being the year in which king William died.

Charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

In the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded king William, he got a charter from Henry de Græme, (wherein he is deſigned his couſin or kinſman) of the lands of Clifton and Clifton-hall, in Mid-Lothian; the ſuperiority whereof remains with

Ibidem.

with the family of Montroſe to this very day.

This Henry de Græme being a near relation of ſir David, they are undoubtedly deſcended of the ſame ſtock; and as Henry was progenitor of the Græmes of Abercorn, who made a conſiderable figure in this country for ſeveral generations, we ſhall here give a brief account of that family.

1. *Petrus de Græme*, who lived in the reign of king Malcolm IV. was probably a younger ſon or nephew of the firſt William, and left iſſue two ſons. 1. Henry, his heir. 2. William, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, by *Ada comitiſſa mater regis*, is deſigned *Willielmus de Græme, filius Petri, &c.* in or before 1178, in which year *Ada comitiſſa* died.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 5.

Petrus was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

2. *Henry de Græme*, of whom there are many documents, in the reign of king William.

In the ſaid donation of *Ada comitiſſa* to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *Henricus de Græme filius Petri. &c.* is a witneſs, together with his brother William, before mentioned, *ante* 1178.

Ibidem.

He is mentioned alſo in other two charters of king William, *ſuper libertate eccleſiæ de Coldinghame*, together with Duncan earl of Fife, and Hugo the chancellor, who died *anno* 1199.

Origin writs of Coldinghame, penes MacFarlane.

He married the daughter and heireſs of ——— Avenel, by whom he got the lordſhip of Eskdale, *&c.*

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. and left iſſue a ſon and heir,

3. Sir *Henry de Graham*, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander II. and granted to his couſin, ſir David, the charter of Clifton and Clifton-hall, in which he is deſigned his *conſanguineus*, as before mentioned.

Charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

He was proprietor of the lands of Abercorn, Dalkeith, Halſington, Eskdale, *&c.* as will appear by the documents hereafter narrated; and died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

4. Sir *Nichol de Graham*, who made a donation to the monaſtery of Melroſs, *de tota terra ſua quam habuit in villa et territorio de Halſington*, and in that charter he is deſigned *Nicholaus de Graham, miles, primogenitus domini Henrici de Graham, &c.* to which ſir William de Solys, juſticiar of Lothian, Thomas Ranulph, Simon Fraſer, and Andrew his brother, were witneſſes. To this charter, in which ſir Nichol's lands of Dalkeith are mentioned, his ſeal is appended, and is ſtill entire, being the plain coat of Graham, *viz.* three eſcallops, without any mark of cadency.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, p. 29. et charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

This ſir Nichol was one of the arbiters choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 553.

He left iſſue a ſon,

5. Sir *John Graham*, who ſucceeded him, and confirmed the donations made by his predeceſſors to the monks of Melroſs, in theſe words: *Johannes de Graham de Eskdale, miles, filius et hæres domini Nicholai de Graham, &c. confirmaſſe, &c. totam terram de Eskdale, ab anteceſſoribus meis collatam, &c. &c.* to which William de Lamberton, biſhop of St. Andrews, who was in that ſee from 1298 to 1328, was a witneſs.

Book of charters, p. 431.

Sir John's ſeal, which is thereto appended, is the ſame with his father's, only round the circumference is, S. JOHANNIS DE GRAHAM.

He made a donation to the ſame monaſtery, of the patronage of the church of Weſter-Ker, and is then deſigned *dominus de Abercorn, filius et hæres domini Nicholai, &c.* to which the ſaid biſhop Lamberton is a witneſs.

Ibid. p. 433.

He made ſeveral other donations to the religious at Melroſs, all which are confirmed by king Robert Bruce, in theſe words: *Robertus, &c. confirmaſſe, &c. monachis de Melroſs, &c. terram de Eskdale, &c. &c. &c. quas dicti monachi tenuerunt de quondam domino Nicholao de Graham, et ejus anteceſſoribus, &c. et ratificaſſe cartam domini Johannis de Graham, militis, filii ei hæredis dicti domini Nicholai, &c.* 25to *Decembris, anno regni* 11*mo*, 1317.

Books of original charters p. 436. 440, &c.

This ſir John had no ſurviving male-iſſue, but he had a daughter,

6. *Margaret*, married to William Douglas, lord of Liddiſdale, of the family of Morton, called the flower of chivalry, one of the greateſt heroes of his time. He got with her the lands and lordſhip of Dalkeith, which was enjoyed by, and continued to be one of the chief titles of, the family of Morton above three hundred years. *Vide* title earl of Morton, page 488th.

Though we can trace the male line of this family no further, yet there certainly were ſeveral cadets of it, *viz.* the Grahams of Torbolton, Weilſton, and ſeveral others, who are deſigned *conſanguinei et cognati* of the Grahams of Abercorn, which is fully inſtructed from our public records.

Books of original charters p. 441. 442. &c.

We now return to the family of Montroſe.

Sir David, No. IV. in this account, appears to have had iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. Sir *Patrick Graham*, who is witneſs in a charter of king Alexander II. to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1248.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 180.

3. Sir *Thomas Graham*, deſigned *baro et miles*, in a confirmation charter of the ſame king Alexander, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, to which David biſhop of St. Andrews is a witneſs, who was in that ſee *anno* 1247.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes eund. p. 17.

4. *William Graham*, who is mentioned in two conventions betwixt the prior of St. Andrews, and Bernard de Fraſer, in the reign of king Alexander II.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes eund. p. 40. & 490.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who got ſeveral charters, *domino Davidi Graham, filio Davidis*, in the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded king William, *anno* 1214; particularly one from Patrick earl of Dunbar, of two tofts of Melekilton, *&c.*

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eund. p. 101. 103. 105. &c.

He had alſo from the ſame earl, the lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron, which had been a king's foreſt, in exchange of ſome lands of ſir David's in Galloway.

Crawfurd's peerage, et charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

He obtained likeways from Maldwin earl of Lennox, the lands of Strathblane, Mugdock, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He is witneſs in a charter granted by the ſaid earl Maldwin, to William, ſon of Arthur, ſon of Galbraith, *&c.* in which he is deſigned *dominus David de Graham, miles*, in the year 1238.

Chartulary of Levenax, penes MacFarlane, p. 38.

He is witneſs in many charters and confirmations of donations to the religious by king Alexander II. *inter* 1230 *et* 1240.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, and Coldinghame.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with king Henry III. of England, *anno* 1244.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

He died ſoon thereafter, and by Agnes his wife, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king Alexander III. who ſucceeded his father, *anno* 1249.

He was ſheriff of Berwick, and was ſometimes deſigned by the title of Dundaff.

This ſir David, together with Clement biſhop of Dunblain, are mentioned *in teſtimonio magnatum Scotiæ, anno* 1253.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 220.

In a donation of Patrick earl of March, to the monaſtery of Coldinghame, *dominus David de Graham, vicecomes de Berwick*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1260.

Chartulary of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 59.

He obtained from king Alexander III. diſtinct charters of his whole lands, all confirmed to him by charters under the great ſeal.

Crawford's peerage, et charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

He got alſo from Maliſe earl of Strathearn, a grant of the lands of Kincardin in Perthſhire, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

Ibidem.

He married Annabella, daughter of Robert, and ſiſter of Maliſe earl of Strathearn, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Patrick*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Graham*, who got from his father the lands of Dundaff, by which title he was deſigned. When ſir William Wallace met him on Dundaff-muir, he was called *dominus ejuſd.* He was a great hero and patriot, the conſtant companion and boſom friend of the brave ſir William Wallace, governor of Scotland, who, with him, ſhared the glory of all the illuſtrious victories that were then obtained by the Scots over the common enemies of their country. They are both particularly mentioned at the engagement of Blackiron-ſide, the burning of the barns of Air, the taking of the caſtle of Crawford, the defeat of the Engliſh at Lanark, the battle of Biggar, *&c. &c.* and he is agreed upon by our Scotch hiſtorians, to have been the braveſt and beſt of all Scotchmen, next to ſir William Wallace. He at laſt loſt his life fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country at the fatal battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298. He was afterwards interred in a chapel at that place, with the following inſcription on his tomb, which is ſtill to be ſeen:

Hiſtory of ſir W. Wallace, Abercromby, &c.

Buchanan, Leſly, Boeth. Pere de Orleans, Abercromby, &c.

Mente manuque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

He having no male iſſue, his eſtate of Dundaff returned to the family.

3. Sir *David*, was one of the arbiters choſen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

The Grahams, by this time, were become very numerous, among whom there were many worthy patriots, who made a glorious ſtruggle, in defence of the liberties of their country, againſt the oppreſſions of king Edward I. of England, and are particularly mentioned in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, Prynne's collections, and ſeveral other authentic documents; and though we cannot (pretend to connect them with this noble family, yet they are undoubtedly deſcended from the ſame ſtock.

Sir David appears to have died about the year 1270, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir **Patrick Graham**, a man of great worth, honour, and integrity.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He was witneſs in a charter of king Alexander III. of the lands of Beath, *anno* 1271.

Chartulary of Levenax.

He got a confirmation of ſeveral lands, from Duncan third earl of Lennox, *anno* 1280, and is then deſigned *dominus Patricius de Graham, miles, &c.*

He was employed in ſeveral foreign embaſſies by king Alexander III. in 1281 and 1282, and was ſent to negociate the marriage betwixt that prince, and a daughter of Guido earl of Flanders, which was afterwards accompliſhed.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 127.

He was one of thoſe Scotch worthies who ſolemnly obliged themſelves to receive and defend princeſs Margaret for their lawful queen and ſovereign, in caſe of the death of king Alexander III. without male iſſue, *anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 266.

He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles who agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

He was one of the arbiters choſen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, together with David de Graham, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 553.

He is witneſs in a donation of Thomas de Gourlay, of ſome lands lying near Arthur's Oven to the monaſtery of Newbottle, together with Willielmus de Graham, *anno* 1293.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

He at laſt loſt his life, fighting in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Dunbar, *anno* 1296, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Abercrombie.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. Sir *John*, who made a donation of the patronage of the church of Newlands, to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *anno* 1317, and is then deſigned *nobilis vir Johannes de Graham, miles, &c.*

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir **David Graham**, who, with ſeveral other of the Scotch nobility, was carried priſoner to England with king Edward I. *anno* 1297, but was releaſed ſoon thereafter.

Abercrombie.

He had a controverſy with Archibald biſhop of Murray, concerning the fiſhings on the water of Eſk, which at laſt he yielded to the biſhop, about the year 1298.

Chartulary of Murray, p. 179.

After king Robert Bruce began in earneſt to aſſert his title to the crown, he joined him, and continued his faithful and ſteady friend; for which he was particularly excepted out of the act of indemnity offered to the Scots by king Edward I.

Rymer, tom. III.

He afterwards, in reward of his conſtant loyalty, obtained a grant of ſeveral lands from king Robert Bruce; particularly, the lands of Old-Montroſe in Forfar-ſhire, which were afterwards confirmed to his poſterity, by many charters under the great ſeal.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who ſigned that famous letter to the Pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320. Beſides ſir David, *Johannes de Graham et Patricius de Graham* ſigned the ſame letter, but ſir David is firſt named, and his ſeal is thereto affixed.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1323.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 1025.

He died ſoon after his royal maſter king Robert, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Sir **David Graham**, deſigned of Montroſe, who inheriting the virtues of his worthy anceſtors, was a ſteady friend of king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 534.

But it ſeems he was releaſed before the year 1354; for then we find him one of the commiſſioners from the eſtates of Scotland, negociating the king's liberty at the court of England.

Ibid. p. 791.

In a charter under the great ſeal, from king David Bruce, *priori et canonicis de Roſtenit, &c. nobilis vir David de Graham de Old-Montroſe* is a witneſs, *anno* 1360.

Charta in archivis regis David.

He had iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Patrick*, his heir,——and a daughter,

———, married to William earl of Roſs.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir **Patrick Graham**, deſigned lord of Dundaff and Kincardin, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed hoſtages for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357, and is then deſigned Patrick, ſon and heir apparent of ſir David de Graham, *&c.*

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

He was one of the ambaſſadors appointed to treat with the Engliſh, for which he got a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. *anno* 1361.

Ibid. p. 315.

Upon the acceſſion of king Robert II. to the crown, he was one of the Scotch nobles who ratified the act in favours of his eldeſt ſon the earl of Carrick, *anno* 1371.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, from king Robert II. of the lands of Auchincroſs and others, in the ſhire of Lennox, *anno* 1377 *et* 1378.

Charta in archivis Rob. II.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 788.

In the reign of king Robert III. he was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1394.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Matilda, (but of what family we know not) by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Graham, his heir,——and a daughter,

Matilda, married to ſir John Drummond of Concraig.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Railſton, ſecond ſon of Walter, eighth lord high ſteward of Scotland, and brother of king Robert II. by whom he had iſſue four ſons.

1. Sir *Patrick* of Elieſton, anceſtor of the earls of Menteith. (*Vide* page 474th of this work.
2. *Robert*.
3. *David*.
4. *Alexander*.

He died before the year 1404, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon of the firſt marriage,

XI. Sir WILLIAM GRAHAM, lord of Kincardin, a man of great parts, who was concerned in all the publick tranſactions of his time.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 389.

In the year 1405, *Willielmus de Graham, dominus de Kincardin*, obtained a ſafe conduct from king Henry IV. to come to England, and treat for the liberty of the earl of Douglas and others, then priſoners in that kingdom.

Ibid. p. 429, 445, &c.

He obtained another ſafe conduct from the ſame prince, as ambaſſador extraordinary from the eſtates of Scotland to the court of England, *anno* 1406.

Ibid. p. 734.

He was again named ambaſſador extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1412.

Ibid tom. IX. p. 5, 244, and 418.

He was three times afterwards appointed one of the commiſſioners by the eſtates of the kingdom, to negociate the liberty of king James I. and Murdoch earl of Fife, then priſoners in England, *anno* 1413, 1415, and 1416.

Haddington's collections.

This William lord Graham, got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, containing an entail of the lands of Old-Montroſe, and many others.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Mariotta, daughter of ſir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his apparent heir.
2. *John*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned ſecond ſon of ſir William Graham by Mariot Oliphant, *anno* 1421.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, lady Mariot Stewart, daughter of king Robert, third widow of George earl of Angus, and ſir James Kennedy of Dunure, anceſtor of the earl of Caſſilis.

Chart. in archiv. Jacobi I.

He got five charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Graham militi, et Mariotæ Stewart ſorori regis, inter* 1420 *et* 1424, in which laſt year he did, leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady Mariot Stewart, five ſons, all mentioned in a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1421.

1. Sir *Robert* of Strathcarron, anceſtor of the Grahams of Fintray, Claver-houſe, &c.
2. *Patrick*, who betook himſelf to the ſervice of the church, was a man of great piety and learning, was firſt biſhop of Brechin, and then of St. Andrews. He died in the caſtle of Lochleven, *anno* 1478.
3. *William*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Garvock and Balgowan.
4. *Harry*.
5. *Walter* of Wallacetown, anceſtor of the Grahams of Knockdolian, &c.

Keith's biſhops, p. 19.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 735.

XII. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William lord Graham of Kincardin, was one of the hoſtages for Murdoch Stewart, then deſigned maſter of Fife, *anno* 1412; and this Alexander is then deſigned *filius et hæres domini de Graham, &c.*

He died before his father, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *Alexander Graham*, mentioned in a charter under the great ſeal, and deſigned brother of Patrick, &c. *anno* 1423.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 372.

XIII. PATRICK lord Graham of Kincardin, eldeſt ſon of Alexander, ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1424. That ſame year he was appointed one of the hoſtages for king James's ranſom, and continued long confined in England.

Ibid. p. 509.

At laſt we find Patrick lord Graham (*unus ex obſidibus*) obtains a ſafe conduct from king Henry VI. to return to Scotland, *anno* 1431.

Records of parliament.

After the murder of king James I. he was appointed one of the lords of the regency, in the minority of king James II. and was by that prince made a lord of parliament, about the year 1445, and ſat as a peer in every parliament thereafter as long as he lived.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 286, 389, & 400.

He was one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary appointed to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1451; alſo in 1457, *ad tractandum ſuper indentura treugarum, &c.* and again in 1459.

He acquitted himſelf in all the negociations he was employed in, with great fidelity and honour, and died *anno* 1465, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, a ſon,

Ibid. tom. XI. p. 575.

XIV. WILLIAM lord Graham, who was appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1466.

He

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He married lady Anne Douglas, daughter of George fourth earl of Angus, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *George*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Calendar.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to John ſecond lord Ogilvie of Airly.

2. *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to James Haldane of Gleneagles; 2dly, to ſir Thomas Maul of Panmure.

He died *anno* 1472, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. William lord Graham, afterwards earl of Montroſe, a man of great honour and loyalty.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was a firm and ſteady friend of king James III. had the command of the army he raiſed in his own defence againſt his rebellious ſubjects, and never deſerted his intereſt.

Ibid. and letters of creation, penes ducem de Montroſe.

He was in great favour with king James IV. who created him earl of Montroſe, on 3d March 1504.

Haddington's collections, p. 383.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from that prince, *Willielmo comiti de Montroſe*, confirming to him the lands of Old-Montroſe in Forfar-ſhire, which belonged to his predeceſſors, by donation from king Robert Bruce, confirmed by king David, *&c.* This confirmation is dated the ſaid 3d day of March 1504.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got many charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Montroſe*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1506 *et* 1511.

Chart. penes ducem de Montroſe.

He married, 1ſt, Annabella, daughter of daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Graham.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir Archibald Edmondſton of Duntreath, by whom he had three daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to William maſter of Lennox; 2dly, to ſir John Somerville of Cambuſnethan.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Walter, grand-ſon and apparent heir of John, firſt lord Drummond.

3. Lady *Nicholas*, married to ſir William Murray of Abercairny.

Ibidem.

He married, 3dly, Chriſtian Wavane, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Patrick*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Inchbraco, of whom the Grahams of Gorthie, Bucklivie, *&c.* are deſcended.

2. *Andrew*, who betaking himſelf to a religious life, was appointed biſhop of Dunblain, *anno* 1575, and was the firſt proteſtant biſhop of that ſee.

This earl accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. William, ſecond earl of Montroſe, a man of good parts, and great integrity.

Ibidem.

He was one of the Scotch peers to whom John duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, committed the tuition of the young king James V. when he went to France to ſecure the intereſt of that crown in favours of his infant ſovereign, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got no leſs than ſeven charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Montroſe*, of many lordſhips and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1550.

He married lady Janet Keith, daughter of William third earl mariſhal, by whom he had four ſons, and five daughters.

1. *Robert*, lord Graham.

2. *Alexander*, who was penſioner of Cambuskenneth.

3. *Mungo*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Killearn.

4. *William*, anceſtor of the Grahams of Orchil.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert maſter of Erſkine.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to George fourth earl of Caithneſs.

3. Lady *Agnes*, married to ſir William Murray of Tullibardin, anceſtor of the duke of Athole.

4. Lady *Janet*, married to ſir Andrew Murray of Balvaird.

5. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Graham of Knockdolain.

He died 25th May 1571.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 152.

XVII. Robert lord Graham, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William ſecond earl of Montroſe, married a daughter of Malcolm lord Fleming, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, leaving iſſue by his ſaid lady a poſthumous ſon,

XVIII. John, who ſucceeded his grandfather, in 1701, and was third earl of Montroſe.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Montroſe*, of the whole lands, baronies, and earldom of Montroſe, *&c.* *&c.* *&c.* *inter* 1578 *et* 1584.

He was a man of great abilities, and after queen Mary was priſoner in England, he went entirely into the meaſures of the court.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 153.

He was chancellor of the jury upon the trial of the regent Morton, for the murder of king Henry, and pronounced the ſentence againſt him, guilty, *&c.*

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He was highly eſteemed and in great favour with his majeſty king James VI. who conſtituted him lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by a full and ample commiſſion, dated *anno* 1584.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards appointed lord high chancellor of the kingdom by another commiſſion, dated in 1598.

Ibidem.

After king James's acceſſion to the crown of England, when a deſign was ſet on foot for procuring a nearer union betwixt the two crowns, the earl of Montroſe was nominated his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament, appointed to meet at Perth for that purpoſe, in July 1604; but at that time it took no effect.

Ibid. and append.

He was alſo appointed vice-roy of all Scotland, *ſupremum regni Scotiæ procuratorem pro omnibus vitæ diebus, &c.* the higheſt dignity a ſubject could enjoy; for this he had another commiſſion dated on the ides of December the ſaid year 1604; and as there are ſeveral clauſes, in that and his former commiſſions, very honourable for the family, and narrated at large in the lives of the officers of ſtate, to that we refer our readers.

Acts of parlt.

In virtue of this laſt commiſſion, he preſided as repreſenting his majeſty's perſon at the parliament, which met at Perth 9th July 1606, wherein " Epiſcopal government was
" reſtored to the church, the eſtate of biſhops
" reintegrate to the antient and accuſtomed
" honours, dignities, prerogatives, privileges,
" *&c. &c. &c.* as the ſame was in the
" reformed kirk, moſt ample and free at any
" time before the act of annexation in 1587."

This great man diſcharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed with fidelity and honour.

He married Lilias, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, lord Graham.
2. Sir *Robert Graham* of Innermeath.
3. Sir *William Graham* of Braco.

His daughter, lady *Lilias*, married to John earl of Wigton.

He died in November 1608, in the 61ſt year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIX. John, fourth earl of Montroſe, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Montroſe*, of many lands, *inter* 1609 *et* 1620.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was alſo a man of parts, and much eſteemed by king Charles I. who, immediately upon his acceſſion to the crown, conſtituted him preſident of the council.

He married lady Margaret Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a ſon,

James, afterwards marquis of Montroſe,
—— and four daughters.

1. Lady *Lilias*, married to ſir John Colquhoun of Luſs, Bart. and had iſſue.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald lord Napier.
3. Lady *Dorothea*, married to James firſt lord Rollo.
4. Lady *Beatrix*, married to David lord Maderty.

He died in November 1626, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. James, fifth earl of Montroſe, born in 1612, whoſe education was ſuitable to his high birth. He was poſſeſſed of many eminent qualities, with an uncommon military genius, which he nobly exerted in the ſervice of his king and country.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was at firſt engaged on the covenanters ſide; but no ſooner did he perceive their intentions, and the meaſures they were purſuing, than he deſerted their party, went over to the king's ſervice, was created marquis of Montroſe on 16th May 1644, and continued ſteady and unalterable in the intereſt of the royal family to the end of his life.

The many great actions he performed, and the glorious victories he obtained with handfuls of loyaliſts againſt the numerous forces of their enemies, *viz.* at Tippermuir, Alfurd, Aberdeen, Inverlochy, Kilſyth, *&c.* will ſcarce be believed by after-ages; and as they are all narrated in the life of that great man, written by doctor Wiſhart, who was an eye-witneſs, to that we muſt refer our readers, as it is inconſiſtent with the brevity of this work to be more particular.

Records of parliament.

However, we muſt here, for the ſake of truth, vindicate him of one aſperſion which hath been moſt unjuſtly caſt upon him by ſome authors, who have alledged, that he actually took the ſolemn league and covenant, conſequently was guilty of the breach of that oath: but this is abſolutely falſe; for in October 1643, he was ſummoned to appear before the parliament to take that ſolemn league, betwixt and the beginning of January then next: but at that time he was with the king, ſo did not appear.

Ibidem.

Upon the 12th of January 1644, there was a decreet of parliament pronounced againſt him for not complying, upon which he was outlawed, forfeited, and his eſtate ordered to be ſequeſtrate.

He was afterwards intercommuned under the deſignation of James Graham, ſometime earl of montroſe, for being in rebellion againſt God and his covenant; and all his majeſty's good ſubjects were diſcharged to reſet or give him the leaſt ſupply, under the pain of treaſon: this was enacted on 20th March 1646, in which year he was ſurpriſed by general Leſly, and the parliament's forces, at Philiphaugh, and his army routed and diſperſed.

Ibidem.

He was at laſt taken priſoner, himſelf brought up to Edinburgh, where he ſuffered all the indignities of a common malefactor with the utmoſt conſtancy: a very few days thereafter he was tried, condemned, and executed, in the moſt cruel manner, on 21ſt May 1650: the firmneſs, reſolution, and magnanimity, with which he behaved at his trial and execution, were inimitable. We ſhall ſum up his character in the words of a noble author, who was far from being partial in his favour, *viz.* "He gave as great teſtimonies "of loyalty and courage as a ſubject could do, "and performed as wonderful actions in ſe-"veral battles, upon as great inequality of "numbers, and as great diſadvantages in re-"ſpect of arms and other preparations for "war, as have been performed in this age, "*&c. &c.*" His body was interred at the place of execution, where it reſted till the reſtoration of king Charles II. who gave orders to have the ſcattered remains raiſed, and collected together, and by his majeſty's appointment were interred with great funeral pomp, in the iſle of the cathedral church of St. Giles, which belonged to his family, on 14th May 1661.

Doctor Wiſhart, &c.

Lord Clarendon.

He married lady Magdalen Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Southeſk, by whom he had one ſon,

XXI. James, ſecond marquis of Montroſe. Though he was too young to be engaged in the wars with his worthy father, and lived a retired life during the uſurpation, yet he gave many inſtances of his being a man of ſtaunch loyalty, great probity and honour.

Immediately after the reſtoration of king Charles II. his father's forfeiture was repealed, he was reſtored to the whole eſtates of the family, and appointed one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Iſabel Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, widow of Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. Lord *Charles*, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, who died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to Alexander earl of Calendar.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir Jonathan Urquhart of Cromarty.

3. Lady *Grizel*, married to William Cochran of Kilmaronock, Eſq; ſon of William lord Cochran.

He died *anno* 1669, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in cancellaria.

XXII. James, third marquis of Montroſe, who, being young at his father's death, was carefully educated under the particular inſpection of his majeſty, and was a man of fine accompliſhments, both natural and acquired.

The king made him a captain of the guards, preſident of the privy council, ſheriff of Dunbarton, bailie of the regality of Lennox, Glaſgow, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. & charta penes ducem de Montroſe.

He died in the flower of his age, greatly regreted, *anno* 1684; and by lady Chriſtian Leſly, his wife, daughter of John duke of Rothes, left iſſue an only ſon,

XXIII. James, fourth marquis, afterwards duke of Montroſe, who ſucceeded him. He was a man of diſtinguiſhed parts and good judgment, much eſteemed and in great favour with her majeſty queen Anne, who, as ſoon as he came of age, conſtituted him lord high admiral of Scotland, *anno* 1705, and preſident of the council in 1706.

And in regard of his inviolable attachment and zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion, and his hearty concurrence in the union of the two kingdoms, her majeſty was pleaſed further to dignify him by the titles of duke of Montroſe, marquis of Graham and Buchanan, earl of Kincardin, viſcount Dundaff, lord Abernithvin, Mugdock, and Fintray, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis ex corpore ſuo, quibus deficientibus, hæredibus marchionis de Montroſe, per priora diplomata prædeceſſoribus dicti Jacobi marchionis fact. et conceſſ. &c.* dated 24. April 1707.

Chart. in cancellaria.

He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the firſt, ſecond, fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh Britiſh parliaments.

He was appointed lord privy ſeal, in the room of the duke of Queensberry, in 1709; but was removed from all his offices in 1713, for declining to comply with the meaſures of the court.

Upon the death of her majeſty queen Anne, being at his ſeat in the country, he made a ſpeedy journey to Edinburgh, and aſſiſted at the proclamation of his majeſty king George I. and being appointed one of the regency, poſted to London, and heartily concurred with the reſt for ſecuring the public tranquillity till his majeſty's arrival, who immediately conſtituted him one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in the room of the earl of Mar. He was ſoon thereafter appointed lord keeper of the great ſeal for Scotland, and was alſo chancellor of the univerſity of Glaſgow.

He married lady Chriſtian Carnegie, daughter of David earl of Northeſk, by whom he had four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, marquis of Graham, who died in infancy.

2. *David*, marquis of Graham, whom his majeſty king George I. was pleaſed to advance to the dignity of a peer in England, by the ſtile and title of earl and baron Graham of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, 23d May 1722, with remainder to his two brothers, William and George; and he dying unmarried, *anno* 1731, theſe titles devolved upon his brother,

3. *William*, now duke of Montroſe.

4. Lord *George*, who was member of parliament for the county of Stirling, and a captain in the royal navy, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1746.

His daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

The duke dying *anno* 1741, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXIV. **William**, ſecond duke of Montroſe, who married lady Lucy Manners, daughter of John ſecond duke of Rutland, by whom he hath a ſon,

James, marquis of Graham, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Lucy Graham*.

ARMS.

Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *or*, on a chief *ſable* three eſcallop ſhells of the firſt, for the name of Graham: 2d and 3d, *argent*, three roſes *gules*, barbed and ſeeded proper, for the title of Montroſe.

Crest; on a wreath, an eagle *or*, taloning a ſtork proper.

Supporters; two ſtorks of the latter.

Motto; *Ne oublie*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Glaſgow, in the county of Lanark; at Kincardin in the county of Perth; at Buchanan and Mugdock-caſtle, in the county of Dunbarton; and at Hanover-Square, London.

MONYPENNY Lord MONYPENNY.

THE ſirname of Monypenny is of great antiquity in Scotland; but as the traditional account of its origin appears to be ſomewhat fabulous, we ſhall not trouble our readers with it.

In the reign of king Alexander II.

Sir Robert Sibbald's hiſtory of Fyfe.

I. **Ricardus** de **Monypenny** obtained from Thomas prior of St. Andrews, the lands and barony of Pitmullin, in the county of Fiſe (confirmed by king Charles II.) which is now called Pitmillie, and is enjoyed by his poſterity to this day.

He was father of

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 661.

II. **John** de **Monypenny**, ſecond baron of Pitmillie, who was obliged, with many others of his countrymen, to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

ymer, tom. p. 684.

III. **John**, third baron of Pitmillie, who, being a man of parts, was, by king David Bruce, appointed one of the ambaſſadors to the court of France, *anno* 1336.

He left iſſue a ſon,

IV. **John Monypenny**, fourth baron of Pitmillie, who got a charter from king David II. of the third part of the lands of Leuchars, in the county of Fife, to him and Janet Hay, his ſpouſe, in or before 1371, in which year king David died.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Janet Hay, he left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. Sir *William*, anceſtor of lord Monypenny, of whom afterwards.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **John**, fifth baron of Pitmillie, who was one of the inqueſt upon the ſervice of Alexander Ochterlony, as heir to his father William, in the lands of Kelly, and is therein deſigned *Johannes Monypenny dominus de Pitmillie*, 24th April 1409.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Haddington's collections.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **Thomas Monypenny**, ſixth baron of Pitmillie, who got from his father the lands of Balbot, near Craill, in the county of

Fiſe,

Fife, which were confirmed to him by a charter from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, 16th December 1413; and he is therein deſigned ſon and heir of John Monypenny of Pitmillie, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Of this Thomas, major Alexander Monypenny now of Pitmillie, is the lineal heir and repreſentative, which can be inſtructed by many charters under the great ſeal, and in the public archives.

We now return to,

V. Sir WILLIAM MONYPENNY, ſecond ſon of the fourth baron of Pitmillie, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Arbuthnot of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. Sir WILLIAM MONYPENNY, who ſucceeded him, and being a man of great parts and ſpirit, was employed in ſeveral foreign negociations, both by king James I. and II. and having acquitted himſelf with great dexterity and honour, was by the latter raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Monypenny, 1ſt May 1450.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He got a grant from the king, of the lands of Airth, and ſeveral others in Stirling-ſhire, all erected into a barony, to be called the barony and lordſhip of Monypenny, to him and the heirs of his body, which failing to return to the king, *anno* 1450. The onerous cauſe in the charter is, his faithful ſervices to the king's father and ſiſters, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got a charter from king James III. *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo, Willielmo domino Monypenny*, of ſeveral lands in the lordſhip of Galloway and ſtewarty of Kirckcudbright, which formerly belonged to James lord Hamilton, and Eupheme counteſs of Douglas, his ſpouſe, 17th July 1464.

Ibidem.

He died ſoon thereafter, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. WILLIAM, ſecond lord Monypenny, who got a charter from king James III. confirming ſome lands to him, in the ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright, upon the reſignation of the lord Hamilton, 20th February, 1472.

Ibidem.

He had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. ALEXANDER, third lord Monypenny, who dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1495, the peerage became extinct.

Crawfurd's peerage.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *or*, a dolphin *azure*, finned *gules*, for Monypenny; 2d and 3d, *gules*, three croſs croſslets, fitchee, iſſuing out of as many creſcents, *argent*.

* * *

DOUGLAS Lord MORDINGTON.

WILLIAM, tenth earl of Angus, married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence lord Oliphant by lady Margaret Hay, daughter of George ſeventh earl of Errol, by whom he had ſeveral Children. 1. William, afterwards marquis of Douglas. (*Vide* page 194th of this work.) 2. Sir James, the firſt of this family.

I. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, ſecond ſon of William tenth earl of Angus, got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Jacobo Douglas*, of the lands of Over-Mordington, and others in the ſhire of Berwick, in 1633 *et* 1634.

Chart. in archiv. Caroli I.

He married Anne, daughter and heireſs of Laurence lord Oliphant, by Lilias Drummond, daughter of James lord Maderty, and was by king Charles I. raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Mordington, with the precedency of lord Oliphant. By her he had iſſue two ſons.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *James*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo magiſtro de Mordington*, of Nether-Mordington in Berwick-ſhire, *anno* 1661; but he died before his father without iſſue.
2. *Wiliam*, who carried on the line of the family.

Chart. in archivis Caroli II.

His daughter *Anne*, married to Robert lord Semple.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. WILLIAM, ſecond lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands in Berwick-ſhire, *Willielmo domino Mordington*, in the years 1663 and 1664.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh lord Semple, by lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. JAMES, third lord Mordington, who married Jean, daughter of Alexander firſt viſcount Kingſton, by whom he had a ſon,

IV. GEORGE, fourth lord Mordington, who ſucceeded him, and married Catharine, daughter of doctor Robert Lauder, rector of

Shenty in Hartfordſhire, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

Charles,——and two daughters.

1. *Mary.*
2. *Cambelina.*

He died *anno* 1741, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. CHARLES, fifth lord Mordington, who went to ſea when young, and did not return till after his fathers death, and having no land eſtate, did not immediately take up the titles.

But having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was taken priſoner, and arraigned at Carliſle as a commoner, under the deſignation of Charles Douglas, Eſq; He then pleaded his peerage, as lord Mordington, which at firſt was oppoſed by the king's council; but he proving his deſcent, his trial was put off, and he was remanded back priſoner to the caſtle of Carliſle, and dying ſome years thereafter without iſſue, in him ended the male line of this family.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a man's heart, *gules*, enſigned with an imperial crown proper; on a chief azure, three ſtars of the firſt, for Douglas: 2d and 3d, *gules*, three creſcents *argent*, for Oliphant.

CREST; on a cap of dignity, a ſalamander in flames, regardant, *vert*.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide a ſavage, and on the ſiniſter a ſtag, both proper; the firſt armed with a batoon, and wreathed about his head and middle with laurel, and the ſecond collared and chained, with leaves of the laſt.

MOTTO; *Forward.*

DOUGLAS Earl of MORTON.

AS the origin and grandeur of the ancient and moſt noble name of Douglas, is fully ſet forth under the title of duke of Douglas, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the deſcent of this great branch of that illuſtrious houſe from their immediate anceſtor,

IV. ARCHIBALD, fourth lord Douglas, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. and married Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir John Crawfurd of that ilk, by whom he got large poſſeſſions in lands, &c.

He left two ſons.

1. *William*, of whom the earls of Douglas, and Angus, marquis and duke of Douglas, &c. are deſcended. (*Vide* title duke of Douglas.)
2. Sir *Andrew*, the firſt of this family.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes Mac-Farlane, p. 525.

I. Sir ANDREW de DOUGLAS, ſecond ſon of Archibald lord of Douglas, is witneſs in a charter of the lands of Swine-Beath, in the pariſh of Dunfermline, together with his brother William lord of Douglas, *anno* 1248. He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Friskinus de Douglas*, who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, with his brother William, for lands in the ſhire of Linlithgow, *anno* 1296, and was anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Pompherſton, Hawthornden, &c.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 668.

II. WILLIAM de DOUGLAS, ſucceeded his father, and was one of the Scotch barons that ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. for his lands in Weſt-Lothian, *anno* 1296, and is therein deſigned William Fitz-Andrew, &c.

Ibid. p. 660, l. 22.

He left iſſue two ſons,

1. Sir *James de Loudonia.*
2. *Andrew de Douglas*, who obtained from king Robert Bruce, a charter of the lands of Creſſwall, *in vicecomitatu de Lanerk, quæ fuerunt quondam Henrici de Winton*, &c.

Chart. in archivis Rob. I.

This Andrew, in a charter of his nephew William lord of Liddiſdale, who was eldeſt ſon of his brother ſir James, of the lands and barony of Aberdour, is deſigned *avunculus ſuus*, *anno* 1351.

Chart. in archivis regis David.

William was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, whoſe chief reſidence being in Lothian, was deſigned ſir James de Loudonia, to diſtinguiſh him from his couſin, good ſir James, who reſided in Clydſdale.

Chart. in rotul, Rob. I.

This ſir James joined king Robert Bruce, as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown, and obtained from that great prince, a charter of the lands of Kincavel and Caldercleār, *in vicecomitatu de Edinburgh*, *anno* 1306, in which charter he is deſigned *Jacobus de Douglas de Loudonia, miles*, &c.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. *William de Douglas*, lord of Liddiſdale, earl of Athole, &c.
2. Sir *John Douglas*, knight, anceſtor of the family of Morton, of whom afterwards.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 7.

3. Sir

Ibid. lib. 13. cap. 35.

3. Sir *James*, a brave and gallant warrior, who was killed at Burrowmuir.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Somerville, penes dom. Somerville, & Nisbet's append. p. 79.

His daughter *Elizabeth*, was married to ſir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath.

Fordun, lib. 13. cap. 47.

He had alſo a natural ſon William de Douglas, who was governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and a brave officer. He was witneſs in a charter to William lord of Liddiſdale, *anno* 1351.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

IV. William de Douglas, lord of Liddiſdale, ſucceeded his father ſir James de Loudonia, and was one of the greateſt heroes of his time. He performed many glorious actions againſt the enemies of his country, on which account he was called the flower of chivalry.

Mr. Simſon's account of the chancellors of Scotland, penes MacFarlane.

He obtained from king Robert Bruce, a charter of the lands of Eaſt-Sheils, in the ſhire of Peebles, in which he is deſigned *filius quondam Jacobi de Loudonia, &c.* The charter is dated 10th May, *anno regni vigeſimo quarto*, 1329, to which William Turnham chancellor of Scotland is a witneſs.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of confirmation from king David II. of the lands of Lochurd, reſigned to him by Michael Mariſhal, *&c.* The charter (in which he is deſigned William de Loudonia) is dated at Berwick, the 21ſt March, *anno regni ſecundo*, to which Adam biſhop of Aberdeen, chancellor, is a witneſs, *anno* 1330.

Ibidem.

He obtained from king David another charter of the lands of Linton-Rotherick, reſigned to him by John Logan, and dated at Dunbarton, 8*vo Maii, anno regni undecimo*, to which Thomas Carnock, chancellor, is a witneſs, *anno* 1340.

Chart. penes com. de Morton.

He alſo obtained from the ſame prince, a grant of the lordſhip of Liddiſdale, and of the lands of Eſk and Ewys. *Willielmo de Douglas militi, &c. teſtibus, Roberto ſeneſcallo Scotiæ, nepote noſtro cariſſimo, Duncano comite de Fyfe, Patricio de Dunbar comite Marchiæ, Mauritio de Moravia conſanguineo noſtro, Malcolmo de Flemyng, et Thoma de Carnoco cancellario noſtro Scotiæ, militibus, in pleno parliamento noſtro tento apud Sconam, 22do Decembris, anno regni decimo tertio, anno domini* 1342.

Fordun, lib. cap. 27.

He had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1333, and was above two years cloſe confined in England, which was no ſmall loſs to the nation; for he no ſooner obtained his liberty, than he nobly exerted himſelf in the ſervice of his country, and greatly haraſſed and diſtreſſed its enemies.

Nisbet's appendix, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

Nisbet's append. p. 178.

King David, on account of his ſingular merit and great ſervices, dignified him with the title of earl of Athole, then in the crown, *anno* 1341, which title, (having no male iſſue) he reſigned in favours of Robert lord high ſteward, earl of Strathearn, aſterwards king of Scotland.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Graham lord of Abercorn, by whom he got the lands, lordſhip, and caſtle of Dalkeith. By her he had no ſons, and but one daughter,

Charta in archivis regis Davidis.

Mary, who died without iſſue, whereby all his eſtates devolved upon his nephew ſir James Douglas, in whoſe favours he reſigned his lands of Aberdour, about two years before his death, "*dilecto nepoti noſtro Jacobo de Douglas, totam terram noſtram de Aberdour, cum pertinen. &c.* dated at Dalkeith, 7th April 1351, to which Andrew de Douglas his uncle, and William his natural brother are witneſſes, as before noticed.

He was killed by his couſin the earl of Douglas, *anno* 1353.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 8.

Fordun ſums up his character thus, "*Vir*
"*ſtrenuus in armis, qui multa paſſus fuit pro*
"*libertate regni, gnarus in guerris, fidus in*
"*promiſſis, ſlagellum Anglorum, et Scotorum*
"*murus.*"

He was ſucceeded by his nephew ſir James, ſon of his brother ſir John, to whom we now return.

Ibid. cap. 7, et charta in biblioth. jurid. ad annum 1339.

IV. Sir John Douglas, ſecond ſon of ſir James de Loudonia, a brave warrior. He was captain and governor of the caſtle of Lochleven, which he gallantly defended againſt the Engliſh, in the minority of king David II.

He married Agnes Monfode, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *William de Douglas*, who died without iſſue.
3. Sir *Henry Douglas* of Lugton and Lochleven, progenitor of the preſent earl of Morton, of whom afterwards
4. *Thomas de Douglas*, who died without iſſue.
5. *John de Douglas*.
6. *Nicholaus*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Mains in the weſt of Scotland.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*.

2. *Helen*.

Fordun, lib. 14. cap. 7.

Sir John was killed at Forgywood, *anno* 1350, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir James Douglas, afterwards deſigned *dominus de Dalkeith*, who ſucceeded alſo to his uncle William lord of Liddiſdale, and his daughter Mary, whereby he became poſſeſt of an immenſe eſtate, which appears from the following charters, *viz.*

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

Charter to ſir James Douglas, *domino de Dalkeith*, of the lands and barony of Aberdour, *in vicecomitatu de Fiſe*, *anno* 1351, before mentioned, confirmed in 1366.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1364.

Charter from king David, of the lands of Horſebruck, Eccles, Eaſter-Hope-houſe, Newby, *&c. in vicecom. de Peebles*, to James lord of Dalkeith, wherein he is deſigned *filius quondam Johannis de Douglas, militis, &c.*

Ibidem.

Charter from the ſame prince, of the whole lands and barony of Dalkeith, and caſtle thereof, upon his own reſignation to his heirs-male, dated in 1369.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

Charter, "*Iſabella comitiſſa de Fiſe, &c.* "*dilecto conſanguineo noſtro, Jacobo de Douglas, militi, domino de Dalkeith, totam medietatem terræ de Eaſter-Ferny, cum pertinen.* "*in comitatu noſtro de Fyſe, quæ fuerunt nobilis viri, domini Willielmi de Douglas militis, quondam avunculi dicti domini Jacobi,* "*&c. anno* 1369.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

Charter of confirmation, *Euphemia Seneſcalla comitiſſa de Strathearn, &c. domino Jacobo Douglas domino de Dalkeith, &c. terras de Keilor, anno* 1369; and another of the ſame tenor, *anno* 1371.

Ibidem.

Charter, *Johannes de Graham, filius et hæres Joannis de Græme de Ackyncloych, &c. domino meo, domino Jacobo de Douglas militi, domino de Dalkeith, crofta in villa de Dalkeith, &c. anno* 1371.

Simſon's account of the chancellors of Scotland.

Charter by king Robert II. of the barony of Preiton in Kirckcudbright or Dumfries-ſhire, to James Douglas lord of Dalkeith, dated 7th January 1374, to which John Carrick, chancellor of Scotland, is a witneſs.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Reſignation, *Hugonis Fraſer domini del Lovat, totius terræ ſuæ de Fairlyhope, nobili domino et potenti domino Jacobo de Douglas, domino de Lynton, in vicecomitatu de Peebles*, dated *anno* 1377.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

Alſo the lands and barony of Kincavel and Calderclear, *in vicecom. de Edinburgh*, the baronies of Kilbohoch and Newlands, and the whole barony of Linton-Roderick, *in vicecom. de Peebles*, all contained in one charter of king Robert II. upon his own reſignation, to him, and his eldeſt ſon James, by Agnes Dunbar, and the heirs-male of his body, which failing, to his ſecond ſon William, *&c. teſtibus, Johanne primogenito noſtro, &c. Roberto comite de Fife, &c. filio noſtro, Willielmo comite de Douglas, Jacobo de Lindeſay nepote noſtro, Archibaldo de Douglas, Roberto de Erskine, &c. militibus*; at Perth, 2d January, *anno regni quarto* 1374.

So that he was moſt juſtly reckoned among the *barones majores Scotiæ, temp. Roberti II.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Hay's vindication of Elizabeth More, in the lawiers library Edinr.

When John earl of Carrick was publickly and unanimouſly acknowledged, by the three eſtates of the kingdom conveened at Scone in 1371, for eldeſt lawful ſon and undoubted heir of king Robert II. this ſir James Douglas lord of Dalkeith, was one of the Scotch nobles whoſe ſeal was appended to that ratification. On the outer ſide of the tag is, *Jacobus dominus de Douglas*; the eſcutcheon :ed upon green wax, plain and void of all figures, there being neither heart nor crown; on the chief, two mollets; for ſupporters, two ſavages; for creſt, a tree iſſuand out of the helmet. On the circumference, S. JACOBI DE DOUGLAS.

Ibid. p. 110.

He married, firſt, lady Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Patrick, and ſiſter of George earl of March, lord of Annandale and Man, with whom he got in tocher,

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

The lands and barony of Mordington, *in vicecomitatu de Berwick*, by a charter from king Robert III. *anno regni ſecundo*, 1371.

Ibidem.

Alſo the lands and barony of Whitinghame, by another charter, both to him, and Agnes Dunbar his ſpouſe, *&c.* of the ſame date.

Ibidem.

He likewiſe got an hundred pound land in the iſle of Man, by a charter from king Robert II.

By her he had iſſue two ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, lord Dalkeith.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

2. *William de Douglas*, to whom he gave the lands and barony of Mordington.

Ibid. ad ann. 1381.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to ſir John Hamilton of Cadzow, anceſtor of the duke of Hamilton.

Ibid. ad ann. 1380.

2. *Margaret*, married to Philip Arbuthnot of that ilk, anceſtor of viſcount Arbuthnot.

Ibid. ad ann. 1381.

3. *Agnes*, married to ſir John Livingſton of Calendar, anceſtor of the earl of Linlithgow, to whom ſhe had ſir William Livingſton, firſt of the family of Kilſyth.

Ibidem.

4. ———, married to ——— Tweedie of Drumelzier.

He married, 2dly, Giles, daughter of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, widow both of ſir David Lindſay of Crawfurd, and ſir Hugh Eglington of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 7, and 8, and chart. penes com. de Morton.

Ibidem.

James Douglas, deſigned of Roberton, who got from his father the lands of Stainy-path and Baldwin's-gilt, in the barony of Dalkeith, upon which he got a charter from Robert duke of Albany, *anno* 1411.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

This James lord Dalkeith, founded and endowed a chapel near his caſtle of Dalkeith, (which was afterwards turned into a collegiate church) "*pro ſalute animarum Davidis regis Scotiæ, domini Johannis Douglas patris* "*ſui, et Agnetæ matris ſuæ, et domini Willielmi de Douglas avunculi ſui, et bonæ memoriæ Agnetæ quondam uxoris ejus, Joannis de* "*Douglas fratris ſui, Mariæ de Douglas con-*

" *ſanguineæ ſuæ, Margaretæ et Helenæ ſororum,* " *&c. et pro ſtatu ipſius ſalubri et uxoris ſuæ,* " *&c. &c. omnes terras de Lochurde et quadringinta ſolidas ſterling. de terris de Kirkurde in vicecom. de Peebles; teſtibus dominis Willielmo et Henrico de Douglas militibus, fratribus ſuis, Nicolao de Douglas fratre ejus, Willielmo Monypenny, Jacobo Tweedie,* " *&c. 5to Decembris, anno domini* 1384."

He likeways founded and endowed an hoſpital, *pro ſuſtentatione ſex pauperum*, near the chapel of Dalkeith, *cum conſenſu domini regis et Jacobi de Douglas, primogeniti ſui, &c. viz.* out of the lands of Newby, *in vicecom. de Peeblis*, four pounds ſterling, out of the lands of Eaſter-Hopekylack, ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence ſterling, and out of the lands of Morton in the barony of Dalkeith, three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence ſterling, *&c. teſtibus Jacobo de Douglas primogenito noſtro, Jacobo de Douglas de Aberdour filiis noſtris, Johanne de Glen, Willielmo Monypenny militibus, Nicolao de Douglas fratre noſtro, Johanne de Boſwel, Willielmo de Kincardin, Alexandro Græme, &c.* June 7th 1396.

Ibidem.

He lived to a great age, according to Fordun, who ſays, " *dominus Jacobus de Douglas de Dalkeith, pater, miles magnanimus,* " *&c. obiit anno* 1420"

Fordun, vol. II. p. 460.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **James**, ſecond lord Dalkeith, who obtained from his father the caſtle and village of Dalkeith, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal of king Robert III. the ſecond year of his reign, *anno* 1391.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ſureties for keeping a truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1390, and was again named one of the commiſſioners to treat with that court, *anno* 1394; alſo in 1404; and in all his negotiations he acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 683, & 738. tom. VIII. p. 25, and 369.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. by a charter from that prince, *dilecto filio noſtro Jacobo Douglas, filio et hæredi Jacobi de Douglas, domini de Dalkeith, et Elizabethæ ſponſæ ſuæ, filiæ noſtræ cariſſimæ, &c.*.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

There is alſo another charter from the ſame prince to James Douglas, ſon and heir of James Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, and Elizabeth, the king's daughter, of forty pounds Scotch *per annum*, to be paid out of the great cuſtoms of Edinburgh, dated 30th May 1403, to which Gilbert biſhop of Aberdeen is a witneſs.

Simſon's account of the chancellors of Scotland.

He likeways got from king James I. two charters of the lands and baronies of Morton, Whitinghame, *&c. anno* 1439.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By ſaid lady Elizabeth he had three ſons.

1. *William.*
2. *James*, afterwards lord Dalkeith.
3. *Archibald*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Netherdale, of whom Tillywhilly, and others, are deſcended.

M. S. hiſt of the family, penes fam. de Douglas.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir William Borthwick of that ilk, anceſtor of lord Borthwick, and got, upon his own reſignation, from king James II. a charter of the lands of Whitinghame, to him and Janet Borthwick his ſpouſe, and the heirs of their bodies, *&c.* dated 13th October 1441, to which William lord Crichton chancellor is a witneſs.

Simſon's account of the chanceliors.

By her he had a ſon,

Sir *William de Douglas*, who was the firſt of the Douglaſes of Whitinghame; he is deſigned *Willielmus de Douglas, miles.* Of him was deſcended Robert Douglas, who went into the ſervice of Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, under whom he had the command of a regiment of horſe; was crown-general and governor of Riga, in queen Chriſtina's time: his ſon was governor of Eaſt-Gothland, and married a ſiſter of Count Steinbeck, by whom he had three ſons: 1. William count Douglas, who was aid de camp to king Charles XII. of Sweden, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Pultowa, *anno* 1709. 2. ———, who had the command of a regiment at that battle; was alſo taken priſoner, and not being ranſomed, entered into the Muſcovite ſervice, where he was raiſed to the degree of a general officer. 3. ———, was a captain in the king of Sweden's guards.

Chart. in archivis Jacobi III.

Scots compend, p. 184.

Lord James died about 1446.

VII. **William**, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of James, ſecond lord Dalkeith, obtained letters of ſafe conduct to go to England, 1ſt September 1405, wherein he is deſigned *filius et hæres apparens Jacobi domini de Dalkeith, &c.*

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 417.

He was one of the hoſtages for Archibald earl of Douglas, *anno* 1408.

Ibid. vol. VIII. p. 536.

He was a priſoner in the tower of London with king James I. Murdoch earl of Fife, and William Gifford *armiger*, *anno* 1413, and was redeemed from his captivity by ſir James Douglas his father, James Douglas of Roberton his uncle, *&c.* in May 1414.

Ibid. vol. IX. p. 3.

Ibid. p. 7 & 8.

He was alſo one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, 28th March 1424; and it is obſervable, that his father's eſtate was then valued at one thouſand five hundred merks ſterling *per annum*, Duncan Campbell's of Argyle, the ſame, and none of the other hoſtages had above twelve hundred merks..

Ibid. vol. X. p. 327.

He died before the year 1440, without iſſue,

ſue, whereby his brother James became his father's ſucceſſor.

VII. JAMES, third lord Dalkeith, who, in his father's lifetime, was ſent by the eſtates of the kingdom, to negotiate ſome affairs of importance with the king, then a priſoner in England, *anno* 1412, when he is deſigned *Jacobus de Douglas chevalier, filius Jacobi domini de Dalkeith, &c.*

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 730.

After his father's death, he got two charters under the great ſeal from king James II. *Jacobo domino de Dalkeith*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *anno* 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

There is another charter of the ſame prince, *Jacobo filio et hæredi quond. Jacobi domnini de Dalkeith*, of the baronies of Dalkeith, Aberdour, Calderclear, *&c.* dated 8th September 1456, to which William earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, lord Sinclair, chancellor of Scotland, is a witneſs.

Simſon's account of the chancellors.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret, daughter of James earl of Douglas, by whom he had one daughter,

Beatrix, married to William firſt earl of Errol.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Gifford of Sheriff-hall, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, afterwards earl of Morton.

2. *Henry*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Corehead, Long-Niddry, *&c.* of whom ſeveral families of the name of Douglas in Tweeddale are deſcended, *viz.* the Douglaſes of Harwood, Garvlefoot, *&c.* This Henry gets from king James III. a charter of the lands of Borgue, *anno* 1473; and his ſon, Hugh de Borgue, gets a charter of the lands of Clents, *anno* 1478.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton, and MS. hiſt. of the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

James, lord Dalkeith died in 1457, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. JAMES lord Dalkeith, who, being a man of great parts, was in high favour with king James II. who was pleaſed to dignify him with the title of earl of Morton, *anno* 1458; and, by the king's order, George biſhop of Brechin, chancellor of Scotland, declared in full parliament, that his majeſty, out of his good pleaſure, had nominated and created the noble and potent lord James Douglas of Dalkeith, an earl, and he and his ſucceſſors to be deſigned earls of Morton, *&c.* March 14th 1456-7.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Simſon's account of the chancellors.

Upon this occaſion, William lord Borthwick, in name of his ſiſter Janet lady Dalkeith, mother-in-law to this earl, repreſented, that the lands of Morton belonged to William Douglas her ſon, and therefore requeſted his majeſty, in preſence of the three eſtates of parliament, that his dignity, by the title of earl of Morton, might not prejudge her ſon with reſpect to theſe lands; whereupon the chancellor declared, that lord Dalkeith's title of earl of Morton did not concern the lands of Morton, ſituated in the lordſhip of Nithſdale, but the lands of Morton lying in Calderclear, *&c.*

Notor. inſtrument, penes comitem de Morton, dated in March 1457-8.

There is a charter under the great ſeal of king James II. *Jacobo comiti de Morton et Joannæ ſponſæ ſuæ, ſorori noſtræ cariſſimæ*, of the lands of Eaſter and Weſter-Balbartons, 15th May 1460.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter, *Jacobo comiti de Morton, terrarum de Woodfield, &c. anno* 1465.

Ibidem.

He married lady Jean Stewart, daughter of king James I. who was counteſs dowager of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

John, earl of Morton, ——— and a daughter,

Lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to Patrick Hepburn, firſt earl of Bothwel; 2dly, to Thomas lord Erſkine, anceſtor of the earl of Marr.

Ibid. ad ann. 1489.

IX. JOHN, 2d earl of Morton, ſucceeded, and got a charter from king James IV. to him and Janet Crichton his ſpouſe, *terrarum dominicalium de Aberdour*, dated in 1505.

Ibidem.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Crichton of Cranſton-Riddel, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Richard de Douglas*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to Robert lord Keith, anceſtor of earl mariſhal.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to Alexander lord Livingſton.

X. JAMES, third earl of Morton, got a charter from king James V. *terrarum baroniæ comitatus, burgi, villæ, et regalitatis de Dalkeith, Garmilton, Calderclear, Whitinghame, Aberdour, &c. anno* 1541.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of confirmation of all the above lands, *anno* 1543.

Ibidem.

He married lady Catharine, natural daughter of king James IV. by whom he had three daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Arran, and duke of Chattelherault.

2. Lady *Beatrix*, married to Robert lord Maxwell, anceſtor of the earl of Nithſdale.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James Douglas, brother of David earl of Angus, who afterwards came to be earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland.

This earl, having no male-iſſue, made a reſignation and entail of his eſtate and honours, in favours of his couſin ſir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, which was ratified by a charter under

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

under the great ſeal of king James V. *anno* 1540.

However the earl a little before his death made another entail of his eſtate and honours in favours of his ſon-in-law, the ſaid James Douglas, who accordingly ſucceeded to the earldom of Morton, *anno* 1553.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 95.

The life and tranſactions of this James, who was regent of Scotland, being fully ſet forth in the lives of the officers of ſtate, page 94th, *et infra*, to that we refer our readers, as the brevity of this work will not permit us to give a particular detail of them.

We ſhall only obſerve, that James the regent, having no lawful iſſue, made an entail of the eſtate and honours of Morton in favours of his nephew, Archibald earl of Angus, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to ſir William Douglas of Lochleven, ſon and heir of the foreſaid ſir Robert, *anno* 1567.

Upon the death and forfeiture of the regent, *anno* 1581, John lord Maxwell, grandſon of James third earl of Morton, by lady Beatrix his ſecond daughter, took upon him the title of earl of Morton, and obtained a charter from king James VI. *Johanni comiti de Morton, domino Maxwell, terrarum comitat. regalitat. de Morton, &c.* in 1581; but he afterwards laid aſide that title.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The king having taken the management of public affairs upon himſelf, was graciouſly pleaſed to paſs a general act of indemnity, *anno* 1585.

The earl of Morton's forfeiture was then reverſed, upon which Archibald earl of Angus aſſumed alſo the titles of Morton, in virtue of the regent's deſtination and entail beforementioned; but he likeways dying without iſſue in 1588, the eſtate and honours of Morton devolved upon ſir William Douglas of Lochleven, as having undoubted right both by the laſt mentioned deed of James the regent, and the other reſignation and entail of James third earl of Morton, in favours of his father ſir Robert of Lochleven, ratified under the great ſeal of king James V. *anno* 1540, before obſerved.

James, third and laſt earl of Morton, of the houſe of Dalkeith, deſcended in a direct line from the firſt ſon of ſir John Douglas and Agnes Monfode, dying without male iſſue, the eſtate and honours of Morton devolved upon the laird of Lochleven, lineally deſcended of Henry, third ſon of the ſaid ſir John (the ſecond ſon, William having left no ſucceſſion) to whom we now return.

V. Sir HENRY DOUGLAS of Lugton and Lochleven, third ſon of ſir John Douglas, by Agnes Monfode, and grandſon of James de Loudonia, got a charter from king David II. *dilecto et fideli noſtro Henrico de Douglas, omnes terras tertiæ partis de Lugton cum pertinen. infra vicecomitatum de Edinburg, anno* 1369; which charter was confirmed by two charters from king Robert II. *anno* 1381.

Charta in archivis regis Davidis.

Ibidem.

There was a ſafe conduct obtained from the king of England, *pro Henrico de Douglas, de Scotia, chevalier, cum viginti familiaribus, equitibus, &c.* dated 16th May 1374.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 37.

He got a charter from the ſaid king Robert, *dilecto conſanguineo noſtro Henrico de Douglas, militi, annuos reditus, &c. in vicecom. de Peeblis, anno regni* 13*tio* 1383.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter of an annuity of 20 pounds ſterling, payable out of the great cuſtoms of Haddington, dated 8th January, *anno regni* 14*to*, to which John biſhop of Dunkeld, chancellor, is a witneſs, *anno* 1384.

Simſon's account of the chancellors.

Another charter from ſaid king, *Henrico de Douglas, militi, et Marjoriæ ſponſæ ſuæ, nepti noſtræ cariſſimæ terrarum de Lang-Newton, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecom. de Roxburgh; teſtibus Johanne primogen. noſtro, Roberto de Fife filio noſtro, Archibaldo de Douglas conſanguineo noſtro, comitibus, Jacobo Douglas domino de Dalkeith, fratre noſtro dilecto, et Thoma de Erskine conſanguineo noſtro, milite,* 11*mo Martii, anno* 1390.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton, et chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo two charters of ſaid king Robert, *dilecto conſanguineo noſtro Henrico de Douglas militi, lacum caſtri, et caſtrum noſtrum lacus de Levyne, &c. anno* 1390, with the ſame witneſſes as in the preceeding charter.

Ibidem.

He married Marjory, daughter of ſir Walter Stewart of Railſton, brother-german of king Robert II. and widow of ſir Alexander Lindſay of Glenesk, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

1. Sir *William* of Lochleven.
2. Sir *James Douglas* of Railſton.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John de Craigie.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to William Fairly of Braid, *in vicecom. de Edinburg*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Lochleven, who married lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of king Robert II. by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

Ibidem, and hiſt. of the royal family, p. 57.

1. Sir *Henry* of Lochleven.
2. Sir *James de Douglas*, who is deſigned by Fordun, *Jacobus frater domini Henrici Douglas de Lochleven militis, anno* 1446.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 515.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth Douglas*, was maid of honour to the queen; and being in the royal apartment when the barbarous aſſaſſins of king James I. were about to perpetrate their horrid murder, ſhe hearing an unuſual noiſe, ran to the door, which finding open, ſhe immediately ſhut it, and miſſing the bar, thurſt her feeble arm into its place, in hopes of keeping out the murderers; but they eaſily forced open the door, broke her arm, and finiſhed their bloody tragedy, *anno* 1437. This heroine was afterwards married to Richard Lovel of Ballumby, *in vicecom. de Forfar*, and is deſigned niece of the earl of Crawfurd.

Boethius, Buchanan, Hawthornden, Abercrombie.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Wemyſs.

Chart. in arch. fam. de Wemyſs, ad ann. 1432.

3. ———, married to James Auchinleck of that ilk.

VII. Sir **Henry Douglas** of Lochleven ſucceeded, and was deſigned *Henricus de Lochleven, miles*, by Fordun, as above, *anno* 1446.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 515.

He got a charter from king James III. of the lands and barony of Keilor, *anno* 1464, *Henrico Douglas de Lochleven et Elizabethæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert lord Erſkine, anceſtor of the earl of Marr, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Robert* of Lochleven.
2. Mr. *David Douglas*.
3. Mr. *Thomas Douglas*.

Theſe two laſt are deſigned *fratres Roberti Douglas de Lochleven*, in a charter dated 12th Auguſt 1494.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir **Robert Douglas** of Lochleven, who, in his father's lifetime, obtained two charters from king James III. *Roberto Douglas filio et hæredi apparenti Henrici Douglas de Lochleven, militis, terrarum baroniæ de Kinroſs, et caſtri de Lochleven, anno* 1463. And the other of the ſame tenor, *anno* 1464.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter from king James IV. *Roberto de Douglas domino de Lochleven, de ſexta parte terrarum de Weſter-Pitlour*, dated *anno* 1494; and another of the lands of Dalquith, the ſame year; alſo a third charter dated in 1498.

Ibidem.

He being a man of good parts and great ſpirit, was in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, though an old man, and there loſt his life, with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ſir David Boſwell of Balmuto, a ſon,

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Sir *Robert* of Lochleven, —— and two daughters.

1. *Agnes*, married to Thomas Hamilton of Raploch.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir David Stewart of Roſythe, which appears from a charter, wherein ſhe is deſigned *Margareta filia Roberti Douglas de Lochleven*; and in another, wherein ſhe is deſigned, *ſponſa Davidis Stewart de Roſythe, militis*, 21ſt, November 1490; but to him ſhe had no iſſue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. Sir **Robert Douglas** of Lochleven ſucceeded in 1513, and died before 1540, having married Margaret, daughter of David Balfour of Burleigh, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

Thomas, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Henry, ſon and heir of ſir David Stewart of Roſythe, which appears from a charter, in which ſhe is deſigned *Margareta Douglas ſponſa Henrici filii et hæredis Davidis Stewart de Roſythe*, dated 12th Auguſt 1516.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. **Thomas Douglas**, only ſon and apparent heir of ſir Robert of Lochleven, is documented by his grand-ſon William's ſervice, in 1555, after-mentioned.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

He died before his father, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Archibald, ſon of Robert lord Boyd, one ſon,

Sir *Robert* of Lochleven, —— and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Anſtruther of that ilk.

Niſbet's appendix, p. 66.

2. *Marian*, married to John Lindſay of Dowhill.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew Alexander, anceſtor of the earl of Stirling.

XI. Sir **Robert Douglas** of Lochleven, only ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded his grandfather, and obtained a charter under the great ſeal of king James V. upon the reſignation and entail of James third earl of Morton, before-noticed, *terrarum dominii, regalitatis, baroniæ et burgi baroniæ de Dalkeith, anno* 1540.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got another charter, *terrarum villæ, et baroniæ de Kinroſs, cum caſtro et lacu de Lochleven, Roberto Douglas de Lochleven, et Willielmo Douglas ejus filio et hæredi apparenti, &c.* dated *anno* 1540.

Ibidem.

And a charter, *terrarum baroniæ de Keilor, baroniæ de Lugton, Lang-Newton, &c. anno prędicto.*

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the wards and reliefs of the lands of Foſſoquhy, *&c.* of the ſame date.

Ibidem.

He married lady Margaret Erſkine, ſiſter of John earl of Marr, regent of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

1. *William*, afterwards earl of Morton.

2. *Robert Douglas*, who married lady Chriſtian Stewart, counteſs and heireſs of Buchan, in whoſe right he became earl of Buchan.

Hiſt. of the royal family, p. 174.

3. Sir *George Douglas*, a man of great honour and integrity, and a faithful and loyal ſubject to queen Mary, whom he aſſiſted in making her eſcape out of the caſtle of Lochleven, *anno* 1567. He got a charter from king James VI. of the lands of Helenhill, Aſchiſheils, *&c.* in which he is deſigned *dominus Georgius Douglas de Helenhill, frater germanus Willielmi, &c.* dated *anno* 1591.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Eupheme*, married to Patrick ſeventh lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Colville of Eaſter Wemyſs.

3. *Catharine*, married to David Durie of that ilk.

This ſir Robert was a man of great honour and loyalty, and a true lover of his counrry. He loſt his life at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir **William Douglas** of Lochleven, who was ſerved heir to his father ſir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, ſon of Thomas Douglas, only ſon of ſir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, *&c. anno* 1555.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

He was a man of good parts, and great integrity, tho' he did not continue long in the intereſt of queen Mary, having early joined the young prince's party.

He was entruſted with the keeping of the queen in the caſtle of Lochleven, and uſed her majeſty with great humanity, but could not be prevailed upon to conſent to, or connive at, her making her eſcape.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He obtained from king James VI. a charter of the lands of Pharington, *anno* 1576.

Alſo two charters, containing the lands of Kirkneſs, Kyneskwood, Braclay, Kyneſton, Balnethill, Weſter-Balgeddie, Portmoke, *&c. anno* 1586.

Ibidem.

Upon the death of Archibald earl of Angus and Morton, without heirs-male, *anno* 1588, the eſtate and honours of Morton devolved upon this ſir William, in virtue of the reſignation and entails before mentioned, upon which he obtained a charter under the great ſeal from king James VI. *Willielmo comiti de Morton, domino Dalkeith, &c.* containing *caſtrum, palatium, turrem et fortalitium de Dalkeith, &c.* dated in 1591.

Ibidem.

Another charter, *Willielmo comiti de Morton, domino Dalkeith, &c. terrarum de Calderclear, Comrie, Zeithyre, Kirkfield, Criſtilſhaw, Kirkwell, Powdevo, Pomwusk, Powclief, Glendargy, Caſhop, Finglen, cum decimis earundem,* dated 23d January, 1606.

Ibidem.

He married lady Agnes Leſly, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by whom he had four ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *Robert*, his apparent heir.

2. *James Douglas*, commendator of Melroſe, who married Jean, daughter of ſir James Anſtruther of that ilk.

Nisbet's appendix, p 66

3. Sir *Archibald Douglas*, who got from his father the lands and barony of Kirkneſs, of whom the Douglaſes of Kinglaſſie and Strathendrie are deſcended.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

4. Sir *George Douglas* of Keilor.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Wemyſs.

Charta penes comitem de Morton.

2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to Laurence maſter of Oliphant; and 2dly, to Alexander earl of Home.

Ibidem.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to Walter lord Deskford, anceſtor of the earl of Finlater.

Ibidem.

4. Lady *Eupheme*, married to ſir Thomas Lion of Auldbar, lord high treaſurer of Scotland.

Ibidem.

5. Lady *Agnes*, married to Archibald ſeventh earl, and anceſtor of the Duke of, Argyle.

Ibidem.

6. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Francis ninth earl of Errol.

Ibidem.

XIII. **Robert**, firſt ſon and apparent heir of William earl of Morton, got from his father poſſeſſion of a great many lands, upon which he obtained a charter, before his father got the earldom, *viz.*

Charta, Roberto filio et hæredi apparenti Willielmi Douglas de Lochleven, omnes et ſingulas terras et baroniam de Kinroſs, cum caſtro, et lacu de Lochleven, villam, et terras de Kinroſs, &c. dated 26th July 1565.

Charta in archivis Mariæ reginæ.

Another charter, *terrarum et baroniæ de Keillor, Lugton, Lang-Newton, &c. anno prædicto.*

Ibidem.

He married Jean, daughter of John lord Glammis, anceſtor of the earl of Strathmore, by whom he had a ſon,

William, who ſucceeded his grandfather.

This Robert periſhed at ſea in paſſing to the Low Countries, *anno* 1583.

William earl of Morton, father of Robert, died in 1606, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon,

XIV. **William**, ſecond earl of Morton, of the houſe of Lochleven, who was a man of excellent natural parts, which, by his grandfather's care were highly improved by a liberal education, and travelling to foreign courts.

He got from king James VI. a charter of the lands of Tolquhair, Comry, Zetſire, Kirkfield, Criſtelſhaw, and many others, in 1613.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Kinroſs, *cum caſtro, loco, lacu, et piſcariis de Lochleven, villa et burgo de Kinroſs, terris baroniæ de Seggy, &c.* to William earl of Morton, and Robert lord Dalkeith, his eldeſt ſon, and his heirs-male, dated in 1616.

Ibidem.

Another

Chart. in archivis Mariæ reginæ.

Another charter, to William earl of Morton, and David viſcount Stormont, *decimarum garbalium terrarum de Auld Lindores, &c. anno* 1621.

Chart. in archiv. Caroli I.

He obtained alſo from king Charles I. ſeven charters under the great ſeal, of many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

Soon after his return from his travels, he was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to king James VI. He had the ſame office conferred upon him by king Charles I. who conſtituted him alſo lord high treaſurer of Scotland, *anno* 1630.

Ruſhworth's collections.

He alſo appointed him one of the lords of his privy council in England, captain of his majeſty's guards, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

Guthry's memoirs.

He was named chancellor by the Scotch parliament, *anno* 1641, but was oppoſed by Argyle his ſon-in-law ſo ſtrenuouſly, that his nomination took no effect.

Mill's collec. p. 271, M.S. penes Mac-Farlane.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was a great loyaliſt, and always adhered firmly to the intereſt of king Charles I. even in his greateſt diſtreſs. He advanced him conſiderable ſums of money, to the amount of thirty thouſand pound ſterling, having ſold his fine eſtates of Dalkeith, *&c.* for that purpoſe, for all which he got a mortgage on the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland, by a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Morton, comitatus de Orkney, et dominii de Zetland, &c. anno* 1642.

Guthry's memoirs, p. 213.

He afterwards got the heretable right to Orkney and Zetland confirmed to him, *anno* 1646, which was ratified in parliament, *anno* 1647.

He married lady Agnes Keith, daughter of George fifth earl mariſhal, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters.

1. *Robert* earl of Morton.

2. Sir *James Douglas* of Smithfield, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

3. *John*, a great loyaliſt, who loſt his life in the king's ſervice, at the battle of Carbardale, *anno* 1650, without iſſue.

4. *George Douglas*, who, after the murther of the king, went into the ſervice of the ſtates of Holland, where he arrived at great preferment, and died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Agnes*, married to George ſecond earl of Kinnoul.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald marquis of Argyle.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to Charles ſecond earl of Dunfermline.

4. Lady *Jean*, married to James third earl of Home.

5. Lady *Iſabel*, married 1ſt to Robert earl of Roxburgh; and 2dly, to James marquis of Montroſe.

This William earl of Morton died on the 7th October 1648, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart.in pub. archiv.

XV. Robert, third earl of Morton, who was ſerved heir to his father, on 29th November 1648.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Edward Villiers, ſiſter of the lord viſcount Grandiſon, and niece of the great duke of Buckingham, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who was a lieutenant of the gens d'arms in France, under the duke of York, maſter of horſe to princeſs Henrietta dutcheſs of Orleans, and lieutenant of king Charles II.'s horſe guards, under the earl of Newburgh, *&c.* He died without iſſue *anno* 1661.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William earl mariſhal without iſſue.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir James MacDonald of Slate, baronet.

Robert earl of Morton died in 16— and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem

XVI. William, fourth earl of Morton, who married lady Grizel, daughter of John earl of Middleton, by whom he had a ſon,

Charles, lord Dalkeith, who died before his father, unmarried.

The earl dying without iſſue in 1681, the honours devolved upon his uncle ſir James Douglas of Smithfield, to whom we now return.

XV. James, fifth earl of Morton, ſecond ſon of William the ſecond earl, of the houſe of Lochleven, was a man of great honour and integrity, and a remarkable loyaliſt. He adhered firmly to the intereſt of king Charles I. and II. during all the time of the civil war.

He was knighted by the earl of Lindſay under the royal ſtandard, for his gallant behaviour at the iſle of Rhee, when very young, and was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I.

Ibidem.

He married Anne, daughter and heireſs of ſir James Hay of Smithfield; by whom he had five ſons and one daughter.

1. *Charles*, lord Aberdour, who periſhed in his paſſage to Holland, unmarried.

2. *James*, afterwards earl of Morton.

3. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his brother.

4. *William*, who died without iſſue.

5. *George*, afterwards earl of Morton.

His daughter, lady —— died unmarried.

He died in 1686, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. **James**, ſixth earl of Morton, who was one of the lords of the privy council to queen Anne, and one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union betwixt Scotland and England, which commenced in 1707.

He died unmarried in 1715, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XVI. **Robert**, ſeventh earl of Morton, a man of good parts, great honour and probity. He was peculiarly well verſed in the knowledge of the antiquities of our country.

He died likewiſe unmarried, *anno* 1730, and his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XVI. **George**, eighth earl of Morton, who when a younger brother, betook himſelf to a military life, and ſerved in the army with great reputation, and was raiſed to the rank of a colonel.

He was a member of parliament from the treaty of union, until he ſucceeded to the earldom of Morton.

He married, 1ſt, —— Muirhead, daughter of ——Muirhead of Linhouſe, in the county of Mid-Lothian, by whom he had a ſon, ———, who died in his infancy.

He married, 2dly, Frances, daughter of William Adderly of Halſtow, in the county of Kent, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons.

1. *James*, now earl of Morton.
2. *William*, who died young.
3. *Robert Douglas*, Eſq; a youth of great hopes, who went into the army when very young, and was ſoon promoted to be a captain of foot. He was choſen member of parliament for Orkney, *anno* 1730, and ſerved as a volunteer in the imperial army, *anno* 1735. He was afterwards raiſed to the degree of a lieutenant colonel, and was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, regreted by all who knew him, *anno* 1745. He left a natural ſon, James Douglas.

The earl dying in January 1738, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. **James**, ninth earl of Morton of the houſe of Lochleven. He was made a knight of the thiſtle, *anno* 1738.

In the year 1739, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, and has been re-elected to every Britiſh parliament ſince.

In 1742, the irredeemable right to the earldom of Orkney and lordſhip of Zetland, was veſted in his perſon by act of parliament.

In 1760, he was appointed lord regiſter for Scotland.

He married, 1ſt, Agatha, daughter of James Haliburton of Pitcur, Eſq; by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*, who died young.
2. *Sholto-Charles*, lord Aberdour, his apparent heir, married to Catharine, daughter of John Hamilton, Eſq; ſon of Thomas ſixth earl of Haddington, and hath iſſue a ſon.
3. *James*.
4. *George*.
5. *Robert*.

Theſe three laſt all died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Frances*, died young.

2. Lady *Mary*.

He married, 2dly, Bridget, daughter of ſir John Heathcote, of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, baronet, by whom he hath iſſue a ſon,

John Douglas, Eſq;——and a daughter, Lady *Bridget*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a man's heart enſigned with an imperial crown, all proper; on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*, being the paternal coat of Douglas: 2d, and 3d, *argent*, three piles, iſſuing from the chief *gules*, the exteriors charged with a mullet *azure*, for Douglas of Dalkeith and Lochleven.

Crest; on a wreath, a wild boar, ſtriking between two ſtems of oak, a chain and lock holding them together.

Supporters; two ſavages, wreathed about their heads and waiſts with oak leaves, each holding a battoon in his hand, the great end to the ground, all proper.

Motto; *Lock ſicker*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Aberdour in the county of Fife; Dalmahoy and Belfield in the Lothians, and St. James's ſquare, London.

RANDOLPH Earl of MURRAY.

THE firſt of this noble family we have upon record, is,

I. **Dunegal**, a man of great rank and figure, who had large poſſeſſions in the South of Scotland, particularly in Stra-nith, or Nithſdale.

He flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

In the grant which Robert Bruce, ſecond lord of Skelton, obtained from king David of the lands of Stra-hanet or Annandale, they are ſaid to extend from the bounds of Dunegal in Stra-nith, to the limits of Ranulph de Meſchines, then earl of Cheſter, and lord of Cumberland, *&c. ante annum* 1141, in which year this Robert Bruce died.

Dunegal left iſſue four ſons.

1. *Radulphus* or *Ranulphus*.
2. *Duncan*.
3. *Gillipatrick*, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, is, with his brother Duncan, deſigned *fratres Ranulphi*, *&c*.
4. *Dovenald* or *Donald*, alſo deſigned brother of Ranulph.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

Chartulary of Glaſgow.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Kelſo.

II. **Ranulphus**, who, in the end of the reign of king David I. made a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, of ſome lands lying near Dumfries, and is then deſigned *Ranulphus filius Dunegal*, *&c*.

Hay's collections, vol. II. p. 157.

In a confirmation charter of king Malcolm IV. of a grant made by king David I. of a tenth of all the kain paid him, to the church of St. Mungo at Glaſgow, this Ranulph and Donald his brother are witneſſes.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 164.

He is witneſs alſo in many charters of king William, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 376.

III. **Thomas**, who ſucceeded him, and is one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, that were preſent at the agreement made betwixt king Alexander the ſecond of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England at York, cardinal Otho the pope's legate having been the mediator, at michaelmaſs, *anno* 1237. He is then deſigned *Thomas filius Ranulphi*, *&c*. and he and his whole poſterity aſſumed Ranulph or Randolph for their ſirname.

Ibid. p. 566.

He continued in great favour with king Alexander II. all his reign; alſo with his ſon Alexander III. but was laid aſide upon a change of the miniſtry, *anno* 1255.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

He died *anno* 1262, was interred in the abbey of Melroſe, and by Juliana his wife, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartulary of Kelſo.

IV. **Thomas Ranulph**, deſigned of Strathdon, who appears to have had vaſt poſſeſſions, both in the South and other parts of Scotland, and was high ſheriff in the county of Roxburgh, *anno* 1266.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He was a man of extraordinary parts, and in great favour with king Alexander III. who made him lord great chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1269, which office he enjoyed till the year 1278.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 111.

A good author ſays, he was *vir magnæ manſuetudinis et ſapientiæ*; and deſigns him *Thomas filius Thomæ*, *filii Ranulphi*, *&c*.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 472.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret of Scotland, with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 553.

He was alſo one of the Scotch nobles choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Hiſt. of the royal family.

He married lady Iſabel Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, ſiſter of king Robert Bruce, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Thomas Randolph*, afterwards earl of Murray,——and a daughter,

Iſabel, married to ſir William Murray, knight, anceſtor of the Murrays earls of Anandale. (*Vide* page 22d of rhis work.)

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Sir **Thomas Randolph**, a man of extraordinary merit, a true patriot, and deſervedly in great favour with his uncle king Robert, whom he joined as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

He was apprehended and ſent priſoner to England by king Edward I. *anno* 1306, but was releaſed ſoon thereafter.

Haddington's collections, p. 579.

Thomas, Moraviæ comes caſtrum Edinburgi cepit. anno 1313. Fordun, vol. II. p. 245.

And having by his remarkable valour and fortitude, gained many advantages over the enemies of his country, king Robert, in reward of his faithful ſervices, made him a grant of the whole earldom of Murray, "with "moſt abſolute regality and ſuperiority over "the king's free tenants, *&c*." Alſo, another grant of the Iſle of Man, and the valley of Annandale, *&c. &c.* all before 1313, in which year he retook the caſtle of Edinburgh from the Engliſh, and is then deſigned *Thomas Ranulphus*, *Moraviæ comes*, *&c*.

The ſhare he had of the glory acquired by the Scots at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, where he commanded the left wing of the army, *anno* 1314, is recorded by many hiſtorians.

Ibid. p. 257. Thomas Moraviæ comes cuſtos regni futurus declaratur, &c.

In 1315, at the parliament held in Air, when the ſucceſſion to the crown was ſettled, it was ſpecially provided, that in caſe, at the king's death, his ſucceſſor ſhould be a minor, the earl of Murray ſhould then be governor of the kingdom.

AllScotch hiſtorians.

Upon the death of king Robert (his ſon king David being under age) the earl of Murray, by the unanimous conſent of the whole nation, as well as by the ſaid deſtination, was choſen governor of Scotland, *anno* 1329, and conducted himſelf to the general ſatisfaction of the whole kingdom.

The glorious actions performed by this great man, in defence of the liberties of his country, are too numerous to be here inſerted. *Vide* Abercrombie, Fordun, vol. II. p. 271, 278, *&c. &c.*

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *John*, afterwards earl of Murray.

His daughter, lady *Agnes*, married to Patrick Dunbar, tenth earl of March.

A monacho Anglico veneno tollitur, &c. Fordun, vol. II.

He died in the year 1331, much regretted by the whole kingdom, and it was alledged he was poiſoned by an Engliſh monk.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. Thom. Ranulphus comes Moraviæ paternæ probitatis imitator.

VI. THOMAS, ſecond earl of Murray, a man of remarkable integrity, who inherited all the virtues of his worthy anceſtors.

Ibidem.

He did not long ſurvive his father, but was ſlain at the battle of Duplin, fighting gallantly againſt the enemies of his country, *anno* 1332.

And having no iſſue, he was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his brother,

Ibid. p. 320.

VI. JOHN, third earl of Murray, a man of ſingular valour and intrepidity, who embraced every opportunity in exerting his courage in defence of the liberties of his country; but had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Kilblain, *anno* 1335, and was long detained in England.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 660.

He was firſt confined in the caſtle of Nottingham, but was afterwards ſent to the tower of London, *anno* 1336.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 200.

There were ſeveral meetings and conventions with the Engliſh about procuring his liberty, and the earl of March, and others of his friends, offered to be his ſureties, in 1340.

Ibid. p. 224.
Fordun, vol. II. p. 333.

At laſt, by the mediation of the king of France, he was exchanged for the earl of Saliſbury, *anno* 1341, and was immediately conſtituted warden of the weſt marches, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 343. comes Moraviæ prælio cæſus, &c.

He afterwards attended king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was ſlain at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner, *anno* 1346.

And having no iſſue, the repreſentation of this noble family devolved upon his ſiſter, lady Agnes, married to Patrick earl of March, as before obſerved.

DUNBAR Earl of MURRAY.

THE firſt of the name of Dunbar who enjoyed this title, was,

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 207.

I. PATRICK, tenth earl of March, who married lady Agnes, only daughter, at laſt ſole heireſs of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray. Upon the death of her brother John, the laſt earl, without iſſue, this Patrick aſſumed to himſelf the title of Murray, which appears by a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. of England, "to Patrick Dunbar earl of March and Murray, one of the Scotch ambaſſadors, *&c.*" *anno* 1360.

By the ſaid lady Agnes, he left iſſue five children.

II. 1. GEORGE, who ſucceeded him in the earldom of March, and was the eleventh earl.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Seton of that ilk, anceſtor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had ſeven children.

1. *George*, who carried on the line of the family of March, and was the twelfth earl.
2. *John Dunbar*, afterwards earl of Murray.

For the younger children of the family of March, *vide* page 441, *&c.* of this work.

III. JOHN, ſecond ſon of George eleventh earl of March, married lady Marjory Stewart, eldeſt daughter of king Robert II. who created him earl of Murray, and he was the ſecond earl of the name of Dunbar.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from the ſaid king Robert, "to and in favours of his beloved ſon John Dunbar, and Marjory his ſpouſe, his deareſt daughter, and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate betwixt them;

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

“ them; which failing, to George earl of “ March, and his heirs whatever, of the whole “ earldom of Murray, &c” *anno regni 2do, anno dom.* 1372.

Ibidem

He got another charter from the ſame prince, *Johanni comiti Moraviæ, omnes et ſingulas terras thanagii de Kintore, &c. anno* 1376.

Ibidem.

He got other three charters from the ſaid king Robert, in the years 1383 and 1385, of ſeveral different lands and baronies.

He was appointed one of the Scotch ambaſſadors to treat with the Engliſh, and got a ſafe conduct, *Johanni comiti de Moreſſ, anno* 1381.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 338, & 683.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty, *anno* 1390, and died ſoon thereafter.

By the ſaid lady Marjory he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Dunbar* of Frendraught, whoſe ſon James ſucceeded to the earldom of Murray, of whom afterwards.

Writs of the fam. of Sutherland.

His daughter, *Mabella*, was married to Robert tenth earl of Sutherland.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

IV. **THOMAS**, third earl of Murray, of whom we have nothing memorable, but that he was father of

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307.

V. **THOMAS**, fourth earl of Murray, who was one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of king James I. *anno* 1424.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had one daughter,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lady *Janet Dunbar*, married to Hugh lord Fraſer of Lovat.

And dying wiahout male iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin James, ſon of his uncle Alexander, to whom we now return.

Crawfurd's peerage.

IV. **ALEXANDER DUNBAR** of Frendraught, ſecond ſon of John ſecond earl of Murray, was father of

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308, & 327.

V. **JAMES DUNBAR** of Frendraught, who was one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424.

Upon the death of Thomas fourth earl of Murray without male iſſue, he ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours, and was fifth earl of Murray.

He married lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander earl of Huntly, by whom he had two daughters.

Lives of the offic. ot ſtate.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

1. Lady *Janet*, married to James ſecond lord Crichton, who got with her the lands and barony of Frendraught, and was afterwards lord great chamberlain of Scotland; though it appears he did not get with her the earldom of Murray, yet we find her deſigned *Janeta comitiſſa Moraviæ, domina Frendraught et de Crichton, anno* 1454.

2. Lady *Mary Dunbar*, married to Archibald, third ſon of James ſeventh earl of Douglas, who, with her, obtained the earldom of Murray, and was the ſixth earl.

But he having afterwards engaged in his brother's rebellion, was ſlain in the field of battle, and the earldom of Murray was forfeited to the crown, *anno* 1455, where it remained till the reign of king James IV.

* * *

STEWART Earl of MURRAY.

KING James IV. by Jean, daughter of John lord Kennedy, had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

JAMES, on whom he conferred the earldom of Murray, which had been in the crown ever ſince the forfeiture of the earls of Douglas, “ to him and the heirs of his body,” *anno* 1501.

Ibidem.

He got charters under the great ſeal (*Jacobo comiti Moraviæ*) of the whole earldom of Murray, and many other lands, *inter* 1501 *et* 1503.

He married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Colin third earl of Argyle, by whom he had only one daughter, lady Mary Stewart, married to John maſter of Buchan.

Ibidem.

The earl got ſeven charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1520 *et* 1540.

And dying without male iſſue, *anno* 1544, the earldom of Murray returned to the crown, where it remained till queen Mary conferred it upon her natural brother,

Ibidem.

JAMES, prior of St. Andrews, natural ſon of king James V. by Margaret, daughter of John lord Erſkine.

He was created earl of Murray, 10th February 1562.

He was afterwards advanced to the higheſt offices in the ſtate, and was regent of Scotland; but as the life and tranſactions of this

great

Buchanan, Stewart, Crawfurd, &c.

great earl are publiſhed by many good hiſtorians, to theſe we refer our readers; it being inconſiſtent with the brevity of this work to recite them particularly.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This earl got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Moraviæ*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1562 *et* 1568.

He married lady Anne Keith, daughter of William fourth earl mariſhal, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James lord Down.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Francis ninth earl of Errol.

The earl was killed on the ſtreet of Linlithgow, 23d January 1570; and having no male-iſſue, the earldom of Murray went with his eldeſt daughter to James lord Down, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Murray, who being lineally deſcended from Robert duke of Albany, from him we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family, by unqueſtionable authority.

I. **Robert** duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, was third ſon of king Robert II. by Elizabeth More.

He married Margaret, grand-child and heireſs of Alan earl of Menteith, by whom he had a ſon,

II. **Murdoch** duke of Albany, who ſucceeded him in his eſtate and honours, was alſo governor of Scotland, and was very active and inſtrumental in getting king James I. releaſed from his captivity.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 482.

But being afterwards ſuſpected to have been guilty of ſome treaſonable practices, he was tried, condemned, and executed, and his eſtate and honours forfeited to the crown, in May 1425.

By lady Iſabel his wife, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Duncan earl of Lennox, he had iſſue four ſons, and two daughters, as in pages 16th and 17th of this work. The firſt three ſons died without iſſue; we ſhall therefore here only mention the fourth, who was anceſtor of this family,

Stewart's hiſt.

III. Sir **James Stewart**, fourth lawful ſon of Murdoch duke of Albany, by ſome writers called James the Groſs, immediately upon his father's impriſonment, came down from the Highlands with a conſiderable party of men, burnt the town of Dunbarton, killed ſir John Stewart of Dundonald, governor of the caſtle, with many others, for which he was obliged to fly to Ireland, where he died, *anno* 1451, leaving iſſue, by a lady of the family of MacDonald, in that kingdom, ſeven ſons, whom king James II. called home, and conferred great favours and honours upon them.

Ibid. and lives of the officers of ſtate.

1. *Andrew*, who was created lord Evandale, *anno* 1456. He was alſo appointed lord chancellor of Scotland, which high office he enjoyed for the ſpace of nineteen years; but he dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1488, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his nephew Alexander, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Ibid. et chart. penes com. de Buchan.

2. Sir *Murdoch*, deſigned *Murdacus ſeneſcal de Albania, miles, frater germanus magnifici et potentis domini Andreæ domini Evandale, &c.* who died alſo without iſſue.

3. *Arthur*.

4. *Robert*.

5. *Alexander*.

Theſe three all deſigned *de Albany*; but none of them had any male-iſſue.

6. *Walter* of Morphy, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

7. *James*, commonly called Beg, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Baldoran, *&c.*

It is proper here to obſerve, that though it has been ſaid by ſome authors, that theſe ſons were born before their father and mother were married, conſequently not lawful, yet it muſt be owned, that the ſubſequent marriage of their parents, by the law of Scotland, legitimated them to all intents and purpoſes. But further, becauſe they were born out of the kingdom, it was thought neceſſary to get an act of legitimation from the crown, which they obtained, both under the privy and great ſeals, "for the greater ſecurity and more evident teſtimony," *&c.* (as the record bears) "to and in favours of Andrew lord Evandale, Arthur and Walter Stewarts his brothers-german, *&c. &c.* dated at Edinburgh, 17th April, 1479." *Note*, the other four brothers were then dead.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

We now return to

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 118.

IV. **Walter Stewart** of Morphy, ſixth ſon of ſir James, and grand-ſon of Murdoch duke of Albany, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Arnot of that ilk, an antient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, afterwards lord Evandale.

2. *John*, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Kilbeg.

1ſt daughter, *Matilda*, married to ſir William Edmonſton of Duntreath.

2. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Cunninghame of Drumquhaſtle.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **Alexander**, who, upon the death of his uncle, Andrew lord Evandale, without male iſſue, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours, and was ſecond lord Evandale.

Records of parliament.

He ſat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet at Edinburgh, *anno* 1505, and dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. ANDREW, third lord Evandale, who exchanged with ſir James Hamilton of Finnart the barony and lordſhip of Evandale, in Lanark-ſhire, for the barony of Ochiltrie, in Air-ſhire, and, with conſent of the crown, aſſumed Ochiltrie for his chief title.

Stewart's hiſt.

In his father's lifetime, he married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, ſecond lord Ochiltrie, whoſe male-line is now extinct.

2. *Henry*, afterwards lord Methven, whoſe male-line is alſo extinct. *Vide* titles Ochiltrie and Methven in this work.

3. Sir *James Stewart* of Beath, of whom the preſent earl of Murray is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to John Boſwell of Auchinleck.

2. *Anne*, married to Bartholomew Crawfurd of Carſe.

3. *Barbara*, married, 1ſt, to James Sinclair of Sanday; 2dly, to Roderick MacLeod of Lewes.

There is a remarkable proteſt taken in parliament by ſir James Stewart earl of Arran, grandſon of Andrew ſecond lord Ochiltrie, which properly ſhould come in under the title Ochiltrie; but that family being now extinct, as before obſerved, we ſhall inſert it here. It is in theſe words:

Append: to the lives of offic. of ſtate, p. 448.

“James earl of Arran, *&c.* proteſts for himſelf, and in name of his father's houſe of Ochiltrie, that neither the duke of Lennox's grace, nor nae other has right to carrie the crown, or be neareſt to the king's majeſty's perſon, at ony meetings of parliament, conventions of eſtates, *&c.* before the ſaid earl's father's houſe, in regard of the nearneſs and proximity of bluid they ſtand in to his highneſs, ſince it is well known to ſundry here preſent, who are ready to atteſt the ſamyn, that the lord Ochiltrie, the ſaid earl's father, is lawfully come of the royal bluid, as lineally deſcending from father to ſon of the houſe of Evandale, whaes firſt progenitor, not lang ſinſyne, was ſon to duke Murdake, begotten in lawful bed, wha was ſon to duke Robert, duke of Albany, wha was uncle, tutor, and governor, a lang time to umquhill king James I. his nepot. And thereupon the ſaid earl asked and took inſtruments in due and competent form, *&c.*”

We now return to,

VII. Sir JAMES STEWART of Beath, third ſon of Andrew third lord Evandale, and firſt lord Ochiltrie.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

He was a man of good parts, and in great favour with king James V. who appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, lieutenant of the guards, conſtable of the caſtle of Down, ſteward of Menteith, Strathgartny, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of John, fourth lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Archibald Stewart* of Burray, who died without iſſue.

3. Mr. *Henry Stewart* of Bucklivie.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Mr. Robert Crichton of Cluny, lord advocate to queen Mary, and mother by him to ſir James, commonly called the Admirable Crichton.

He was killed at Dunblain by the laird of Duntreath, and his two brothers, *anno* 1547, they having been formerly ſtewarts of Menteith.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir JAMES, who obtained a charter under the greatſeal (*Jacobo Stewart de Down*) of ſeveral lands, which were all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Down, *anno* 1565.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was commendator of St. Colme, and was made a knight baronet when Henry lord Darnly was created earl of Roſs.

Crawfurd, Stewart, &c.

He was a ſteady friend of queen Mary during the civil war, and his caſtle of Down was always a ſafe retreat for the loyaliſts, *&c.*

Mr. Keith's hiſtory.

But another author ſays, he was intirely of the earl of Murray's party, joined the lords of the congregation, and was one of the members that ſat in the convention or parliament, *anno* 1560.

Stewart's hiſt.

However, he was ſent to France upon a negotiation of importance by queen Mary, *anno* 1561.

Ibid. and Crawfurd's information for lord Lovat.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Down, in 1581, the honours being then limited to his heirs-male; and one of the onerous cauſes is, that ſir James was deſcended of the king's own blood, *&c.*

Stewart's hiſt.

He was alſo appointed collector-general of all the royal revenues throughout the kingdom of Scotland.

He married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, maſter of Down.

2. *Henry*, lord St. Colme. (*Vide* title Stewart lord St. Colme.)

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk.

2. *Jean*, married to Simon lord Fraſer of Lovat.

He died *anno* 1590, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. JAMES, ſecond lord Down, who appeared to be poſſeſſed of many eminent qualities, even when a young man, and was in great favour with king James VI. by whoſe ſpecial appointment he married lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of the late James earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, (*Jacobo domino Down*) confirming to him and his heirs, a vaſt number of lands and baronies, in the ſame manner as they had been granted to the deceaſt James earl of Murray, the regent, in the year 1569. The confirmation is dated *anno* 1578.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was afterwards created earl of Murray, *anno* 1581, and was the third earl of the name of Stewart.

He got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, (*Jacobo comiti Moraviæ, domino Down, &c.*) of many lands, *inter* 1581, *et* 1584.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid lady Elizabeth, he left iſſue two ſons and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. Sir *Francis Stewart*, knight of the bath.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Charles earl of Nottingham; 2dly, to ſir William Monſon, viſcount Caſtle-main.

Stewart's hiſt.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander lord Salton.

3. Lady *Grizel*, married to ſir Robert Innes of that ilk.

This earl was beſet in the night at his houſe of Dunibriſtle, by the earl of Huntly, with a conſiderable party of men, and was barbarouſly murdered, *anno* 1592, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. JAMES, fourth earl of Murray, who, by the king's mediation and ſpecial appointment, *anno* 1601, married lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George ſixth earl of Huntly, in hopes thereby to remove the animoſities that ſubſiſted between the two families, which had already occaſioned much bloodſhed, by their burning and plundering one another's lands; the earl of Athole, with the Grants, Dunbars, MacIntoſhes, Clanchatton, *&c.* having taken part with the earl of Murray, and the Gordons, MacDonalds, Camerons, *&c.* with the earl of Huntly.

This James got a new inveſtiture of the whole earldom of Murray, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to ſir Francis his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body, dated 17th April 1611.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got five charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Moraviæ*, of many other lands and baronies, *inter* 1620, *et* 1636.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid lady Anne Gordon, he had a ſon,

James, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to the laird of Grant.

He died *anno* 1638, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. JAMES, fifth earl, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti Moraviæ*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1641, *et* 1646.

Ibidem.

He does not appear to have concerned himſelf with either party, during the troubleſome reign of king Charles I. but for the moſt part lived retired in the country, having married lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander earl of Home, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *James* lord Down, who died before his father without iſſue.

2. *Alexander* lord Down, his father's heir.

3. *Francis Stewart* of Culalay, who died without iſſue.

4. *Archibald*, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Dunearn.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Archibald, ninth earl of Argyle.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander, firſt lord Duffus.

3. Lady *Henriet*, married to ſir Hugh Campbell of Calder.

4. Lady *Anne*, married to David Roſs of Balnagowan.

He died *anno* 1653, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. ALEXANDER, ſixth earl of Murray, a great loyaliſt, and ſteady friend of the royal family, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell, in the ſum of three thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's act of indemnity, and Guthrie's memoirs.

Being alſo a man of extraordinary parts, he was by king Charles II. in reward of his merit and faithful ſervices, firſt made lord juſtice general, and afterwards ſole ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, *anno* 1680; but in the year 1682, the earl of Middleton was joined in commiſſion with him, and after him the earl of Melfort.

Upon king James's acceſſion to the crown, he was again appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in which office he continued till the revolution.

In the year 1686, he was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament, and one of the knights of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle, *anno* 1687.

Immediately upon king William's acceſſion to the crown, he was diveſted of all his public employments, whereupon he retired to the country, where he led a private life till he died, *anno* 1700.

He married Emilia, daughter of ſir William Balfour of Pitcullo, lieutenant of the tower of London, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had four ſons.

1. *James*, lord Down.
2. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Moray.
3. Mr. *John*, who died without iſſue.
4. Mr. *Francis*, who alſo became earl of Moray, and carried on the line of this family.

James lord Down, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander ſixth earl of Murray, married Catharine, daughter of ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Heilingham, by Elizabeth counteſs of Dyſart, dutcheſs dowager of Lauderdale, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to brigadier Alexander Grant of that ilk, without iſſue.
2. *Emilia*, married, 1ſt, to Thomas Fraſer of Strichen, to whom ſhe had Alexander Fraſer now of Strichen, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; 2dly, to John earl of Crawfurd, and had iſſue.

Lord Down dying without male iſſue, the eſtate and honours, upon the death of his father, *anno* 1700, devolved upon the ſecond ſon,

XIII. Charles, ſeventh earl of Moray, who married lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald ninth earl of Argyle, and widow of Richard earl of Lauderdale, but dying without iſſue *anno* 1735, he was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother,

XIII. Francis, eighth earl of Moray, who married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Murray of Drumcairn, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of John fourth lord Balmerino, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, now earl of Moray.
2. *John*, who repreſented the burghs of Crail, Anſtruther, *&c.* in the ninth Britiſh parliament 1741, and is now colonel of a regiment in the ſervice of the ſtates general.
3. *Francis*, who was a colonel in the army, and died in Germany. He married lady Helen Montgomery, daughter of Alexander ninth earl of Eglington, by whom he had a ſon, Francis.
4. *Archibald*, captain of one of his majeſty's ſhips.
5. *Henry*, major of a regiment of dragoons. He died lately in the army in Germany.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to John Stewart of Blairhall, Eſq; ſon of Mr. Dougal Stewart, brother german of James firſt earl of Bute, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue.

2. Lady *Emilia*, married to ſir Peter Halket of Pitfirren, baronet, who repreſented the burghs of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, *&c.* in the parliament 1734. He was colonel of a regiment of foot, and was killed in general Braddock's unfortunate engagement with the French, upon the firſt expedition againſt fort du Queſne in America, 9th July, 1755, leaving two ſons.

Francis earl of Moray died *anno* 1739, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. James, ninth earl of Moray, who is a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle, and was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the Britiſh parliaments called to meet in 1741, 1747, 1754, and the preſent.

He married, 1ſt, Grace, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Eſq; and widow of John third earl of Aboyne, by whom he hath a ſon,

Francis, lord Down.——and a daughter,
Lady *Eupheme*.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Wemyſs, daughter of David earl of Wemyſs, by whom he hath two ſons.

1. *James*.
2. *David*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt *or*, a lion rampant, within a double treſſure, (being the arms of Scotland all within a border compone *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart of the royal family; 2d, *or*, a feſs cheque *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart of Down; 3d, *or*, three eſcutcheons pendant, within a double treſſure *gules*, for Randolph earl of Murray; the 4th as the 1ſt.

Crest; on a wreath, a pelican in her neſt feeding her young.

Supporters; two grey-hounds proper.

Motto; *Salus per Chriſtum redemptorem.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Dunibriſtle, a noble ſeat in the county of Fife; at Caſtle-Stewart in the county of Inverneſs; and at Tarnaway in the county of Nairn.

NAIRN Lord NAIRN.

THE traditional account of the origin of this ſirname is, that a man of rank of the city of Narni in Italy, came to Scotland, and ſettled in the North, gave the name of Nairn to the town and county where he reſided, from the name of the town from whence he came; that his poſterity afterwards aſſumed Nairn for their ſirname.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. **Michael** de **Nairn**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert III.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to Andrew de Hamilton, of the lands of Gallyſton, the witneſſes are, Gilbert biſhop of Aberdeen, chancellor, John Stewart earl of Buchan, Michael de Nairn, and many others, *anno* 1406.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. *John*, anceſtor of the Nairns of Sandford.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 360.

2. *William Nairn*, who is witneſs in a donation by David Menzies of Weem to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *anno* 1438.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Book of original writs, penes eund.

II. **John**, who is mentioned in the ſubſtitution of procurators by king James I. under lord Forbes, and is therein deſigned *nobilis vir Johannes de Nairn*, &c. *anno* 1426.

He was father of

III. **Alexander Nairn** of Sandford, who made a great figure in the reigns of king James II. and III. and was conſtituted comptroller of the houſhold by the former.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 286.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1451.

Chartulary of Murray, p. 666 and 668.

King James II. granted two charters, *villæ de Spynie*, in both which Alexander Nairn de Sandford, *noſtrorum computorum rotulator*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1451.

Ibid. p. 670.

Alſo to another charter of the ſame prince, *baroniæ de Spynie*, to which George earl of Angus, with this Alexander, deſigned as above, are witneſſes, *anno* 1452.

He died in the end of the reign of king James III. leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of the family of Sandford, of whom there are ſeveral conſiderable cadets, documented by charters under the great ſeal.

2. *John*, anceſtor of this noble family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. **John**, ſecond ſon of Alexander Nairn of Sandford, comptroller of the houſhold, got a charter of the lands of Muckerſy from king James IV. *anno* 1511.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

V. **John**, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king James V. *Johanni Nairn de Muckerſy, filio quondam Johannis*, confirming the above charter of the lands of Muckerſy, "to him and Margaret Oliphant his "ſpouſe; alſo a ſalmon fiſhing upon Tay, to "them and their heirs male, &c." The confirmation is dated *anno* 1541.

By the ſaid Margaret Oliphant he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. **John Nairn** of Muckerſy, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, of ſome other lands, *Johanni filio Johannis*, &c. *anno* 1577.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. **Thomas**, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Ochtergaven, and mill thereof, "to and in favours of Tho-"mas Nairn of Muckerſy, and Elizabeth Fiſe "his ſpouſe, and the heirs-male procreate be-"twixt them; which failing, to the ſaid "Thomas, his heirs and aſſignies whatſom-"ever, dated *anno* 1605."

By the ſaid Elizabeth Fiſe he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VIII. **Robert Nairn** of Muckerſy, who ſucceeded him, and being bred to the law, and eminent in the profeſſion, acquired a vaſt eſtate, upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal, "*Roberto Nairn de Muc-"kerſy, advocato*, of the lands of Rogertoun, "Blackhall, a ſalmon-fiſhing on Tay, the "lands of Pitlands, Balbrogo, Lethem, Hole "de Strathurd, Cowfurd, Blacklock, Gour-"dy's-hill, &c. &c." all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Strathurd, to him and his heirs and aſſignies whatſoever, dated *anno* 1621.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Preſton of Pennycuik, preſident of the college of juſtice in the reign of king James VI. by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, afterwards lord Nairn.

2. *John*, to whom he gave the lands of Muckerſy.

3. *Alexander Nairn* of Greenyards.

4. *William*, a captain in the king's ſer-

vice, who was ſlain at the battle of Worceſter.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes* married to William Blair of Tarſapie.

2. *Margaret,* married to ſir David Falconer of Newton, preſident of the college of juſtice in the reign of king Charles II.

He died *anno* 1652, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **Robert Nairn** deſigned of Strathurd, who was alſo bred to the law, and was a man of great knowledge and learning.

He being a great loyaliſt, and ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of the royal family, laid aſide the gown, and took up the ſword in defence of the royal cauſe; but when he and ſeveral others had a meeting at Eliot in Angus, in order to concert meaſures for levying men for the king's ſervice, they were ſurpriſed in the night by a ſtrong party of Engliſh horſe, *anno* 1650, and he, with ſeveral others, were ſent priſoners to the tower of London, where he ſuffered a ten years confinement, and was not releaſed till the reſtoration of king Charles II. who was pleaſed, in reward of his conſtant loyalty and great ſufferings, firſt, to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, then appointed him one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion and juſticiary, in which office he acquitted himſelf with univerſal applauſe.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto Nairn de Strathurd, terrarum baroniæ de Strathurd, &c. anno* 1669.

He married *Margaret,* daughter of Patrick Græme of Inchbraco, by whom he had only one daughter,

Margaret, his ſole heireſs, of whom afterwards.

Diploma in cancellaria.

The king was pleaſed further to dignify this ſir Robert with the title of lord Nairn, in 1681; but, by the patent, the honours were to him only for life, remainder to his daughter Margaret and lord William Murray, fourth ſon of John Marquis of Athole, and brother of the firſt duke, her future huſband, and their heirs-male, *&c.* They were accordingly married immediately thereafter.

This lord dying *anno* 1683, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his ſaid daughter,

X. **Margaret,** baroneſs of Nairn, whoſe huſband, lord William Murray, aſſumed the name and arms of Nairn, according to the above patent, and was ſecond lord Nairn.

By the ſaid Margaret, baroneſs of Nairn, he had iſſue four ſons, and eight daughters.

1. *John,* maſter of Nairn.

2. *Robert,* who married Jean Mercer, heireſs of Aldie, whoſe ſon, William, now enjoys that eſtate, and takes the name of Mercer.

3. *William,* who died without iſſue, a captain in the Swediſh Eaſt-India ſervice.

4. *James,* an officer in the Britiſh ſervice.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret,* married to William viſcount Strathallan.

2. *Emilia,* married to Laurence Oliphant of Gaſk.

3. *Catharine,* married to William Murray, afterwards earl of Dunmore, father of the preſent earl.

4. *Marjory,* married to Duncan Robertſon of Drumaquhan, heir-male of the family of Strowan.

5. *Charlotte,* married to John Robertſon of Lude.

6. *Mary.*

7. *Louiſa,* married to David Græme of Orchil.

8. *Henriette.*

This lord having engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preſton, ſent priſoner to the tower of London, tried by his peers, found guilty, and condemned to loſe his head; but obtained his liberty upon the general act of indemnity, *anno* 1717.

The eſtate being in his lady's perſon, ſhe claimed the ſame before the court of ſeſſion, and her claim was ſuſtained.

He died *anno* 1725, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **John,** third lord Nairn, who married lady Catharine Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John,* maſter of Nairn, an officer in the Britiſh ſervice.

2. *Charles,* an officer in the ſervice of the ſtates general.

3. *Thomas.*

4. *Henry.*

His daughter, *Clementina.*

But having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was attainted of treaſon, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He made his eſcape to France, where he now lives, *&c.*

A R M S.

Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, partie *per* pale, *ſable* and *argent,* a chaplet charged with four cinquefoils, all counterchanged for Nairn; ſecond *azure,* three ſtars *argent* within a double treſſure, counterflorie with flowers de lis *or,* for

Murray; and the third is counterquartered, 1ſt and 4th pallie of ſix, *or* and *ſable* for Athole; 2d and 3d *or*, a feſs cheque *argent* and *azure*, for Stewart earl of Athole.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were at Nairn and Strathurd, in Perthſhire.

* * *

NAPIER Lord NAPIER.

THO' the ſirname of Napier is of very great antiquity, and were proprietors of ſeveral lands and baronies in the Weſt of Scotland, in very early times, yet there are few of them to be found upon record, before the reign of king Alexander III.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family, was,

Chartulary of Lennox, pen. MacFarlane, p. 32 and 59.

I. **John de Napier**, who had conſiderable poſſeſſions of lands in Dunbarton-ſhire, and is mentioned in a charter of Malcolm, third earl of Lennox, to Patrick, ſon of ſir Patrick Lindſay, *anno* 1280.

He is witneſs in another charter of the ſame earl, *anno* 1294.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 655, and 656.

He afterwards, as a baron of the ſhire of Dunbarton, was forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, together with Matthew de Napier, *anno* 1296.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 950.

This John de Napier, with ſeveral others of the Scotch nobles, oblige themſelves to deliver up the caſtle of Stirling to king Edward of England, *anno* 1304.

He died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage, and Haddington's collections.

II. **William de Napier**, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king David Bruce of the lands of Pitfour, Picknot, *&c.* in Perthſhire, with ſeveral others in Dunbartonſhire.

He was proprietor alſo of ſome lands in Haddingtonſhire, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He was father of,

MacFarlane's collect. vol. I. p. 119.

III. **John de Napier**, who being a man of parts, had been employed in ſeveral negotiations with the court of England, and had a penſion of fifty merks ſterling *per annum* ſettled upon him for life, *Johanni Napier, de regno Scotiæ, armigero, &c. anno* 1368.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in rotul. Robert II.

IV. **William**, who got a charter under the great ſeal, confirming *Willielmo filio quondam Johannis de Napier*, the lands of Eaſter Garmilton, in the conſtabulary of Haddington, which formerly pertained to umquhil William, ſon of John de Napier, *&c.* the confirmation is dated *anno* 1377.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. III.

He got another charter under the great ſeal from king Robert III. of ſome lands in king's Cramond in the ſhire of Edinburgh, *anno* 1391.

Chartulary of Levenax.

He was witneſs alſo in a charter of Duncan ſixth earl of Lennox, *anno* 1394.

Chart. penes comitem de Lauderdale.

He was governour of the caſtle of Edinburgh, as in a charter *Alano Laudre*, in which *Willielmus de Napier, cuſtos caſtri de Edinburgh*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1401.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chartulary of Newbottle.

V. **Alexander Napier**, who made a great figure in the reign of king James I. and was provoſt of Edinburgh, *anno* 1437.

He acquired the lands of Merchiſton, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. Sir **Alexander Napier** of Merchiſton, a man of good parts and learning, and in great favour with king James II. who appointed him comptroller of Scotland, *anno* 1450.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 302.

He went a pilgrimage to Canterbury in England, for which he obtained a ſafe conduct, *anno* 1451.

Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, p. 122.

He was alſo provoſt of Edinburgh, in the year 1455.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 421.

He was appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1459, and is then deſigned *Alexander Napier de Merchiſton, miles*.

Ibid. p. 576. and 537.

And being alſo in great favour with king James III. was by that prince conſtituted vice-admiral of Scotland, and one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1461, and again in 1464.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Laudre of Hatton, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Janet, married to ſir James Edmonſtone of that ilk.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. **John**, who was provoſt of Edinburgh, *anno* 1484, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Napier de Merchiſton*, of many different lands and baronies, particularly one upon his own reſignation, of the lands of Balcormo, in the county of Fife, dated 15th Auguſt 1487.

Chart. penes dominum Cathcart, et chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Murdoch Menteith of Rusky, ſon of John Menteith of Rusky, by lady Margaret Menteith, his ſpouſe, daughter and one of the co-heireſſes of the ſixth earl of Lennox, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Chart. penes dom. de Gleneagles.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *John Napier*, who got from his father the lands of Balcormo, which he diſponed to ſir Robert Abercrombie, 22d January, 1492.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to William Adamſon of Bonally, in Edinburgh-ſhire, by a charter in 1535.

Scotſtarvet's collect. p. 573.

2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Corrie of Kelwood, by a charter in 1542.

Ibid. p. 692.

Elizabeth Menteith, lady Rusky, ſpouſe to John Napier of Merchiſton, with conſent of Archibald Napier her ſon, diſpones to Archibald earl of Argyle, the half of the lands of Inchinnan-Rusky, *anno* 1494.

Ibid. p. 307.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir ARCHIBALD, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Archibaldo Napier de Merchiſton*, of many lands, particularly the lands of Gartneſs, in Dunbarton-ſhire, which pertained to Elizabeth Menteith, &c. *inter* 1493 *et* 1503.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Archibald, with conſent of Elizabeth lady Rusky, his mother, for the ſafety of the ſouls of Alexander Napier his goodſire, and Elizabeth Laudre his goodam, John his father, his own, and Catharine Douglas his ſpouſe, &c. mortifies to a chaplain at St. Salvator's altar in St. Giles's kirk, an annualrent of ten merks yearly, 9th November 1493.

Sootſtarvet's collect. p. 330.

He afterwards got a new charter of the lands of Gartneſs, Edinbillie, &c. in Dunbarton-ſhire, the lands of Ruskie, and others in the ſtewarty of Menteith, upon his own reſignation, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Edinbillie, 25th May 1509.

Ibid. p. 150.

By the ſaid Catharine Douglas, a daughter of the family of Lochleven, he had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *John*.
3. *William*.

The two laſt are both mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir ALEXANDER NAPIER of Merchiſton, who got a charter of the whole barony of Edinbillie, to him and Janet Chiſholme his ſpouſe, and the heirs-male procreate betwixt them; which failing, to John, then to William, his brothers-german, and the heirs-male of their bodies; which failing, to the other heirs-male of his father's body; which all failing, to his own neareſt heirs-male whatſomever, dated 12th June 1512.

Ibid. p. 261, & chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Janet, daughter of Edmund Chiſholme of Cromlix, he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to ſir John Melvil of Raith, anceſtor of the earl of Melvil.

Charta penes comitem de Leven.

2. *Janet*, married to Archibald Bruce of Pitfouls.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he was ſlain with his majeſty, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

X. ALEXANDER NAPIER of Merchiſton, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had three ſons.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. Sir *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who ſettled in the county of Bedford in England, where his poſterity ſtill ſubſiſt with luſtre.

Ibidem.

3. *Andrew*, who is mentioned in a charter *anno* 1546.

MacFarlane's collect. vol. II. p. 300.

He was ſlain at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir ARCHIBALD, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Archibaldo Napier de Merchiſton et Edinbillie*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1548 *et* 1558.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter from queen Mary, declaring, that albeit the lands of Balnavade in the iſle of Inchinnan, and fiſhing on Lochlomond, were holden of the earl of Lennox, and fallen to the crown by his forfeiture, yet her majeſty conſidering, that this Archibald and his predeceſſors were in no ſort guilty in the crimes of the earl of Lennox; and that the ſaid Archibald, his predeceſſors, had accompanied her majeſty and her predeceſſors at Flowdon and Pinkie, and were there ſlain; therefore her majeſty gives to the ſaid Archibald, the ſaids lands of Balnavade, with the iſle, fiſhings thereof, &c. 14th June 1558.

Ibidem, and Scotſtarvet's collect. p. 874.

He afterwards got ſeveral other charters, in which he was deſigned by the title of Edinbillie, *inter* 1578 *et* 1584.

Ibidem.

He was in great favour with king James VI. who firſt conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, and then made him maſter of the mint, *anno* 1587.

Balcarras's memoirs.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of Mr. Francis Bothwel, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and anceſtor of lord Holyrood-houſe, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Moubray of Barnbougal, by whom he had likeways a ſon,

Sir *Alexander Napier* of Lauriſton, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, in the reign of king Charles I.——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to James lord Ogilvie.

2. *Agnes*, married to ſir Patrick Gray of Innergowrie.

He died *anno* 1608, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. John Napier of Merchiſton, a man of exquiſite fine parts, great learning, and a ſurprizing genius for the mathematicks.

His logarithms, and other works that have been publiſhed, are laſting monuments of his ſublime judgment, knowledge and penetration.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In his father's lifetime he got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Napier feodotario de Merchiſton*, of many lands, *inter* 1595 *et* 1599.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters of ſeveral other lands, *inter* 1612 *et* 1618.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Archibald*, afterwards lord Napier.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of ſir James Chiſholm of Cromlix, by whom he had five ſons, and five daughters.

1. *John Napier* of Eaſter-Torrie.

2. Mr. *Robert*, anceſtor of the Napiers of Kilcroich.

3. Mr. *Alexander Napier* of Gillets.

4. *William Napier* of Ardmore, of whom alſo the Napiers of Craiganet are deſcended.

5. *Adam*, progenitor of the Napiers of Blackſton.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Stewart of Roſythe, in the county of Fife.

2. *Jean*, married to James Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, in the ſame county.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to William Cunninghame of Craigends.

4. *Agnes*, married to George Drummond of Balloch.

5. *Helen*, married to Mr. Matthew Briſbane, parſon of Erſkine, an eminent divine. [They all had iſſue.]

He died *anno* 1617, and was ſucceeded by by his only ſon of the firſt marriage,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. Sir Archibald, who got many charters under the great ſeal, *domino Archibaldo Napier de Merchiſton*, of different lands and baronies, *inter* 1618 *et* 1621.

He was alſo a man of good parts, great probity and honour, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council.

In the year 1622, he was made treaſurer-depute, one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion, and lord juſtice-clerk.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hæred. maſc. ex corpore ſuo in perpetuum.

Upon the acceſſion of king Charles I. to the crown, he was continued in the offices of treaſurer-depute and the court of ſeſſion, and was, by that prince, raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Napier of Merchiſton, dated 4th May 1627, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his body for ever.

He married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of John earl of Montroſe, and ſiſter of the great marquis, by whom he had one ſon,

Archibald, his heir,——and one daughter,

Elizabeth, married to ſir George Stirling of Keir.

Guthry's memoirs.

He was a great loyaliſt, and invariably attached to the intereſt of the royal family, and having openly declared his diſlike to the proceedings of the covenanters, was by them, without any crime alledged, impriſoned firſt in the caſtle of Edinburgh, then in the tolbooth of Linlithgow, where he continued till he was liberate by Montroſe, after the battle of Kilſyth.

He accompanied that great man to the battle of Philiphaugh, though then very old; and after their defeat he retired to the North, where, oppreſt with age, and grief for the troubles in which he ſaw his king and country involved, he died at Fincaſtle in Athole, in November 1645.

Ibidem.

He was a man of a moſt unblemiſhed life and character, yet the covenanters threatened to have him forfeited after he was dead; but upon his friends paying to them five thouſand pounds, *anno* 1647, it was prevented.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

XIV. Archibald, ſecond lord Napier, who inherited all his father's virtues, was alſo a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family, ſuffered many hardſhips on that account, and was particularly excepted out of Cromwell's act of indemnity, *anno* 1654.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He then retired to Holland, where he died in the beginning of the year 1660, having married lady Elizabeth Erſkine, daughter of John earl of Marr, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Archibald*, his heir.

2. *John Napier*, Eſq; a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, who was killed in the ſea-fight againſt the Dutch, in the year 1672, without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to ſir Thomas Nicholſon of Carnock, whoſe ſon ſucceeded to the honours of Napier.

2. *Margaret*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

3. *Mary*, died unmarried.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. **Archibald**, third lord Napier, a man of great integrity and honour, and highly eſteemed by king Charles II.

There being no male iſſue of the patentee's body alive, and this lord being unmarried, he made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours in the king's hands, who received it, and granted him a new patent with the former precedency, " to him and the heirs male " of his body; which failing, to the heirs " female of his body, the eldeſt ſucceeding " without diviſion; which failing, to his " three ſiſters ſucceſſively, and the other " heirs contained in the ſettlement of the e" ſtate." And in caſe of an heir female ſo ſucceeding, they and their heirs are obliged to carry the name and arms of Napier, &c. The patent is dated 7th February 1677.

Diploma penes dominum Napier.

He dying a batchelor, *anno* 1683, his eſtate and honours, in virtue of the above patent, devolved upon his nephew,

Sir Thomas Nicholſon of Carnock, only ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter, who was fourth lord Napier; but he dying unmarried in June 1686, the eſtate and honours then went to the ſecond ſiſter,

XV. **Margaret**, baroneſs of Napier, ſecond daughter of the ſecond lord, who married John Briſbane, Eſq; ſecretary to the royal navy, and reſident from king Charles II. to the court of France, by whom ſhe had a ſon,

John, deſigned maſter of Napier, —— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, of whom more afterwards.

John maſter of Napier, only ſon of Margaret the baroneſs, was bred in the navy, and appeared to have a great genius for that ſervice, but died on board the Deptford man of war on the coaſt of Guinea, *anno* 1704, without iſſue, whereby the repreſentation devolved upon his ſiſter,

XVI. **Elizabeth**, only daughter of Margaret the baroneſs, who, after her brother's death, was deſigned miſtreſs of Napier. In the year 1699, ſhe married ſir William, ſon and heir of ſir Francis Scot of Thirleſtane, Bart. to whom ſhe had a ſon,

Francis, now lord Napier, —— and two daughters, who both died young.

Elizabeth, miſtreſs of Napier, died *anno* 1705. And her mother Margaret, baroneſs of Napier, dying in 1706, the eſtate and honours devolved upon her grandſon,

XVII. **Francis**, ſon of ſir William Scot by the ſaid Elizabeth, and great-grand-ſon of the ſecond lord.

Upon the death of his grand-mother, the baroneſs, he ſucceeded to the honours, and aſſumed the ſirname of Napier, in terms of the laſt mentioned patent, and is fifth lord Napier.

He married, 1ſt, lady Henriette Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton, by whom he had five ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, maſter of Napier.
2. *Charles*, a captain in the royal navy.
3. *Francis*, a captain of marines.
4. *John*, a lieutenant in the 25th regiment of foot, who died in Germany the day after the battle of Minden.
5. *Mark*, a captain of foot.

His daughter, *Henriette*, died an infant.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of captain George Johnſton, by whom he hath four ſons, and three daughters.

1. *George*.
2. *James*, who died in 1760.
3. *Patrick*.
4. *James-John*.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, died an infant.

2. *Eſther*.

3. *Mary*.

His eldeſt ſon, William, maſter of Napier, a captain in the royal Scotch dragoons, married Mary-Anne, daughter of Charles eighth lord Cathcart, by whom he has one ſon, Francis, and two daughters, 1. Mary-Anne, 2. Henrietta.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *argent*, a ſaltire engrailed between four roſes *gules*, for Napier: 2d and 3d *or*, on a bend *azure*, a ſtar between two creſcents of the firſt, within a double treſſure counterfloree, with flower de lis of the ſecond, for Scot of Thirleſtane.

Crest; on a wreath, a right arm couped below the elbow, and erect, graſping a creſcent.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, an eagle proper; on the ſiniſter, a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding a launce with a penon, all proper, and below the ſhield by way of compartment,

partment, a mural crown *argent*, maſoned *ſable*, out of which iſſue ſix launces, diſpoſed in ſaltire as the former.

MOTTO; *Ready, ay ready.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At Ballenton in Perth-ſhire, Thirleſtane in Berwick-ſhire, and Edinbillie in Stirling-ſhire.

* * *

LESLY Lord NEWARK.

PATRICK LESLY, firſt lord Lindores, ſecond ſon of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, by lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of Robert third earl of Orkney, had five ſons, and five daughters.

1. Patrick, who died without iſſue.
2. James, afterwards lord Lindores.
3. Robert.
4. Ludovick.
5. David, the firſt of this family.

For the daughters, *vide* title lord Lindores, page 408th of this work.

I. DAVID LESLY, fifth ſon of Patrick firſt lord Lindores, being a younger brother, and having a genius for arms, went abroad to puſh his fortune in the foreign wars, got into the ſervice of the king of Sweden in Germany, and having remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions for his military skill and capacity, ſoon roſe to the rank of a colonel of horſe.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he returned to Scotland, entered into the ſervice of the parliament, was appointed lieutenant-general of the forces they ſent to England, to the parliament's aſſiſtance againſt the king.

Minutes of parliament.

Immediately after the battle of Naſby, he made a quick march with a conſiderable body of horſe to Scotland, ſurpriſed and defeated the great Montroſe at Philiphaugh, *anno* 1645, and, for his good and faithful ſervices, got a gift from the parliament of fifty thouſand merks, to be paid out of the fine impoſed upon the marquis of Douglas for being on the king's ſide, 18th March 1646.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was declared lieutenant-general of all the forces in Scotland, had a penſion of one thouſand pounds *per* month ſettled on him, 29th February 1647, and that beſides his pay as colonel of the Perth-ſhire horſe.

Reſcinded acts, and minutes of parlt.

Ibidem.

When the Scots determined to raiſe an army to reſcue the king, Mr. Leſly was made general of the horſe, by a commiſſion dated 11th May 1648; and from this time foreward, he appears to have been a loyal ſubject; however, he was then laid aſide, and general Middleton obtained the chief command, by a commiſſion dated 19th June, that ſame year.

After the murder of the king (which horrible ſcene general Leſly had in the utmoſt deteſtation) none appeared more deſirous of a reſtoration of the royal family than the general.

When the Scots declared for king Charles II. and began to raiſe forces for his ſervice, in 1650, general Leſly was appointed one of their chief commanders, and ſoon got into great favour with his majeſty.

And though he was defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell, yet it is acknowledged he acted the part of a brave and able officer.

After the king was crowned at Scoon, in January 1651, there was a new army levied, which the king commanded in perſon, and Mr. Leſly was appoined major-general. But at the unfortunate battle of Worceſter he was taken priſoner, and committed to the tower of London, where he continued confined till the reſtoration of king Charles II. in May 1660.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hæred. maſc. ex ejus corp.

The king, in reward of his faithful ſervices, and great ſufferings, was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of baron of Newark, in the county of Fife, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 31ſt Auguſt 1660, and ſettled on him a penſion of five hundred pounds *per ann.*

Original letter, pen. dom. Newark.

Lord Newark at that time had ſome enemies at court, who endeavoured to inpreſs the king with bad notions of his ſincerity and integrity; but the king, being convinced of his honeſty, wrote a letter to him with his own hand, which is ſtill preſerved in the family; wherein his majeſty aſſures him, that he is perfectly ſatisfied of his honour and loyalty; that it is not in the power of the malice of his enemies to leſſen his eſteem of him; that if he had occaſion to levy an army for his own ſervice, he would not fail to give his lordſhip a command in it, *&c.*

He married Jean, daughter of ſir John York, of the kingdom of England, knight, by whom he had a ſon,

David, his heir, —— and three daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, Bart.
2. *Mary*, married to ſir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart.

3. *Margaret*, married to colonel James Campbell, fourth ſon of Archibald ninth earl of Argyle. [They all had iſſue.]

Signature in the records.

This lord, with conſent of David maſter of Newark, his eldeſt ſon, on 16th Auguſt 1672, made a reſignation of his eſtate and honours in the king's hands, upon which he got a new grant of the honours, with the precedency of the former patent, "to David lord Newark "during his life, and after his deceaſe to "David maſter of Newark, his eldeſt ſon, "and the heirs-male lawfully to be procreate of his body; which failing, to Jean "Leſly his eldeſt daughter, and the heirs-male or female lawfully to be procreate of "the ſaid Jean Leſly her body; which failing, to the other heirs of tailzie mentioned in the grant of the lands, they carrying "the name and arms of Leſly, &c. with the "title, rank, and dignity of a lord of parliament, &c. &c. &c."

Chart. penes dom. Newark.

Upon which there paſſed a charter under the great ſeal, confirming the lands in terms thereof, containing a *novodamus*, &c. &c.

The old lord died *anno* 1682, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. DAVID, ſecond lord Newark, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, by whom he had five daughters.

1. *Jean*, afterwards baroneſs of Newark.
2. *Mary*, died unmarried.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Eſq;.
4. *Grizel*, married to Thomas Drummond of Logyalmond, Eſq;.
5. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

This lord dying without male iſſue, *anno* 1694, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his eldeſt daughter,

III. JEAN, baroneſs of Newark, who married ſir Alexander Anſtruther of the county of Fife, Bart. by whom ſhe had three ſons, and ſix daughters.

1. *William*, now lord Newark.
2. *David*.
3. *Alexander*, married, and hath iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian*.

2. *Helen*, married to Mr. John Chalmers of Raderny, miniſter of the goſpel at Kilconquhar.
3. *Jean*.
4. *Catharine*.
5. *Margaret*.
6. *Johanna*.

She died *anno* 1740, and was ſucceeded in the eſtate and honours by her eldeſt ſon,

IV. WILLIAM, who having aſſumed the name of Leſly, is third lord Newark.

The Britiſh parliament having begun lately to make a narrow ſcrutiny into the rights and titles of ſome of our Scotch nobility to their peerages, that of Newark was of the number, and, after a full hearing, the houſe of lords, by their deciſion in 1761, ſuſtained and confirmed the peerage of Newark to this lord, according to the patent and reſignation abovementioned.

He is now a captain of invalids.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Leſly; 2d *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, debruſed with a ribbon *ſable*, for Abernethy; 3d *argent*, three piles iſſuing from the chief *ſable*, for Anſtruther; and by way of ſurtout a ſcutcheon *gules*, charged with a three-towered caſtle *argent*, maſoned *ſable*, for Lindores.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-angel winged *or*, holding in his right hand a griffon's head proper.

SUPPORTERS; two griffons *argent*, beaked, winged, and armed *or*.

MOTTO; *Periiſſem ni periiſſem.*

CHIEF SEAT,

At Newark in Fife.

* * *

BARRET Lord NEWBURGH.

Diploma in arch. Carol. I.

SIR Edward Barret of Evely, of the county of Eſſex in England, knight, being a man of parts and ſpirit, became a favourite of king Charles I. who created him a peer of Scotland, by the title of lord Barret of Newburgh, on 17th October 1627, by patent to the heirs male of his body.

He married Anne, daughter of ſir Edward Carey, knight; but dying without male iſſue, the honours became extinct.

LIVINGSTON Earl of NEWBURGH.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON of Calendar, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert III. and by a daughter of ——— Menteith of Carſe, left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir Alexander of Calendar, his ſucceſſor.
2. Robert, progenitor of the earl of Newburgh.
3. John, &c. *Vide* page 411th of this work.

Robert, ſecond ſon of ſir John Livingſton of Calendar, lived in the reigns of king James I. and II. was deſigned by the title of Weſt-Quarter, and of him was lineally deſcended

I. Sir JOHN LIVINGSTON of Kinnaird, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Kinnaird, in Stirlingſhire, Smithſhope, &c. *inter* 1617 *et* 1620.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. Sir JAMES LIVINGSTON of Kinnaird, a man of excellent parts, and greatly eſteemed by king Charles I. who, in the beginning of his reign, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and having ſerved his majeſty with great fidelity and honour, was raiſed by him to the dignity of the peerage, with the title of viſcount Newburgh, 13th November 1647.

Chart. in archiv. Caroli I.

After the murder of his royal maſter, he continued ſteady in his loyalty to his ſon king Charles II. and kept a cloſe correſpondence with his majeſty when abroad; which being diſcovered by Oliver Cromwell, he, with difficulty, made his eſcape out of England, and got ſafe to the king at the Hague, *anno* 1650, was moſt graciouſly received, and continued with his majeſty during all the time of his exile.

Lord Clarendon.

Immediately after the reſtoration, he was conſtituted captain of the guards, and further dignified with the titles of earl of Newburgh, viſcount Kinnaird, lord Livingſton of Flancraig, &c. by patent to his heirs whatſoever, dated 31ſt December 1660.

Diploma in pub. archiv. hæred. quibuſcunque.

He married lady Catharine Howard, daughter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, widow of George lord Aubigny, by whom he had a ſon, *Charles*, his heir.

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 172.

He died in the year 1670, leaving behind him the character of one of the fineſt gentlemen of the age, of untainted principles of loyalty and honour.

Lord Clarendon.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

III. CHARLES, ſecond earl of Newburgh, who married Frances, daughter of Francis lord Brudenel, ſon and heir apparent of Robert, and brother of George earls of Cardigan. After his death, ſhe was married to Richard third lord Bellew, in the kingdom of Ireland, and had iſſue.

Peerage of England, vol. II. p. 388.

By her he had only one daughter,

Charlotte, his ſole heireſs, afterwards counteſs of Newburgh.

He died *anno* 1694, and was ſucceeded by his only child,

IV. CHARLOTTE, counteſs of Newburgh, who, according to the patent, ſucceeded both to the eſtate and honours.

She married, 1ſt, Thomas, ſon and apparent heir of Hugh lord Clifford of Chudleigh by whom ſhe had two daughters.

Ibid. vol. V. p. 224.

1. Lady *Frances*.
2. Lady *Anne*.

She married, 2dly, the honourable Charles Radcliffe, ſecond ſon of Francis earl of Derwentwater, by whom ſhe had two ſons, and three daughters.

Salmon's abridgment.

1. *James*, now earl of Newburgh.
2. *James-Clement Radcliffe*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Charlotte*.

2. Lady *Barbara*.
3. Lady *Mary*. [All born in France.]

This Charles having been taken at ſea in a French ſhip, *anno* 1745, was ſent priſoner to the tower of London, and, upon a former ſentence of death for the rebellion 1715, he was beheaded upon Tower-hill, 8th December 1746.

The counteſs dying in 1755, the honours of Newburgh devolved upon her eldeſt ſon,

V. JAMES, third earl of Newburgh.

ARMS.

Argent on a bend between three gilly-flowers *gules*, an anchor of the firſt, all within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered *vert*.

CREST; a moor's head couped proper, bended *gules* and *argent*, with pendants *argent* at his ears.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter a ſavage proper, wreathed about the head and middle *vert*, and on the ſiniſter by a horſe *argent*, furniſhed *gules*.

MOTTO; *Si je puis.* —— If I can.

When this family reſided in Scotland, Kinnaird was their chief ſeat.

CHEYNE Viſcount NEWHAVEN.

Chart. in cancellaria, hæred. maſc. e corpore ſuo in perpetuum.

KING Charles II. was pleaſed to dignifie, with the peerage of Scotland, Charles Cheyne of the county of Midleſex in England, Eſq; deſcended of an antient family in Buckingham-ſhire, by the titles of lord Cheyne and viſcount Newhaven, near Leith, in the county of Mid-lothian, by patent to the heirs-male of his body for ever, dated at Windſor, 17th May 1681.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

William, ſecond viſcount of Newhaven, who was, by queen Anne, conſtituted lord lieutenant of the county of Bucks, in place of the earl of Bridgewater, *anno* 1712.

Ibidem.

But upon king George I.'s acceſſion to the crown, he was removed, *anno* 1714.

He had iſſue only one daughter,

Scots compendium.

Elizabeth, married to ſir Henry Monſon of Lincolnſhire, baronet.

And dying without male iſſue, *anno* 1728, the honours became extinct.

* * *

MAXWELL Earl of NITHSDALE.

THE ſirname of Maxwell is mentioned in our oldeſt records, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be frequently uſed in Scotland.

Their immediate anceſtor, Machus, or Macus, lived in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore, appears to have been a man of rank, and had conſiderable poſſeſſions in the county of Roxburgh, which were afterwards called the barony and pariſh of Macuſwell, and from thence the ſirname of the family.

Sir James Dalrymple.

A learned and judicious antiquary ſays, he has often met with the name of Machus in antient writs, and that it appears to be Saxon.

He ſays alſo, that Herbert, the donor of the church of Macuſwell to the monaſtery of Kelſo, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. was deſcended of the ſaid Machus.

From him therefore we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this moſt noble family.

Ibidem, and Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

I. **MACHUS**, proprietor of the lands and barony of Macuſwell, near Kelſo in Roxburghſhire, is witneſs to the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Selkirk, by David earl of Northumberland, afterwards king David I.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Hugo.*
2. *Edmund*, who both aſſumed their ſirname from their father's lands and barony of Macuſwell, as was the cuſtom of thoſe early times, which in proceſs of time came to be called Maxwell.

Theſe brothers lived in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *onno* 1124, and died *anno* 1153.

In a donation of that good prince to the monaſtery of Newbottle,

Chartulary of Newbottle.

II. **HUGO de MACUSWELL**, together with Herbert the chancellor, are witneſſes.

This Herbert is the firſt chancellor we find upon record in Scotland, and died about the year 1140.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

In a perambulation and diviſion of the lands of Molla, Edmundus de Macuſwell and Hugo de Morville, are witneſſes.

This is afterwards confirmed by king Malcolm IV. *anno* 1159.

Whether Herbert, the next of this family, was ſon of Hugh or Edmund, we cannot pretend to ſay, but he ſucceeded to the eſtate.

III. **HERBERTUS de MACUSWELL** flouriſhed in the reign of king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded David *anno* 1153, and that of king William who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He appears to have been much about king William's court, was witneſs to many of his charters, and is ſaid to have been progenitor of all the Maxwells in Scotland.

Ibidem.

He was high ſheriff of the county of Roxburgh, and made a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, of the church of Macuſwell, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* confirmed by king Malcolm IV.

Ibidem.

In a charter of king William to the monaſtery of Kelſo, of ſome paſturage on the Molla, Herbertus de Maxwell, Nigellus de Herries, and Malcolm de Keith, are witneſſes.

Ibidem.

In another charter of the ſame prince of a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, Herbertus de Macuſwell, Hugh the chancellor, and William de Lindſay, are witneſſes.

Hugh was chancellor from 1189 to 1199.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

The ſame Herbert is witneſs to ſeveral charters and donations of the ſaid king William to the monaſtery of Paiſley, betwixt the years 1180 and 1198.

He died about the year 1200, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

2. *Robert de Macuſwell*, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, by Bernard de Houdon, is deſigned ſon of Herbert the *vice-comes*, and brother of ſir John, *&c.*

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Sir **John Macuswell**, a man of good parts. He was concerned in all the public tranſactions of his time, and was in great favour with king Alexander II. who ſucceeded king William, *anno* 1214.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He ſucceeded his father alſo in the ſheriffſhip of the county of Roxburgh, for in an agreement betwixt the abbot and convent of Kelſo, and William de *Vetere Ponte*, *Johannes de Macuſvel vice-comes de Roxburgh*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1203.

Ibidem.

In a convention betwixt the abbot and convent of Kelſo, and Euſtachius de Veſey, John de Macuſwell, *vice comes de Roxburgh*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1207.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 203.

He was one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary ſent by king Alexander to the court of England, to negotiate ſome affairs of importance, *anno* 1215.

Ibid. p. 241.

He was again ſent to that court to negotiate the marriage betwixt king Alexander and princeſs Johanna, eldeſt daughter of the king of England, *anno* 1220, which was happily accompliſhed.

The family by this time had got conſiderable poſſeſſions in Dumfries-ſhire, particularly the lands and barony of Carlaverock, which continued long to be one of their chief ſeats and titles.

Chartulary of Murray, penes MacFarlane.

In a tranſaction betwixt Bricius biſhop of Murray, and John de Byſeth, Malcolm earl of Fife, ſir John Macuſwell, and John de Haya, are witneſſes, *anno* 1221; likeways to a charter of king Alexander II. in the year 1225.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He was alſo witneſs to a charter of king Alexander, confirming the privileges of the monaſtery of Kelſo, together with William de Boſeth chancellor, Walter de Olifard juſticiar, *&c. anno* 1222.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

He is witneſs to ſeveral donations and charters of the ſame prince to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *inter* 1224 *et* 1230.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

Chartulary of Coldingham, penes MacFarlane.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, and Levenax,

In the year 1231, ſir John Macuſwell, lord of Carlaverock, was conſtituted lord great chamberlain of Scotland, in the room of Henry de Baliol, and is witneſs in many charters and donations to the monaſtery of Coldingham, by king Alexander II. *inter* 1230 *et* 1236, in which he is deſigned *camerarius Scotiæ*, *&c.* Alſo in ſeveral donations to the abbacy of Dunfermline, betwixt the years 1232 and 1238.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

He died *anno* 1241, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chartulary of Coldingham.

V. **Eumerus or Aymerus de Macuswell**, *dominus de Carlaverock*, who ſucceeded him, and was witneſs with his father in a charter by king Alexander II. of a donation to the monaſtery of Coldingham, *anno* 1232.

Chartulary of Murray.

He is witneſs in another charter of the ſame prince, dated *apud caſtrum puellarum*, 21ſt April 1235.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He is witneſs alſo in a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, together with Malcolm earl of Fife, Malcolm earl of Lennox, *&c.* and is then deſigned *dominus Eumerus de Macuſwell, miles*, *anno* 1239.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, Rymer, tom. I. p. 653.

This ſir Eumer was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, by king Alexander III. and was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who entered into a ſolemn engagement not to conclude a peace with the king of England, without the conſent of the prince and nobles of Wales, *anno* 1258.

He was alſo juſticiar of Galloway in the ſame reign.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, hiſtory of the ſhire of Renfrew, &c.

He married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Roland de Mearns, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, particularly the lands, barony, and caſtle of Mearns, in Renfrewſhire, which continued long in this family.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 566.

Eumerus de Macuſwell et Maria uxor ejus, are mentioned in Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, *anno* 1255.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Herbert*, his heir.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

2. Sir *John*, firſt of the Macuſwells of Nether-Pollock, who, in a donation of ſir Herbert to the monaſtery of Paiſley, is deſigned *frater dicti Herberti*, *&c.* and was anceſtor of the Maxwells of Pollock, Calderwood, *&c.*

Sir Eumer was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir **Herbert de Makswell**, lord of Carlaverock, a man of great parts, honour and merit.

Dalrymple's collect. p. 353.

He obtained a charter from king Alexander III. of the lands of Weſter-Pencaitland, upon the reſignation of John de Pencaitland, *anno* 1276, which continued long in the poſſeſſion of this family.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who obliged themſelves to receive and defend princeſs Margaret, daughter of Eric king of Norway, for their lawful queen and ſovereign, in caſe of king Alexander's death without male iſſue, *anno* 1284.

Ibid. p. 471.

He, with many others of the Scotch nobility, agreed to the marriage of queen Margaret with prince Edward of England, in 1290.

After the death of that young queen, he was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* choſen on the

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 651, 662, &c.

He was afterwards, with many others of his countrymen, forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, for lands lying in different counties, and is then deſigned *dominus Herbertus de Macuſwell, miles*, *anno* 1296.

He died before the year 1300, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. Sir *Herbert*, who got from his father the lands and barony of Mearns, and carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

3. *Alexander Macuſwell*, who is witneſs in his brother's donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, hereafter mentioned.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 651.

VII. Sir **John Makswell**, lord of Carlaverock, who with his father ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

MacFarlane's collect. vol. II. p. 194.

This ſir John, deſigned *filius et hæres Herberti de Makſwell*, grants a charter *domino A- de Gordon*, of the lands of Glenkenns in Galloway, *anno* 1297.

He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

VII. Sir **Herbert Makswell** of Carlaverock, who in his brother's lifetime made

Chartulary of Paiſley, F. 61.

a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, of eight acres and ane half, and twenty-eight particates of land, lying in his territory and new village of Mearns in Renfrew-ſhire, to which his brothers ſir John and Alexander Makſwells are witneſſes; and his ſeal, together with that of Robert biſhop of Glaſgow, are thereunto appended. This deed has no date, but Robert was biſhop there from 1273 to 1316.

Ibid. fol. 62.

He made another donation to the ſame monaſtery, of ſix merks *per annum*, out of his mill of Mearns, to which ſir John Makſwell of Nether-Pollock is a witneſs. This deed is alſo without date, but by the witneſſes appears to have been about the year 1300.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Sir **Eustace Maxwell**, lord of Carlaverock, a great patriot, and a firm and ſteady friend to king Robert Bruce.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He held out his caſtle of Carlaverock againſt the Engliſh for many weeks, and at laſt obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. But leſt it ſhould afterwards have fallen into the enemies hands, he demoliſhed all the fortifications himſelf, for which generous action king Robert nobly rewarded him with grants of ſeveral lands, *pro fractione et proſtratione caſtri de Carlaverock, &c.* He alſo remitted him the ſum

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Haddington's collections.

of ten pounds ſterling, which was payable to the crown yearly out of his lands of Carlaverock, *dictas decem libras, prædicto Euſtacio et hæredibus ſuis, per præſentes remittimus in perpetuum, &c.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 274, & 275.

Some time thereafter he was accuſed of having been concerned in ſome treaſonable practices againſt the crown, at leaſt of concealing them; but upon a ſtrict enquiry, he was found innocent, and acquitted. He was one of the Scotch nobles who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 177.

In the reign of king David Bruce, Edward Baliol for ſome time prevailing, gave the lands of Bonkill (then the property of Sir John Stewart) to ſir Thomas ———, an Engliſh knight, to which Euſtachius de Maxwell is a witneſs, *anno* 1340.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Elena Maxwell, relicta quond. dom. Euſtacii, &c.

He married Helen, daughter of ſir ——— Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, by whom he had a ſon,

IX. Sir **John Maxwell** of Carlaverock, who ſucceeded him, and was alſo deſigned *dominus ejuſdem, et de Pencaitland.*

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He was a man of great ſpirit, and a ſteady friend of king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, but obtained his liberty ſoon afterwards.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, and is then deſigned *Johannes de Maxwell, dominus ejuſdem*, to which Thomas de Somerville, Andrew de Keith, *&c.* are witneſſes, *circa annum* 1350.

And dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir **John Maxwell**, alſo deſigned *dominus ejuſdem.*

Charta penes comitem de Lauderdale.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, of the patronage of the church of Pencaitland, *&c.* wherein he is called *filius et hæres domini Johannis de Pencaitland, &c.*

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who obtained, from the eſtates of the nation, full powers to treat and agree with the Engliſh about king David's liberty, *anno* 1357, which in that year was happily accompliſhed.

Ibid. p. 463.

He again obtained a ſafe conduct to go up to England to negotiate with that court, *anno* 1365.

Chart. in archivis regis David.

He made a donation, to the monaſtery of Kilwinning, of the patronage of the church of Libberton, with an acre of land lying contiguous thereto, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Agnetis ſponſæ ſuæ*, *anno* 1367.

By the ſaid Agnes he left iſſue a ſon,

Charta penes dom. Pollock de eodem.

Sir *Robert*, his heir,——and a daughter, *Agnes*, married to ſir Robert Pollock of that ilk.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir Robert Maxwell of Carlaverock. He made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the former, with whom he was in great favour.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He obtained from that prince a charter under the great ſeal, upon his father's reſignation, to Robert, ſon and heir of John Maxwell of Carlaverock, knight, (wherein he is deſigned *dilectus conſanguineus regis*) and Chriſtian, his wife, and their heirs, of all the lands he had holding of the king or prince, as fully and freely as any of his predeceſſors poſſeſſed the ſame, dated at Kilwinning, the 9th day of September, 1371.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, of the ſuperiority of all his lands, in his territory of Pencaitland, which John Maitland lord of Thirleſtane held of him, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Herberti filii ſui et hæredis, &c.*

Chart. penes comitem de Lauderdale.

This ſir Robert being a man of great abilities, was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *ſuper arduis materiis regna Scotiæ et Angliæ tangentibus, &c. anno* 1413.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 71.

By the ſaid Chriſtian his wife, he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Herbert*, his heir.
2. *Eumerus de Maxwell*, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1424, is deſigned *frater Herberti, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to John lord Montgomery.

He died in an advanced age, about the year 1420, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, who, in his father's lifetime, obtained from Archibald earl of Douglas, a grant of the ſtewartry of Annandale, confirmed by Robert duke of Albany, *anno* 1409, and afterwards by a charter under the great ſeal, *&c.* which added greatly to his power and intereſt in that country.

Ibidem.

He was appointed one of the hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1423, and is then deſigned *Herbertus Maxwell de Carlaverock.*

Rymer, tom. X. p. 307.

He had the honour of knighthood confered upon him at the ſolemnity of his majeſty's coronation, *anno* 1424, and ſoon thereafter was created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Maxwell of Carlaverock, *&c.*

He was one of the lords who ſat on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, *anno* 1425.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

In 1430, he was appointed warden of the marches, and is then deſigned *Herbertus dominus Maxwell*; and again, *anno* 1438.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 491.

He married Margaret de Craigy, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Maxwell.
2. *Euſtace*, anceſtor of the Maxwells of Tealing in the county of Forfar.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. Robert, maſter of Maxwell, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Herbert lord Maxwell, married Janet, daughter of John lord Forreſter, chamberlain of Scotland, by lady Jean Sinclair his wife, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney.

Ib. and Crawfurd's peerage.

He died before his father, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Janet Forreſter, a ſon,

XIV. Herbert, ſecond lord Maxwell, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was appointed one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1449.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254.

He got the *officium ſeneſcalli vallis Anandiæ* renewed, and confirmed to him, and got charters under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1440 *et* 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, firſt, a daughter of ſir Herbert Herries of Terreagles, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. Sir *Edward*, anceſtor of the Maxwells of Tinwald, Monreith, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married to Gilbert lord Kennedy.

He married, 2dly, Iſabel, daughter of William lord Seton, widow of ſir Alan Stewart of Darnly, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *George*, anceſtor of the Maxwells of Garnſalloch.

Ibidem.

2. *David.*
3. *Adam*, of whom the Maxwells of Southbar, *&c.* in Renfrew-ſhire, are deſcended.
4. *John.*
5. *William.*

1ſt daughter, *Janet.*

2. *Mariotte.*

Theſe ſeven children are all ſubſtitute to one another, in the tailzie of Garnſalloch, *anno* 1475.

Ibidem.

This lord died in October 1452, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Robert, third lord, who was retoured heir to his father, Herbert, lord Maxwell, on 4th February 1453.

Retour in archivis fam. de Maxwell.

He is one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, in 1457; and to another, in 1459.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397 & 426.

In his father's lifetime, he married lady Janet Crichton, only daughter of George earl of Caithneſs, and Janet counteſs thereof, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *George Maxwell*, who, upon his mother's reſignation, got the lands of Barnton in Mid-Lothian confirmed to him, by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1460.

Ibidem.

3. *Thomas*, of whom the Maxwells of Kirkconnel are deſcended.

His daughter *Janet*, married to William lord Carlyle of Torthorald.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Nithſdale.

XVI. John, fourth lord Maxwell, who, upon his father's reſignation, got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Maxwell, Carlaverock, Mearns in Renfrewſhire, *&c.* dated 14th February 1477.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After his father's death, he got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Maxwell*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1490, *et* 1508.

He married Agnes, daughter of ſir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *Herbert*, anceſtor of the Maxwells of Cloudon.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

3. *Henry*, who was taken priſoner with his brother at Solway, but was releaſed for a ranſom of one hundred pounds ſterling, *anno* 1543.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to ſir John Johnſtone of that ilk.

2. *Agnes*, married to ——— Charters of Amisfield.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Jardine of Applegirth.

Crawfurd's peerage.

This lord was a man of great courage and reſolution; he accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowdon, and there loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem, et Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVII. Robert, fifth lord Maxwell, a man of great worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king James V. who, as ſoon as he took the adminiſtration into his own hands, appointed lord Maxwell, captain of the caſtle of Lochmaben, colonel of his majeſty's guards, and warden of the weſt marches.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1538, he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France, to negociate the marriage betwixt king James, and Mary of Lorrain, daughter of the duke of Guiſe, which he happily accompliſhed, eſpouſed the lady in his Majeſty's name, and brought her ſafe to Scotland, to the great ſatisfaction of the king, who, in reward of his faithful ſervices, confirmed to him the lands of Euſdale, Eskdale, and Wachopdale, by a charter under the great ſeal.

Ibidem.

He was poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, and had no leſs than fourteen charters from the king, of different lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540.

Ibid. et chart. in archiv. fam. de Nithſdale.

In one charter, there are confirmed to him, the lands of Maxwell in Roxburgh-ſhire, Carlaverock in Dumfries-ſhire, Springkell in Annandale, with the office of ſteward thereof, and Kirkcudbright, the lands of Garnſalloch, Durſquhen, and Balmacruth, in Perth-ſhire, Gordonſton and Grenan in Kirkcudbright, with the lands and baronies of Mearns and Nether-Pollock in Renfrew-ſhire, *&c. &c.* This charter proceeds upon a narrative of his faithful ſervices in the king's minority, as warden of the marches, *&c.* and is dated 19th July, 1537.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

He accompanied the king to the battle of Solway, where he was taken priſoner, and ſent to the tower of London, but was afterwards releaſed, for a ranſom of one thouſand merks ſterling, *anno* 1543.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, firſt, Janet, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Maxwell* of Terreagles, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Haddington's collections.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Archibald earl of Angus; 2dly, to ſir William Baillie of Lamington.

He married, 2dly, lady Agnes Stewart, daughter of James earl of Buchan, and widow of Adam ſecond earl of Bothwel, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1546, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 263.

XVIII. Robert, ſixth lord Maxwell, who was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1551.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died 14th September 1552, having married lady Beatrix Douglas, daughter of James third earl of Morton, by whom he had a poſthumous ſon,

Ibidem.

XIX. John, ſeventh lord Maxwell, who ſucceeded him, and became a great favourite of king James VI. who appointed him warden of the weſt marches, as ſoon as he was of age; and upon the death and forfeiture of the regent Morton, he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Maxwell*, of the lands, baronies, earldom, and regality of Morton, *&c.* alſo a charter of ſeveral other lands; and being immediately thereafter created earl of Morton, got a charter of confirmation under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Morton, domino Maxwell, &c.* of the lands, earldom, and regality of Morton, &c. dated *anno* 1581.

Ibidem.

Sometime thereafter, upon a change of the miniſtry, the title of earl of Morton was revoked, and taken up by Archibald eighth earl of Angus, nephew to the regent; but he dying without iſſue, theſe honours devolved upon the laird of Lochleven, *anno* 1588. *Vide* page 488th of this work.

However, the lord Maxwell was ſtill highly eſteemed by the king; for when his majeſty was going to Norway for his queen, he appointed him one of the regents of the kingdom, and acquainted queen Elizabeth thereof, by a letter under his own hand, *anno* 1589.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 27.

He married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David ſeventh earl of Angus, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1571.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, afterwards earl of Nithſdale.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William lord Herries.

2. *Agnes*, married to William Douglas of Penzie.

3. *Margaret*, married to Hugh Wallace of Craigie.

This lord having been diveſted of his office of warden of the marches, in which he had ſerved with great fidelity, it was conferred upon John Johnſton of that ilk, which occaſioned a deal of ill blood betwixt the families, and at laſt proved fatal to this noble lord himſelf; for he loſt his life in a ſcuffle with the Johnſtons in December 1593, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XX. JOHN, eighth lord Maxwell, who married lady Margaret, daughter of John marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had no children.

Ibidem.

This lord was of a high and vindictive ſpirit, and determined to revenge his father's ſlaughter upon the Johnſtons. At laſt he found an opportunity, and put to death ſir James Johnſton of that ilk, ſon of the laſt John, for which he was tried, condemned, forfeited, and beheaded at the croſs of Edinburgh, 21ſt May 1613.

Crawfurd's peerage, &c.

He having no iſſue, the repreſentation devolved upon his brother,

XX. ROBERT, ninth lord Maxwell, a man of ſingular worth and merit, who was rehabilitate, and put in poſſeſſion of all his brother's eſtate *anno* 1618.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Nithſdale.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Maxwell*, of many lands, in the years 1618 and 1619; and being in great favour with his majeſty, was, in 1620, created earl of Nithſdale, with precedency from his father's creation of earl of Morton in 1581, by patent to his heirs-male general. He took his place accordingly in the parliament 1621.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Nithſdale.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto comiti de Nithſdale, Eſkdale, et Carleil*, of the lands and earldom of Nithſdale, the lands, lordſhip, and barony of Mearns, and many others, in the years 1621 and 1622.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he heartily eſpouſed the intereſt of the royal family, and ſerved them to the end of his days with great fidelity, on which account he ſuffered ſequeſtration, impriſonment, and many other hardſhips.

Reſcinded acts, and minutes of parlt.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Frances Beaumont, a near relation of ſir George Villiers, the great duke of Buckingham, by whom he had a ſon,

Haddington's collections.

Robert, lord Maxwell.

When this lord found he could do the king no more ſervice, in order to avoid the perſecution of his enemies, he retired to the Iſle of Man, in the end of the year 1647, died there, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XXI. ROBERT, ſecond earl of Nithſdale, who was alſo moſt ſincerely attached to the intereſt of the royal family, and was impriſoned by the parliament, when only a young man; but was liberate upon his finding bail to appear when called, *anno* 1646.

Minutes of parliament. & reſcinded acts.

After the reſtoration he got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto comiti de Nithſdale*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1661 *et* 1663.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But he dying unmarried, *anno* 1667, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin and heir-male, John lord Herries, lineally deſcended of ſir John Maxwell of Terreagles, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XVIII. Sir JOHN MAXWELL of Terregles, ſecond ſon of Robert, fifth lord Maxwell, married Agnes, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of William fourth lord Herries, with whom he got the lands and barony of Terreagles, &c.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, was one of the commiſſioners appointed by her majeſty to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1560, and is then deſigned ſir John Maxwell of Terreagles.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 566.

He was again nominated one of her majeſty's ommiſſionres to the court of England, in 1563, and was alſo conſtituted warden of the weſt marches.

Ibid. p. 631.

At the ſolemnity of king James VI.'s coronation,

ronation, he got the honours and titles of lord Herries of Terreagles conferred upon him, in 1566, and was fifth lord Herries.

By the ſaid Agnes Herries he left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, afterwards lord Herries.

2. *James Maxwell* of Brachinſide, who was father of Alexander Maxwell of Terrachty, who had two ſons, John Maxwell of Terrachty, and William of Carochan. John Maxwell of Terrachty was father of John Maxwell now of Terrachty, whoſe eldeſt ſon (in caſe of this lord Maxwell's dying without male-iſſue) is male repreſentative of this moſt noble and antient family.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Kenmure.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married to ſir John Gordon of Lochinvar.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIX. John, ſixth lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Herries*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1608 *et* 1612.

Ibid. ad ann. 1612.

He married Elizabeth Maxwell, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XX. John, ſeventh lord Herries, who, upon the death of Robert, ſecond earl of Nithſdale, without iſſue, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours, *anno* 1667, being next heir male, as before obſerved, and was third earl of Nithſdale.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Nithſdale.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of lord viſcount Kenmure, by whom he had a ſon,

XXI. Robert, fourth earl of Nithſdale, who ſucceeded him, and married lady Lucy, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Mary Maxwell*, married to Charles earl of Traquair.

He died *anno* 1695, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XXII. William, fifth earl of Nithſdale, who married lady Winifred Herbert, daughter of William marquis of Powis, by lady Elizabeth Somerſet his wife, daughter of Edward marquis of Worceſter, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Maxwell, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Anne Maxwell*, married to John lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

This noble lord had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preſton, and ſent priſoner to the tower of London, was tried by his peers for treaſon in January 1716, condemned to be beheaded on the 24th of February thereafter, with the lords Derwentwater and Kenmure, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown; but the night before execution, he made his eſcape out of the tower, got beyond ſeas, and died at Rome, *anno* 1744.

XXIII. William lord Maxwell, only ſon of William fifth earl of Nithſdale, had it not been for his father's forfeiture, would have been ſixth earl of Nithſdale.

He married his couſin, lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles earl of Traquair, by whom he hath two daughters.

1. *Mary*, who died young.

2. *Winifred*, married to William Conſtable of Effringhame, of the kingdom of England, Eſq; to whom ſhe hath two ſons, and one daughter. 1. Marmaduke-William, 2. William. Their daughter, Catharine.

ARMS.

Argent, an imperial eagle, diſplayed *ſable*, beaked and membered *gules*, ſurmounted of an eſcutcheon of the firſt, charged with a ſaltier of the ſecond, and ſur-charged in the center with an urchin *or*.

Crest; a ſtag proper, attired *argent*, couchant before an holly buſh proper.

Supporters; two ſtags proper, attired *argent*.

Motto; *Revireſco*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Terreagles, Carlaverock, &c. in Dumfries-ſhire.

* * *

CARNEGIE Earl of NORTHESK.

AS the riſe and deſcent of the antient name of Carnegie, is to be found under the title Southeſk, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

Sir David Carnegie of Coluthie, the tenth generation of the family of Southeſk, in a direct male line, who married Eupheme, daughter of ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. **David**, his ſucceſſor, afterwards earl of Southeſk. 2. John, the firſt of this family.

For the other children, *vide* title earl of Southeſk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. John Carnegie, ſecond ſon of ſir David Carnegie of Coluthie, got from his father the lands and barony of Ethie, Boghead, *&c.* upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal from king James VI. *anno* 1596.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

II. Sir John, who got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Carnegie de Ethie, militi*, of the lands of Ethie, Redcaſtle, Innerkeilor, and many others, *inter* 1621 *et* 1625.

Minutes of parliament.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of good parts, great learning, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. and though he was at firſt engaged on the parliament's ſide, yet he ſoon deſerted their party, and returned to his duty, upon which the king raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Lour, April 20th 1639.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et penes com. de Northeſk.

And as he continued to ſerve his majeſty with great fidelity and honour, he was pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Ethie, lord Lour, and Inglis-madie, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 1ſt November 1647.

He afterwards, with conſent and approbation of king Charles II. changed theſe titles for thoſe of Northeſk and Roſehill, which have ever ſince continued to be the chief titles of the family.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

After the murder of king Charles I. this earl ſtill perſiſting in his loyalty, was particularly excepted out of Oliver Cromwell's act of indemnity, and fined in the ſum of ſix thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the reſtoration of king Charles II. he got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1660 *et* 1663.

He married Magdalene, daughter of ſir James Haliburton of Pitcur, an antient family in the county of Angus, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *David*, lord Roſehill.
2. Sir *James*, anceſtor of the Carnegies of Boyſack, *&c.*

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to ſir Henry Wood of Bonnytoun.

2. Lady *Magdalene*, married, 1ſt, to George Lindſay, lord Spynzie (without iſſue); 2dly, to John Lindſay of Edzel, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Marjory*, married to James, ſon and apparent heir of John Scot of Scottſtarvit, director of the chancery in the reign of king Charles I. and had iſſue.

4. Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to William Graham of Claverhouſe, and was mother of John viſcount Dundee; 2dly, to ſir John Preſton of Airdrie, Bart. and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1667, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. penes comitem de Northeſk.

III. David, ſecond earl of Northeſk, who married lady Jean Maule, daughter of Patrick earl of Panmure, by whom he had five ſons, and two daughters.

1. *David*, lord Roſehill.
2. *James*, of whom the Carnegies of Finhaven, *&c.* are deſcended.
3. *Patrick*, progenitor of the Carnegies of Lour.
4. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Carnegies of Kinfauns.
5. *Robert*, died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Colin earl of Balcarras, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Magdalene*, married to John Moodie of Ardbikie, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1677, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour in cancellaria.

IV. David, third earl of Northeſk, who was ſerved heir to his father, *anno* 1679.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of John earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *David*, lord Roſehill.
2. *John Carnegie*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to James duke of Montroſe.
3. Lady *Jean*.
4. Lady *Anne*.

Theſe two laſt died young.

The earl died *anno* 1688, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. David, fourth earl of Northeſk, who was one of the lords of the privy council to her majeſty queen Anne, was conſtituted lord high ſheriff of the county of Forfar, one of the lords of police, and was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the ſecond, third, and fourth Britiſh parliaments.

He married lady Margaret Wemyſs, daughter of James lord Burntiſland and Margaret counteſs of Wemyſs, by whom he had two ſons, and five daughters.

1. *David*, lord Roſehill.
2. *George*, now earl of Northeſk.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to George lord Balgony.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to James lord Balmerino.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir Alexander Hope of Carſe, Bart.

4. Lady *Chriſtian*.

5. Lady *Mary*.

He died *anno* 1729, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **David**, fifth earl of Northeſk, who dying without iſſue, *anno* 1741, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VI. **George**, ſixth earl of Northeſk, who being bred to the ſea, was, in 1741, promoted to the command of one of his majeſty's ſhips of war, and in 1751 was raiſed to the rank of a flag officer, and is now rear-admiral of the white.

He married lady Anne Leſly, daughter of Alexander earl of Leven. By her he hath a ſon, *David*, lord Roſehill, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*,

2. Lady *Margaret*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *or*, an eagle diſplayed *azure*, armed and membered *gules:* 2d and 3d *argent*, a pale *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath, a demi-leopard proper.

Supporters; two leopards proper.

Motto; *Tache ſans tache*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Ethie, in the county of Forfar.

* * *

STEWART Lord OCHILTRIE.

THE immediate anceſtor of this branch of the illuſtrious family of Stewart, was

I. **Andrew**, third lord Evandale, lineally deſcended from Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, as deduced under the title of Stewart earl of Murray.

This Andrew was governor of the caſtle of Dunbarton, and groom of the ſtole to king James IV.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got ſix charters, under the great ſeal, of many different lands and baronies, *inter* 1526 *et* 1536.

Ibidem.

He exchanged his lordſhip of Evandale in Lanerk-ſhire, with ſir James Hamilton of Fynart, for the lordſhip of Ochiltrie in Airſhire, and got charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, and ſeveral others (*Andreæ domino Evandale*) *inter* 1536 *et* 1540.

Records of parliament.

He then, with conſent of the crown, got the title of Evandale exchanged for that of Ochiltrie confirmed to him by act of parliament, *anno* 1543.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got three charters under the great ſeal (*Andreæ domino Ochiltrie*) of different lands and baronies, *inter* 1543 *et* 1546.

Ibid. ad ann. 1500.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *Henry*, lord Methven, whoſe male line is extinct.

3. Sir *James Stewart*, anceſtor of the earl of Murray.

For the daughters, *vide* page 502d of this work.

He died *anno* 1548, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

II. **Andrew**, ſecond lord Ochiltrie, who died ſoon after his father, having married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by Beatrix his firſt wife, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. **Andrew**, third lord Ochiltrie, who was a great promoter of the reformation, and got four charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ domino Ochiltrie*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1570 *et* 1592.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Cunninghame of Caprington, by whom he had five ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Andrew*, maſter of Ochiltrie.

2. Sir *James Stewart* of Bothwel-muir, afterwards earl of Arran, of whom hereafter.

3. Sir *William Stewart* of Monkton, who was killed by the earl of Bothwel, without iſſue.

4. Sir *Henry Stewart*, knight, of whom there is no ſucceſſion.

5. *Robert Stewart* of Weſter-Braco, alſo without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Iſabel*, married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargeny.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John Knox the reformer; 2dly, to ſir Andrew Ker of Faudonſide.

Ibidem.

IV. **Andrew**, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Andrew third lord Ochiltrie, got charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ magiſtro de Ochiltrie*, of the lands and barony of Ochiltrie, the five merk land of Portcarrick, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1578 *et* 1584.

He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Henry lord Methven, by whom he had two ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *Andrew*, afterwards lord Ochiltrie.

2. *Joſias Stewart* of Bonnyton, died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, married to ſir Andrew Kerr of Fernyhirſt, afterwards lord Jedburgh.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Stewart of Traquair, and was mother of the great earl.

3. *Marjory*, married to ſir Roger Aſhton of the kingdom of England, gentleman of the bed-chamber to king James VI.

4. *Martha*, married to Nicol Rutherford of Hundely.

5. *Mary*, married to ſir George Crawfurd of Liſnorris.

6. *Iſabel*, married to Gilbert Kennedy of Bargeny.

The maſter died before his father, and his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

V. **Andrew**, ſucceeding his grandfather, was fourth lord, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ domino Ochiltrie, terrarum eccleſiaſticarum de Ochiltrie, &c. &c. &c. anno* 1601.

He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king James VI. general of the ordnance, and governour of the caſtle of Edinburgh.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had a ſon,

Andrew, maſter of Ochiltrie, afterwards lord Caſtle-ſtewart.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, and hiſt. of the Stewarts.

This lord, with conſent of his ſon the maſter, and the approbation of the crown, ſold his lordſhip of Ochiltrie to his couſin ſir James Stewart of Killeth, ſon of his uncle the earl of Arran, who afterwards, upon the reſignation of the ſaid Andrew, became lord Ochiltrie; and the maſter, in lieu thereof, was by the king created lord Caſtle-ſtewart of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent, dated *anno* 1619.

Ibidem.

VI. **Andrew**, lord Caſtle-ſtewart, only ſon and heir of Andrew fourth lord Ochiltrie, married lady Anne Stewart, fourth daughter of John fifth earl of Athole, by whom he had a ſon,

VII. **Andrew**, ſecond lord Caſtle-ſtewart, who married Joyce, only daughter and heireſs of ſir Arthur Blondel of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had a daughter,

Peerage of Ireland, vol. III. p. 304.

VIII. **Mary**, his ſole heireſs, who married Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, in the kingdom of England, and had iſſue.

Peerage of England, v. II. p. 173.

Andrew, ſecond lord Caſtle-ſtewart, dying without ſons, in him ended the male line of the eldeſt ſon of Andrew, third lord Ochiltrie; the repreſentation therefore devolved upon the deſcendents of ſir James the ſecond ſon, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

IV. Sir **James Stewart** of Bothwelmuir, ſecond ſon of Andrew, third lord Ochiltrie, was a man of good parts, an aſpiring genius, and moſt unbounded ambition. He became a great favourite of king James VI. and was raiſed to the higheſt offices of ſtate.

p. 137, &c.

As there is a full account of his life and tranſactions, publiſhed in the lives of the officers of ſtate, to that we refer our readers, and ſhall only here briefly mention ſome of the moſt remarkable occurrences of his life.

He was created earl of Arran, lord Hamilton, Abercorn, Bothwel-haugh, *&c.* he was captain of the guards, provoſt of the town of Edinburgh, governor of the caſtles of Edinburgh and Stirling, and chancellor of Scotland, *&c. &c. &c.*

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *James* of Killeth, afterwards lord Ochiltrie.

2. *Henry*, who had iſſue only two daughters; the firſt married to Henry third lord Methven; the ſecond married to colonel ——— Stewart.

The earl of Arran, after many and various ſcenes of life, was diveſted of all his offices and titles of honour, and for ſeveral years lived a retired life, without any other deſignation than that of captain Stewart; and he having been the regent Morton's accuſer, was, in revenge thereof, put to death by ſir James Douglas of Torthorald, *anno* 1596.

Stewart's hiſt.

V. Sir **James Stewart** of Killeth, eldeſt ſon of James earl of Arran, became lord Ochiltrie, upon the reſignation of Andrew the fourth lord, as before obſerved, *anno* 1615.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Ochiltrie*, of the lands and ſuperiority of Polquharn, and others, *anno* 1616.

He afterwards moſt fooliſhly and unjuſtly accuſed the marquis of Hamilton of having a deſign upon the crown, which upon trial was found to be without the leaſt foundation; whereupon the lord Ochiltrie was ordered to be confined in the caſtle of Blackneſs for life. He remained there many years, but was at laſt liberate by the Engliſh, after the battle of Worceſter, *anno* 1652.

Journals of juſticiary.

He died *anno* 1659, having married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred MacDougal of Garthland, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. ——— maſter of Ochiltrie, who died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VII. **William** lord Ochiltrie, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was a youth of great hopes and ſpirit. He died at the univerſity of Edinburgh, in the 16th year of his age, unmarried, *anno* 1675, whereby the honours became extinct.

* * *

OLIPHANT Lord OLIPHANT.

THO' few families have made a greater figure in the annals of Scotland, than that of Oliphant, yet the traditional accounts of their origin are various. Some alledge, that when Harold king of Norway invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet and army, in the reign of king Donald VI. a noble Norwegian, called ſir Donald Oliphard, was taken priſoner by the king of Scots, and being a man of rank and diſtinction, was treated according to his quality and merit. A peace being afterwards concluded betwixt the two crowns, ſir Donald had liberty to return home; but being pleaſed with the entertainment he met with, and having contracted a friendſhip with ſeveral of the firſt quality, he married and ſettled in this country, and he is ſaid to have been progenitor of all the Oliphants in Scotland.

However, we ſhall inſiſt no longer on traditional accounts, but proceed to deduce the deſcent of this moſt ancient and noble family, by unqueſtionable documents from,

I. **David** de **Holifard** or **Olifard**, a man of rank and figure in Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander I. He appears to have been much about the court of king David, who, upon the death of king Alexander, ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124.

He was one of the Scotch barons, who accompanied that prince to England, when he went with an army to the aſſiſtance of Maud the empreſs, his niece, againſt king Stephen, but, upon the raiſing of the ſiege of Winceſter, king David was ſo hotly purſued by the Engliſh army, that had it not been for the valour and courage of this David de Oliphard, he had been taken priſoner, *anno* 1142.

Sir James Dalrymple's collections, p. 174.

King David, in reward of this noble action, is ſaid to have made him a grant of ſeveral lands, both in the Lothians and in Perth-ſhire, but we do not find them ſo early mentioned in our records.

In king David I.'s grants to the priory of Coldingham, David de Olifard is a witneſs, and his ſeal, being three creſcents, is thereto appended, which is the armorial bearing of the Oliphants to this day, a convincing proof that this David was progenitor of this noble family.

Chartulary of Coldingham, Nisbet, vol. I. p. 244.

In the reign of the ſame king David, there happened a diſpute betwixt Robert biſhop of St. Andrews, and G. abbot of Dunfermline: It was ſubmitted to king David and his ſon prince Henry, and was by them accorded to the ſatiſfaction of both parties, to which David de Olifard, and Herbert, great chamberlain of Scotland, were witneſſes. This deed is without date, but Herbert was chamberlain from 1122 to 1144, in which ſpace that agreement muſt have been concluded.

Concordia facta, &c. Chartulary of Dunfermline.

This David appears to have had iſſue five ſons.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *William de Olifard*, who was one of the hoſtages for king William the Lyon, when he was ſet at liberty by the Engliſh, after the battle of Alnwick, *anno* 1174; and was, with his brother David, witneſs in ſeveral charters and donations to the monaſtery of Coldingham, *inter* 1180 *et* 1190.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

Chartulary of Coldingham.

3. *Walter de Olifard*, who was witneſs to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Lindores, by David earl of Huntington, *anno* 1178, and was witneſs alſo with his brother David, in ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *&c.*

Chartulary of Newbottle & Dunfermline.

4. *Philip de Olifard*, witneſs likewiſe with his brother David, in a donation of king William to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, in or before the year 1189.

Ibidem.

5. *Fulcione de Olifard*, who is witneſs in a donation of Alan ſon of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, to which Joceline biſhop of Glaſgow was alſo a witneſs, and he died *anno* 1199.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **David** de **Olifard**, a man of great worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded king David, *anno* 1153.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

In a charter of that prince, to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, Herbert biſhop of Glaſgow, William biſhop of Murray, David de Olifard, &c. are witneſſes, in or before 1162, in which year William biſhop of Murray died.

He is witneſs alſo in ſeveral charters and donations of king William, who ſucceeded king Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Chartulary of Scoon.

He was likewiſe in great favour with that prince, who, in the beginning of his reign, conſtituted him juſticiar of Lothian, which office was long enjoyed by him and his poſterity.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

In a donation of the ſaid king William, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, Nicol the chancellor, Richard de Morvile conſtable, David de Olifard, &c. are witneſſes, in or before 1171, in which year the chancellor died.

This David had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *David de Olifard*, who is witneſs in a donation of king Alexander II. to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, and is then deſigned brother of Walter de Olifard, juſticiar of Lothian, *anno* 1234.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He died before the year 1200, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Strathallan's hiſtory of the Drummonds.

III. Sir WALTER OLIFARD, who married Chriſtian, daughter of the earl of Strathearn, by whom he got the lands and pariſh of Strageith, &c. *anno* 1200.

Ibidem.

He afterwards exchanged the lands of Strageith for ſome others in Perth-ſhire, with Gilbert earl of Strathearn, his brother-in-law, *anno* 1220.

Chartulary of Scoon.

He was in great favour with king Alexander II. who, in the beginning of his reign, conſtituted him juſticiar of Lothian.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 241.

When the marriage betwixt king Alexander II. and princeſs Johanna, eldeſt daughter of king Henry III. of England, was ſet on foot, this ſir Walter was one of the ſureties on the part of king Alexander, *anno* 1220.

Ibid. p. 252.

And when the queen's jointure was adjuſted and ſettled, *dominus Walterus de Olifard juſticiarius Loudoniæ*, is one of the witneſſes, *anno* 1221.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

He was witneſs alſo to king Alexander II.'s confirmation charter, of the privileges of the monaſtery of Kelſo, *anno* 1222.

He appears to have reſided conſtantly about the court of king Alexander; for he is witneſs to innumerable charters and donations of that prince to the religious of Kelſo, Dunfermline, Holyrood-houſe, Newbottle, and Paiſley, betwixt the years 1220 and 1242, in which laſt year he died, according to theſe words; *dominus Gualterus de Olifard juſticiarius Loudoniæ obiit anno* 1242.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

By the ſaid Chriſtian he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chartulary of Newbottle.

IV. WALTERUS de OLIFARD, who appears to have been proprietor of lands in Stirling-ſhire, as well as in the Lothians; for in a convention betwixt the abbots and convents of Holyrood-houſe and Newbottle, there are mentioned the lands of Kallantyr, &c. in Stirling-ſhire, which they held in feu-farm of Walter de Olifard and David Cummin, *anno* 1245.

Crawfurd's peerage.

This Walter afterwards renounced any right, he had by his mother, to the church of Strageith, in favours of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, the patronage whereof that earl had made over to the monks of Inchafiry, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.*

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Hugh*.
3. *Walter*.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 950.

Theſe two laſt became bound with their brother ſir William, to ſurrender the caſtle of Stirling to king Edward of England, if it was not relieved in a certain ſpace, in 1304.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir WILLIAM de OLIFARD, *dominus de Aberdalgy*, the firſt of the family we find deſigned by that title.

He was a great hero and patriot, a ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of his country.

Ibid. p. 769.

Ibidem, and Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 498.

Ibidem.

He was one of the Scotch nobles whom king Edward I. of England compelled to ſwear allegiance to him, when he had overrun Scotland, *anno* 1297; but it ſeems he did not depend much upon their fidelity; for he carried him, and ſeveral others of the firſt rank, priſoners to London: however, the year thereafter they obtained liberty to return to Scotland, upon their obliging themſelves, or finding bail, to ſtay no longer at home than was neceſſary to equip themſelves in order to return, and ſerve king Edward in the army he deſigned to employ againſt France. But thoſe worthy patriots were ſo far from thinking, that oaths extorted by force were binding, that they immediately joined the nonjurors and loyaliſts, in defence of the liberties of their country.

This brave man was appointed governor of the caſtle of Stirling, which he gallantly defended for a long time.

Ibidem.

King Edward at laſt beſieged it in perſon, with the whole Engliſh army, in 1303, but ſir William made ſuch a glorious defence, that he obliged that great prince to raiſe the ſiege.

Ibid. and Rymer, v. II. p. 950.

The year thereafter, king Edward ſet down before it again, with all the forces he was able to bring to the field, and it was then the only fort in Scotland that he was not in poſſeſſion of. Sir William defended it for three months more againſt them all; but at laſt, for want of all neceſſaries, he was obliged to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms, *anno* 1304; yet king Edward, contrary to the articles of capitulation, ſent him priſoner to London, where he ſoon ended his days, according to a good author, who ſays, "*Willielmus Oliſard, miles, inſignis cuſtos caſtri Strivynlini, contra fidem Anglo datam, carcere truditur, &c. anno* 1304."

Fordun, vol. II. p. 177, and 224; and Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 518.

By Iſabel Douglas, his wife, he left iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

VI. Sir WILLIAM OLIPHANT, lord of Aberdalgy, who ſucceeded him, and got from king Robert Bruce a grant of the lands of Muir-houſe, in the ſhire of Edinburgh, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, from the ſaid king Robert, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Willielmo Oliphant, militi, terram noſtram de Muir-houſe, &c.*

Chart. penes Johann. Kinloch de Kilry, &c.

This ſir William was witneſs in a charter of king Robert's, confirming an excambion made by John de Pincerna, knight, and John de Inchmartin, knight, of part of the barony of Elcheoch, for part of the barony of Pitmedden, *anno regni* 10*mo*, 1316.

Ibidem.

In another confirmation charter of the ſaid king Robert, of ſome lands to ſir John of Inchmartin, the witneſſes are, Bernard the chancellor, Gilbert de Haya conſtable, Robert de Keith mariſhal, David de Wemyſs, William de Oliphant, &c. *milites*, at Perth, 4th June, 1316.

Ibidem.

King Robert alſo confirms a contract and tack, entered into betwixt Neil of Carrick and William of Oliphant, knight, of the lands of Eaſter and Weſter-Craigs (now called Kilry) in the county of Angus. The confirmation is dated at Berwick upon Tweed, 20th day of April, *anno regni* 18*vo*.

Writs of the fam. of Oliphant.

Sir William got a grant from king Robert of the lands of Newtyle, Kilſpindie, and ſeveral others in Perth-ſhire, *anno* 1318.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who ſigned the famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, in 1320.

He died at his ſeat of Aberdalgy, and was interred in the pariſh church there, under a monument of black marble, with his ſtatue in armour, in full proportion, with the followin inſcription in Saxon capitals.

Hic jacet dominus Willielmus Oliphant, dominus de Aberdalgy, qui obiit quinto die menſis Februarii, anno 1329. *Orate, &c.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Hiſt. of the royal family.

VII. Sir WALTER OLIPHANT, lord of Aberdalgy, who was inferior to none of his worthy anceſtors for magnanimity and fortitude; and being alſo a man of great power and intereſt, and poſſeſt of a large eſtate, had the honour to marry lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the immortal king Robert, by whom he had a ſon,

Walter, his heir.

Charta in archivis fam. de Gaſk.

He afterwards got a charter from his brother-in-law king David II. *dilecto et fideli ſuo Waltero Oliphant, pro bono ſervitio nobis impenſo, et Elizabethæ ſponſæ ſuæ, ſorori noſtræ cariſſimæ, &c.* erecting his lands of Gaſk in Perth-ſhire into one free barony, with the privilege of fiſhing on the water of Earn three days in the week in the forbidden time, dated the laſt day of February, 1364.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

VIII. WALTER OLIPHANT, lord of Aberdalgy, who, upon his father's reſignation, obtained a charter from king Robert II. confirming to him and his heirs, the lands of Kellie, Pickerie, &c. *anno regni* 8*vo*, 1379.

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Robert Erſkine of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *Malcolm Oliphant* of Haſleſide, in the county of Air.

He died ſoon after his father, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

IX. Sir JOHN OLIPHANT of Aberdalgy, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Robert II.

Ibidem.

And, upon his own reſignation, obtained from that prince a new grant and charter, of all the lands he poſſeſſed in this realm, holding of the crown, *anno* 1388.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of ſir William Borthwick of that ilk, anceſtor of lord Borthwick, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William*, his heir.

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of ſir Thomas Home of that ilk, anceſtor of the earl of Home, by whom he had another ſon,

Thomas, anceſtor of the Oliphants of Kellie in Fife.

He died about the year 1420, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir WILLIAM OLIPHANT of Aberdalgy, who, being a man of great parts, was, by the eſtates of the nation, appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to go up to Durham, to treat with the Engliſh about the redemption of king James I. *anno* 1423; and he afterwards became one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 309.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir John Stewart of Innermeath, lord of Lorn, by whom he had a ſon,

Hiſt. of the royal family.

Sir *John*, his heir, —— and a daughter, *Iſabel*, married to ſir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee.

Charta penes comitem de Lauderdale.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir JOHN, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned *dominus Johannes Oliphant, dominus de Aberdalgy, anno* 1444.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

Diplomata Erroliana.

1. Sir *Laurence*, afterwards lord Oliphant.
2. *Thomas Oliphant*, deſigned of Ardchalzie, which lands he got upon the reſignation of William Quhite of Ardchiell, by a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1471.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, Margaret, married to William Wardlaw of Torrie, in Fife.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Alexander Blair of Balthyock, in Perth-ſhire.

In the minority of king James II. there was a fatal feud ſubſiſting betwixt the Lindſays and Ogilvies; ſir John took part with the latter, and loſt his life at the battle of Arbroath, where the earl of Crawfurd was alſo ſlain, on 25th January 1455.

Crawfurd's peerage, and M. S. hiſt. of this family.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir LAURENCE OLIPHANT of Aberdalgy, a man of fine natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling.

He was much in favour and highly eſteemed both by king James II. and III. and appears to have been created a lord of parliament by the former, being deſigned *Laurentius dominus de Oliphant*, in a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1458.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon king James III.'s acceſſion to the crown, he was appointed one of his privy council, high ſheriff of the county of Perth, and ſat as a peer in the parliaments called to meet by that prince, in the years 1467, 1469, 1476, 1477, *&c.* which dignity his ſucceſſors have enjoyed ever ſince.

Records of parliament.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, *Laurentio domino Oliphant*, of ſeveral lands, in 1468.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the plenipotentiaries upon the part of Scotland, who met the Engliſh commiſſioners at Nottingham, to treat of a peace, the 6th day of Auguſt, *anno* 1484.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 230.

A truce was concluded, and Laurence lord Oliphant was one of the guarantees of the treaty, 27th September that ſame year.

Ibid. p. 241.

He was afterwards one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary, appointed to treat with the Engliſh about a marriage 'twixt James prince of Scotland with Anne de la Pool, daughter of John duke of Suffolk, and niece of king Richard of England, which was agreed to; but king Richard's ſhort reign, and the revolution that happened in England immediately after, prevented its taking effect.

Ibidem.

He was appointed one of the judges of ſeſſion, from which court there was then no appeal, either by king or parliament.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He appears to have been out of the kingdom upon ſome foreign negotiation, when king James III. was murdered; but ſoon after king James IV.'s acceſſion to the crown, he was conſtituted one of the privy council, and juſticiar in all his own bounds, and that of Strathbrand, *anno* 1490.

Black acts of parliament.

He was again appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1491, when a five years truce was concluded, and he was one of the guarantees of the treaty.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 446.

There is nothing manifeſts the power and greatneſs of this noble lord more, than the bonds of manrent he had of many gentlemen of the firſt rank, who were obliged to attend and ſerve him in peace and war, when required; but they are too numerous to be here inſerted.

Indentures in archivis fam. de Gask; and Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Iſabel Hay, daughter of William earl of Errol, by whom he had three ſons.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, who married Chriſtian Sutherland, only daughter of Alexander fourth baron of Duffus, with whom he got the lands of Berringdale and Strathbrock; and of him the Oliphants of Gask are lineally deſcended.
3. *George Oliphant* of Balmaitern.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1526.

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 379.

He died *anno* 1500, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. JOHN, ſecond lord Oliphant, who was one of the Scotch lords that ſat in the parliament, when the queen's jointure was ſettled, *anno* 1504.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 92.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Oliphant*, of ſeveral lands, *inter* 1511 *et* 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Colin firſt earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Colin*, maſter of Oliphant.
2. *Laurence*, abbot of Inchaffry, who was

ſlain in the field of Flowdon, in the year 1513.

He died *anno* 1516.

Haddington's collections, p. 377.

XIV. Colin, maſter of Oliphant, got a charter to Colin, ſon and heir apparent of John lord Oliphant, and Elizabeth Keith his ſpouſe, of ſeveral lands in Forfar-ſhire, *anno* 1504.

He was a man of great ſpirit and fortitude, and accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Elizabeth Keith, daughter of William third earl mariſhal, a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

XV. Laurence, who ſucceeded his grand father, *anno* 1516, and was third lord Oliphant.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Laurentio domino Oliphant*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1526 *et* 1536.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was taken priſoner at Solway-moſs; but was afterwards releaſed for a ranſom of eight hundred merks ſterling, *anno* 1543.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

Chart. penes magiſtr. Kinloch de Kilrie, ad annum 1524.

1. *Laurence*, his heir.

2. *Peter Oliphant*, who got from his father the lands of Turing and Drumie, which were part of the lands given by king Robert Bruce, *nomine dotis*, with his daughter lady Elizabeth, to ſir Walter Oliphant, *&c.* He was anceſtor of the Oliphants of Langton.

Ibid. et chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married, 1ſt to ſir Alexander Oliphant of Kelly; 2dly, to George Dundas of that ilk, and had iſſue.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to William Murray of Abercairny, without iſſue; 2dly, to James Clephane of Carslogie in Fife, and had iſſue.

3. *Jean*, married to William Moncrief of that ilk, and had iſſue.

4. *Lilias*, married to Robert Lindſay of Balgony.

He died on 26th March 1566, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVI. Laurence, fourth lord Oliphant, who was ſerved heir to his father, in September 1566.

He was a man of ſingular merit, a great loyaliſt, and adhered firmly to the intereſt of queen Mary, during all the time of the civil war.

M. S. hiſt of the family, & Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of George ſeventh earl of Errol, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Laurence*, maſter of Oliphant.

2. *John Oliphant* of Newland, of whom more hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William tenth earl of Angus, and had iſſue.

2. *Jean*, married to Alexander Bruce of Cultmalindie, in Perth-ſhire, and had iſſue.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Johnſton of Weſter-hall, without iſſue.

He died *anno* 1592.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

XVII. Laurence, maſter of Oliphant, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of the fourth lord, married lady Chriſtian Douglas, daughter of William earl of Morton, by whom he had a ſon,

Laurence, afterwards lord Oliphant, —— and a daughter,

Anne, marrid to ———, lord Lindſay.

The maſter periſhed at ſea, going over to the Low Countries, *anno* 1583.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, & Crawfurd's peerage.

XVIII. Laurence, only ſon of Laurence maſter of Oliphant, ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1592, and was fifth lord Oliphant.

He got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *Laurentio domino Oliphant*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1603 *et* 1618.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Lilias Drummond, daughter of James lord Maderty, by whom he had only one daughter,

Anne, married to ſir James Douglas of Mordington. *Vide* lord Mordington.

This lord was a bad œconomiſt, and alienated or greatly incumbered the immenſe eſtate the family was poſſeſſed of, ſo that at his death there was little left, either for his daughter or the heir-male: however, in the reign of king Charles I. there was a controverſy betwixt the ſaid ſir James of Mordington, who married the heir of line of Oliphant, and Patrick Oliphant the heir-male, which was thus determined by the king, *viz.* "That "Patrick the heir-male ſhould enjoy the "honours and title of Lord Olliphant, and "ſir James Douglas that of lord Mordington, with the precedency of Oliphant, and "both titles to deſcend to their heirs-male."

Dalrymple's collect. p. 396.

Laurence, fifth lord Oliphant, dying without male-iſſue, the repreſentation devolved upon his couſin Patrick, ſon of his uncle John, to whom we now return.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, & Crawfurd's peerage.

XVII. John Oliphant of Newland, ſecond ſon of Laurence, fourth lord Oliphant, was father of

XVIII. Patrick Oliphant, who, upon the death of Laurence, the fifth lord, ſucceeded to the honours, and was ſixth lord Oliphant.

This Patrick, in the lifetime of his couſin, the fifth lord, being looked upon as the repreſentative

Chart. in pub. archiv.

preſentative of the family was deſigned maſter of Oliphant, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio magiſtro de Oliphant, terrarum baroniæ de Aberdalgy, Duplin, &c. &c. &c. inter* 1615 *et* 1618.

Ibidem.

After his couſin's death, he got charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio domino Oliphant, terrarum baroniæ de Oliphant, inter* 1642 *et* 1646.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Patrick Cheyne of Eſſemont, by whom he had one daughter,

Lilias, married to ſir Laurence Oliphant of Gaſk.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of ſir James Crichton of Frendraught, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Charles*, his heir.
2. Colonel *William*, of whom afterwards.
3. Captain *Francis*.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Scots comp. M. S. hiſt. of the fam. and Crawfurd's peerage.

XIX. **Charles**, ſeventh lord Oliphant, who married Mary, daughter of ——— Ogilvie of Milton, widow of Patrick Meldrum of Leathers, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XX. **Patrick**, eighth lord Oliphant, who dying without iſſue, *anno* 1721, the honours devolved upon his uncle William, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

Colonel William Oliphant, ſecond ſon of the ſixth lord, ſucceeded to the honours upon the death of his nephew Patrick, and was ninth lord Oliphant; but he dying without iſſue,

Francis Oliphant, Eſq; ſaid to be the next heir-male, aſſumed the titles, and was tenth lord Oliphant.

He married Mrs. Linly, an Engliſh lady of the county of York, and dying without iſſue, *anno* 1748, the honours were then claimed by

William, ſon of Charles Oliphant, Eſq; one of the clerks of ſeſſion, who thereby became the eleventh lord Oliphant; but he dying alſo without iſſue, *anno* 1751, the titles are now claimed by

David Oliphant of Bachilton, Eſq;.

ARMS.

Gules, three creſcents *argent*.

Crest; on a wreath, an unicorn's head couped *argent*, armed and maned *or*.

Supporters; two elephants proper.

Motto; *A tout pour voir*.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were at Don, in the county of Inverneſs; at Pittendriech, near Elgin; and Aberdalgy, in Perth-ſhire.

* * *

SINCLAIR Earl of ORKNEY.

THE ſirname of Sinclair, or *de Sancto Claro*, is originally from France, and ſprung from the noble family of St. Clare in that kingdom.

The account of their firſt ſettlement in this country, as publiſhed in the appendix to Mr. Nisbet's II. vol. is,

Jacob Van Baſſun, M. S. Nisbet's append. p. 171.

That *Waldernus, compte de St. Clare*, having married Helena, daughter of the duke of Normandy, couſin-german of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, *anno* 1066.

That his ſon William *de Sancto Claro* came to Scotland ſoon thereafter, and being a youth of diſtinguiſhed merit, was well received by king Malcolm Canmore, became ſteward to queen Margaret, obtained from Malcolm a grant of the lands and barony of Roſlin, and ſeveral others in the Lothians; and of this William all the Sinclairs in Scotland are deſcended.

Certain it is, there were two families of the name of Sinclair that made a conſiderable figure in this country ſoon after that æra, *viz.* the Sinclairs of Herdmanſton, and the Sinclairs of Roſlin; and as this illuſtrious houſe is deſcended of the latter, we ſhall confine theſe memoirs to the deſcendants of that family.

Nisbet's append. p. 172.

I. Sir **William Sinclair**, ſteward to queen Margaret, and ſaid to have obtained the lands and barony of Roſlin, as above, lived many years after 1100, and was father of

II. **William Sinclair**, ſecond baron of Roſlin.

Ibidem.

He flouriſhed in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1124, and died in 1153.

He got the lands of Roſlin confirmed to him by that good prince, and married a daugh-

Nisbet's appendix.

ter of the earl of March, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Sir William Sinclair, third baron of Roſlin.

He made a great figure in the reign of king William the Lion, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

Ibidem.

He got the lands and barony of Roſlin confirmed to him (*Willielmo de Sancto Claro, militi*) *anno* 1180.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 52.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, of one merk ſterling yearly, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, confirmed by king William before the year 1200.

Ibid. p. 77.

This ſir William is witneſs in a charter of Thomas Maule, confirming a donation of *Radulphus Maſculus*, or Maule, his grand-father, about the year 1200.

He had iſſue a ſon,

IV. Sir Henry Sinclair of Roſlin, who ſucceeded him, and is witneſs in many charters and donations of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded king William, *anno* 1214.

Ibid. p. 94.

In the beginning of that prince's reign, he is mentioned in a donation to the monks of Newbottle, by William de Carruthers; and in another by William de Gourlay to the ſame monaſtery.

Chartulary of Paiſley, p. 17.

In a confirmation charter of William biſhop of St. Andrews, of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *dominus Henricus Sinclair miles*, is a witneſs, in or before the year 1233, in which year that biſhop died.

He is ſaid to have married a daughter of the earl of Marr, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 181.

V. Sir William Sinclair of Roſlin, who is witneſs in a donation of king Alexander II. to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *anno* 1243.

Ibid. p. 165.

He is alſo mentioned in a donation to the ſame monaſtery by William de Cheyne, wherein he is deſigned *dominus Willielmus de Sancto Claro*, in the eleventh year of king Alexander III. *anno* 1260.

He died about the year 1270, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir William Sinclair of Roſlin, who was one of the greateſt men of his time.

He was appointed high-ſheriff of the ſhire of Edinburgh, *anno* 1271, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. Of this there are innumerable documents in the chartularies of Dunfermline, Newbottle, Kelſo, &c.

Chart. penes Willielmum Sinclair de Roſlin, armigerum.

He got a charter of confirmation (which we have ſeen) of the lands and barony of Roſlin, Catticune, &c. from king Alexander III. *pro ſervitio dimidii unius militis*, *anno regni* 31*mo*, to which Robert biſhop of Glaſgow, William Fraſer, chancellor of Scotland, Gilbert earl of Angus, and many others, are witneſſes, *anno* 1280.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He is one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who obliged themſelves to receive, and defend for their lawful queen and ſovereign, Margaret, daughter of Eric king of Norway, in caſe of king Alexander's death without male-iſſue, *anno* 1284; and that ſame year he was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary, to negotiate king Alexander III.'s marriage, &c.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 127.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 553.

He was one of the Scotch nobles choſen on the part of king Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 644.

He was afterwads, with many of his countrymen, compelled to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1294.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Henry*, his heir.

Keith's biſhops. Abercrombie &c. Fordun, vol. II. p. 259.

2. *William*, a man of great parts and ſpirit, and a true patriot; for though he was bred to the church, and biſhop of Dunkeld, yet he often put on the ſword, and fought with great ſucceſs, in defence of the liberties of his country.

Chart. penes dom. Johan. Sinclair de Longformacus, et in pub. archiv.

3. Sir *Gregory*, anceſtor of the Sinclairs of Longformacus, in Berwick-ſhire.

Sir William died about the year 1300, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Rymer, tom. III. p. 14.

VII. Sir Henry Sinclair of Roſlin, who was ordered by king Edward I. of England, to attend him with his horſes, arms, &c. *anno* 1307; but he did not think fit to obey him: being a great patriot, and firm friend of king Robert Bruce, he obtained from that prince, for his good and faithful ſervices, a grant of the muir of Pentland, and ſeveral other lands, all erected into a free forreſtry, for payment of a tenth part of one ſoldier yearly, *anno regni* 11*mo*, *anno dom.* 1317.

Charta penes Willielmum Sinclair de Roſlin.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, and is then deſigned *dominus Henricus Sinclair, panetarus Scotiæ*, &c. *anno* 1320.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 1025.

He was alſo one of the guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1323.

Indenture, penes magiſtrum Sinclair de Roſlin.

He acquired a part of the lands of Gourton, for a certain ſum of money paid to the proprietor in his great neceſſity, &c. This appears by an indenture entered into, in preſence of William biſhop of Dunkeld, *inter Gilbertum de Gardino dominum de Gourton, et*

Euſtachiam ſponſam ejus, ex parte una, et dominum Henricum de Sancto Claro, militem, ex altera, &c. dated at Roſlin, *anno* 1328.

Sir Henry died ſoon thereafter, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Sir William Sinclair of Roſlin, a worthy patriot, and always a ſteady defender of the liberties of his country.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He alſo, with his father, ſigned the letter to the pope, *anno* 1320.

Ibid. p. 303.

And as he had been a cloſe companion of the brave ſir James Douglas, and had a ſhare of the glory he obtained in many ſignal victories over the enemies of his country, he alſo accompanied him when he went with king Robert Bruce's heart to Jeruſalem, and with him loſt his life fighting againſt the Infidels on his return home, *anno* 1331, leaving iſſue an infant ſon,

IX. Sir William Sinclair of Roſlin, who ſucceeded him.

He was too young to be concerned in the wars that happened in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce; but he ſoon appeared to be poſſeſſed of the virtues and abilities of his worthy anceſtors, and was employed in ſeveral negotiations of importance, when but a young man.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 82, & 108.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, to treat *ſuper negotiis* David de Bruce, &c. and obtained a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. for himſelf and ſixty horſemen in his retinue, *anno* 1358, and is then deſigned *Willielmus de Sancto Claro, dominus de Roſlin, &c.*

Crawfurd's peerage, and Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Iſabel, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Maliſe earl of Strathearn, by Mathilda, only daughter and heireſs of Magnus earl of Orkney and Zetland, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *Henry*, afterwards earl of Orkney.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. III.

2. *David*, who got a charter from king Robert III. confirming a charter and grant of his brother Henry earl of Orkney, of the lands of Newburgh and Auchdale, in Aberdeen-ſhire, to the ſaid David, and the heirs of his body; which failing, to return to the granter, and that in full of all claim or title he had to any part of Orkney or Zetland, in right of his mother Iſabel, &c. The charter is dated in April, and the confirmation in June 1392.

Crawfurd's peerage,

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married, 1ſt, to Thomas Stewart earl of Angus; 2dly, to ſir William Sinclair of Herdmanſton, and had iſſue to both.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Torpheus's hiſt. of Orkney.

X. Sir Henry St. Clair of Roſlin, who was created earl of Orkney by Haco king of Norway, *anno* 1379, which title was confirmed to him by king Robert II. that ſame year. This appears by a charter granted by that prince, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Henrico, comiti Orcadiæ, domino Roſlin, terrarum baroniæ de Roſlin,* proceeding upon his own reſignation, &c.

Chart. in rotul. Robert II.

He is likeways mentioned under the ſame deſignation, in the grant he made to his brother David, confirmed by king Robert III. as before-mentioned.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 712.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh, and is then alſo deſigned Henry de Sinclair, earl of Orkney, *anno* 1392.

He married Florentina, daughter of the king of Denmark, with whom he got a great eſtate in Norway.

Nisbet's appendix.

He was alſo lord of Zetland, and was created duke of Oldenburgh, by Chriſtian firſt of that name, king of Denmark, and knight of the thiſtle, cockle, and golden fleece, by the different ſovereigns of theſe ſeveral orders.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of ſir Walter Haliburton lord of Dirleton, and left iſſue two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Henry*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *John*, who got a charter from Henry earl of Orkney and lord of Sinclair, *Johanni de Sancto Claro fratri ſuo germano, et hæredibus ſuis*, of the lands of Sineliehope, Loganhouſe, &c. in the ſhire of Edinburgh. The charter is dated at Roſlin the 12th of September, and confirmed by Robert duke of Albany governor of Scotland, 24th of the ſame month, *anno* 1410.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Perth.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Drummond of Stobhall, anceſtor of the family of Perth.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, anceſtor of lord Somerville.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir John Forreſter of Corſtorphin.

He died about the year 1400, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Henry, ſecond earl of Orkney, a great patriot, and ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of his country.

He was appointed lord high admiral of Scotland, and governor to the young king James I. but was taken priſoner by the Engliſh, together with his royal pupil, in their voyage to France.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 415, 429, &c.

The king was detained near twenty years in England; but the earl obtained liberty to return to Scotland, upon his finding ſecurity

Rymer tom. IX. p. 341.

to return to England when called, *anno* 1405. We find he obtained a ſafe conduct to go to England, *anno* 1416.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 404.

He married lady Egidia Douglas, daughter and ſole heireſs of William lord Liddiſdale and earl of Nithſdale, by lady Egidia Stewart his ſpouſe, the beautiful daughter of king Robert II. He is then deſigned *Henricus de Sancto Claro, Orcadiæ comes ſecundus, et panetarius Scotiæ, &c.*

By her he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Lady *Beatrix*.

Ibid. p. 460.

He died *anno* 1420, and was ſucceeded by

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125, & 300.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

XII. William, third earl of Orkney, who was one of the ambaſſadors appointed to negotiate king James's liberty, *anno* 1421 and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424; and being a man of extraordinary parts and integrity, became a mighty favourite of king James II. managed all his negotiations of the greateſt importance with fidelity and honour, and was by far the greateſt ſubject for wealth, power, and intereſt, in the kingdom.

He founded the collegiate church of Roſlin, for a provoſt and ſeven prebends, and nobly endowed it, *anno* 1441. It is a beautiful ſtructure, and as it is little defaced, the architecture of it is juſtly admired to this day.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 354.

In the year 1453, or beginning of 1454, he was conſtituted lord chancellor of the kingdom, and when a truce was concluded with the Engliſh, William earl of Orkney, chancellor of Scotland, is one of the guarantees of the treaty, in June 1454.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, et chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1455, he obtained, from his majeſty, a grant of the earldom of Caithneſs, then in the crown by the death of George Crichton earl thereof (*vide* page 112th of this work) whereupon he was afterwards deſigned earl of Orkney and Caithneſs.

Ibidem.

In 1458, this great earl reſigned the chancellor's office, though ſtill in great favour with his majeſty, which was immediately conferred upon George Shoreſwood, biſhop of Brechin.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 423.

He was appointed one of the commiſſioners to negotiate a treaty with the Engliſh, in 1459, and is then deſigned *comes Orcadiæ et Cathaniæ*.

Ibid. p. 476.

In the beginning of the reign of king James III. he was again appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1461.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Wilhelmo comiti Orcadiæ et Cathaniæ, domino Sinclair, &c.* of many lands, lordſhips, and baronies, *inter* 1450 *et* 1462.

Record. of parliament, & Haddington's collections in the lawiers library, Edinr.

In the year 1471, he made a ſurrender of the earldom of Orkney in favours of king James III. which was annexed to the crown by act of parliament; but what he got in lieu thereof, does not appear upon record, though it is moſt certain there was no forfeiture in the caſe; for we find him ſoon thereafter negotiating affairs of ſtate.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 774.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, and is then deſigned only, William earl of Caithneſs, *anno* 1473.

This noble earl married, 1ſt, lady Margaret, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Douglas, by whom he had a ſon,

William, who got from his father the lands of Newburgh in Aberdeen-ſhire, and was anceſtor of lord Sinclair's family. *Vide* that title; —— alſo a daughter,

Lady *Catharine*, married to Alexander duke of Albany.

He married, 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had four ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Oliver*.
2. *William*.

The deſcendants of theſe two have always contended for the ſeniority.

To his ſon William he reſigned the earldom of Caithneſs, *anno* 1476, *vide* that title.

To his ſon ſir Oliver he gave by far the greateſt part of his eſtate, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Hay's collections, ad ann. 1498.

The earl's third ſon was ſir *David Sinclair* of Sivenburgh.

4. *John Sinclair*, biſhop of Caithneſs.

1ſt daughter, lady *Eleanora*, married to John Stewart earl of Athole.

2. Lady *Marian*, married to ſir John Houſton of that ilk.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, who was ſecond wife to ſir David Boſwell of Balmuto, to whom ſhe had a ſon David, firſt of the Boſwells of Auchinleck, in Air-ſhire.

4. Lady *Marjory*.

We now return to ſir Oliver, before-mentioned, who obtained from his father, the earl of Caithneſs, all the lands he was poſſeſſed of beſouth the river Tay, *viz.* the lands and barony of Roſſin, the paternal eſtate of the family, the lands of Pentland, Pentland-muir, the lands of Couſland and Carberry, the barony of Herbertſhire in Stirling-ſhire, the lands and barony of Ravenſcraig, Dubbs, Dyſart, *&c.* in Fife-ſhire, which laſt he afterwards reſigned in favours of his eldeſt brother William, only ſon of his father's firſt marriage, above obſerved; and of this ſir Oliver, William Sinclair of Roſlin, Eſq; is now the undoubted reſpreſentative in a direct male-line. *Vide* vol. II. of this work, title Roſlin.

HEPBURN Duke of ORKNEY.

JAMES HEPBURN, fifth earl of Bothwel (whoſe deſcent is fully deduced under the title of Hepburn earl of Bothwel, page 83d, *&c.* of this work, to which we refer our readers) in the troubleſome reign of queen Mary, being one of the greateſt men in the kingdom, her majeſty was adviſed, by a great number of her nobility, to take him for her huſband, under pretence that, by his power and authority, the animoſities then ſubſiſting amongſt her ſubjects might in ſome meaſure be allayed, her majeſty thereupon created him duke of Orkney, in the year 1567.

He afterwards had the honour to be married to her majeſty; but it was no ſooner done, than the very perſons that adviſed the marriage, took meaſures to deſtroy both the queen and her huſband, which they at laſt effectually accompliſhed.

The duke of Orkney was accuſed of having been acceſſary to the murder of king Henry, the queen's former huſband: he was tryed by his peers, and acquitted; but ſoon thereafter his enemies, being greatly increaſed in numbers and power, he was again accuſed of the ſame crime, and was obliged to fly the kingdom. He took refuge in Denmark, was protected by the king thereof till he died, *anno* 1577; and having no iſſue, the title of Orkney again returned to the crown.

* * *

STEWART Earl of ORKNEY.

I. SIR ROBERT STEWART of Strathdon, a natural ſon of king James V. obtained a grant of the crown lands of Orkney and Zetland from queen Mary, in 1565.

King James VI. erected theſe lands into an earldom, and created this ſir Robert, earl of Orkney, by patent dated 28th October 1581.

He then got charters under the great ſeal, *terrarum de Orkney et Zetland, cum inſulis ad eaſd. ſpectan.* alſo the iſland of Canna, *&c. &c. Roberto comiti de Orkney, &c.* in 1581 and 1582.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert fourth earl of Caſſilis, by whom he had four ſons, and four daughters.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.
2. *John*, lord Kincleven, and earl of Carrick, *vide* page 132d of this work.
3. Sir *James Stewart*, knight, who was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king James VI. and died without iſſue.
4. Sir *Robert Stewart*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands in 1600.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Patrick, ſeventh lord Gray.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Patrick, firſt lord Lindores.

3. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir James Sinclair of Murthel, anceſtor of the earl of Caithneſs.

4. Lady *Barbara*, married to ——— Halcro of that ilk, of the iſland of South-Ronaldſay in the Orkneys.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. PATRICK earl of Orkney, who married a daughter of William lord Livingſton, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio comiti de Orkney, totius comitatus et dominii de Orkney et Zetland, &c. &c.* in the years 1599 and 1600.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He became a very turbulent ſubject, and at laſt broke out into open rebellion againſt his lawful ſovereign, who had been his great benefactor, for which he was apprehended, tried for treaſon, found guilty, condemned, and beheaded at Edinburgh, on 6th February 1614, whereby the title of Orkney again returned to the crown.

* * *

HAMILTON Earl of ORKNEY.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage, of William marquis of Douglas, married Anne dutcheſs of Hamilton, was created duke, and by her he had a numerous iſſue. 1. James, afterwards duke of Hamilton. 2. Lord William.

liam. 3. Charles, earl of Selkirk. 4. John earl of Rutherglen. 5. George, earl of Orkney, of whom afterwards.

For the other children, *vide* title duke of Hamilton.

I. **George**, fifth ſon of William and Anne, duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, betaking himſelf to a military life, roſe to the higheſt rank in the army, and was inferior to none of his cotemporaries, for his knowledge in the art of war.

He remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his bravery and conduct, at the battles of the Boyne, Aghrim, Steenkirk, Landen, Audenarde, Ramellies, Mons, *&c.* alſo at the ſieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur, at the attack of which laſt place, he was made a brigadier general by king William.

Diploma in cancellaria, hæred. maſc. ex corp. ejus; quibus deficientibus, hæredibus quibuſcunque.

He was afterwards, in reward of his merit and faithful ſervices, raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Orkney, viſcount Kirkwall, and baron Dechmont, by patent to him, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his heirs whatever, dated 3d January 1696.

In the firſt of queen Anne, he was made a major general, and immediately thereafter a lieutenant general.

In February 1703, he was made a knight of the moſt antient order of the thiſtle.

He was choſen one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the ſecond Britiſh parliament in 1708, and was re-elected to every parliament thereafter, as long as he lived.

In 1710, he was nominated one of her majeſty's privy council, and was made a general of the foot in Flanders, *anno* 1712.

In 1714, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king George I. and governor of Virginia.

In the beginning of the next reign, he was promoted to the rank of a field marſhal, and made governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh.

He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir Edward Villiers, and ſiſter of Edward earl of Jerſey, by whom he had three daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, afterwards counteſs of Orkney.
2. Lady *Frances*, married to ſir Thomas Lumley-Saunderſon, knight of the bath, afterwards earl of Scarborough.
3. Lady *Harriot*, married to John lord Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery and Cork.

The earl dying without male iſſue *anno* 1736, his eſtate and honours, according to the tenor of the above-mentioned patent, devolved upon his eldeſt daughter,

II. Lady **Anne Hamilton**, who thereupon became counteſs of Orkney.

She married William Obrien earl of Inchiquin of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue, whereof only two daughters ſurvived.

1. Lady *Mary*.
2. Lady *Anne*.

III. Lady **Mary**, now counteſs of Orkney.

ARMS.

Qarterly; 1ſt, *azure*, a ſhip at anchor within a double treſſure, with flowers-de-lis *or*; 2d and 3d, the quartered arms of Hamilton; and in the 4th, the arms of Douglas.

Crest; in a ducal coronet, an oak fructuated, as in the arms of Hamilton.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, an antelope *argent*, his horns, ducal collar, chain, and hoofs *or*; on the ſiniſter, a ſtag proper, attired, collared, chained, and hoofed, as in the dexter.

Motto; *Thorough*.

CHIEF SEATS.

At Cliſden and Taplowcourt, both in Buckinghamſhire.

MACGILL Viſcount OXENFORD.

Martin's collections, vol. II. p. 385. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 358.

THE ſirname of Macgill is ſaid to be of great antiquity in the ſouth and weſt of Scotland, and that there were ſeveral families of that name who had conſiderable poſſeſſions in Galloway, Carrick, *&c.* in very early times.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

Martin's collections.

I. **James Macgill**, who, in the reign of king James IV. was proprietor of the lands of Newton, Dalgavel, Glenquichen, *&c.* in the weſt of Scotland, which lands he ſold, and retired to Edinburgh.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Cunninghame of Caprington, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. Sir **James Macgill**, who was provoſt of Edinburgh, enjoyed all the higheſt offices of that metropolis in the reign of king James V. and was amongſt the firſt men of rank in Scotland who embraced the reformed religion.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He acquired ſome lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, *anno* 1537, upon which he got a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, from king James V. "to him and "Helen Wardlaw his ſpouſe, and their heirs," dated 7th September 1538.

By the ſaid Helen, a daughter of Wardlaw of Torie, an antient family in the county of Fife, he left iſſue two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, anceſtor of the Macgills of Rankeillor, which is inſtructed by many charters under the great ſeal; and of him Arthur Macgill, now of Kemback, Eſq; is the male repreſentative.

2. *David*, progenitor of this family, to whoſe iſſue we confine theſe memoirs.

III. Mr. **David Macgill**, ſecond ſon of ſir James, was bred to the law, became eminent in that profeſſion, and was one of the moſt famous barriſters of his time.

Ibidem.

He firſt acquired the barony of Nisbet, which appears by his charter and ſaſine of theſe lands, *anno* 1561.

Ibidem.

He then purchaſed the lands and barony of Cranſton-Riddel in Mid-Lothian, which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

Ibidem.

He was made king's advocate *anno* 1582, which office he enjoyed till his death, and acquitted himſelf with great reputation for knowledge, candour, and integrity.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Forreſter of Corſtorphin, anceſtor of lord Forreſter, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *Laurence*, who was bred to the law, and made a good figure at the bar. He died without iſſue.

Charta penes comitem de Caſſilis.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to ——— Logan of Reſtalrig; 2dly, to ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, Bart. anceſtor of the preſent earl of Caſſilis.

2. *Jean*, married to ——— Roſs of Balneil, in the ſhire of Wigton.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1596, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **David Macgill** of Cranſton-Riddel, who, being alſo bred to the law, acquired great knowledge in that profeſſion, and was one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir William Sinclair of Herdmanſton, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. Sir *James*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to James, ſecond ſon of William firſt lord Cranſton, anceſtor of the preſent lord Cranſton.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage, Cambden, &c.

V. **David Macgill** of Cranſton-Riddel, who was alſo one of the judges of ſeſſion in the end of the reign of king James VI. but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. Sir **James Macgill** of Cranſton-Riddel, who, being a man of great parts and learning, was highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who created him a baronet, *anno* 1627, and appointed him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, *anno* 1630.

Ibidem.

He obtained from his majeſty a grant of the teinds, parſonage, and vicarage of the lands of Nisbet, and others, in the ſhires of Haddington and Edinburgh, *anno* 1631; alſo the teinds, parſonage, and vicarage of the lands and barony of Pencaitland, and others, *anno* 1636; likeways a charter of the lands and barony of Couſland, *&c.* in February 1639; his author being George, brother's ſon and heir of ſir Hew Herries of Couſland, which ſir Hew obtained a grant of theſe lands from king James VI. for the noble ſervices he did his majeſty at Perth (Gowrie's conſpiracy) *anno* 1600.

Minutes of parliament, ad ann. 1641.

All the above grants and charters are confirmed and ratified in parliament, *anno* 1641.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was alſo in the ſame year appointed, by parliament, one of the lords of ſeſſion for life, and one of the commiſſioners of exchequer, 1ſt February 1645.

Chart. in pub. archiv.
Report of the lords of ſeſſion, &c. ad hæredes maſculos taliæ et proviſionis quocunque.

Though he appears to have been engaged on the parliament's ſide, in the unhappy reign of king Charles I. yet king Charles II. was ſo much convinced of his loyalty, and the integrity of his heart, that he raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viſcount Oxfurd, lord Macgill of Couſland, *&c.* by patent to his heirs-male of tailzie and proviſion whatever, dated 19th April 1651.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the reſtoration, he got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo vicecomiti de Oxfurd, domino Macgill de Couſland*, of the lands of Cranſton, and ſeveral others, in the years 1661 and 1662.

He married, 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of ſir John Cockburn of Ormiſton, by whom he had two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick Hamilton of Preſton, as will be mentioned hereafter.

2. *Anne*, married to ſir James Richardſon of Smeaton.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Livingſton of Kilſyth, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married, 1ſt, to Alexander Crawfurd of Carſe; 2dly, to George Roſs of Galſton.

He died *anno* 1663, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **Robert**, ſecond viſcount Oxenford, who married lady Henriet Livingſton, daughter of George third earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had a ſon,

George, maſter of Oxenford, who died before his father without iſſue, *anno* 1701; — alſo two daughters.

1. *Chriſtian*, who became her father's heir.

2. *Henriet*, married to James Hamilton of Orbieſton, as hereafter.

He dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1706, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his eldeſt daughter,

VII. **Christian**, viſcounteſs of Oxenford, who married William Maitland, Eſq; ſon of Charles, third earl of Lauderdale, to whom ſhe had a ſon,

VIII. **Robert**, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the titles of Oxenford, and was third viſcount.

But theſe honours were alſo claimed by James Macgill of Rankeillor, the heir-male, being deſcended in a direct male-line from James Macgill, eldeſt ſon of the firſt ſir James in this account, and uncle to the patentee.

Report of the lords of ſeſſion.

This Robert and that James both gave in liſts, and voted with the peers at an election in 1733; but proteſted againſt one another.

The ſaid James alſo preſented a petition to his majeſty, claiming that peerage, as heir-male to the patentee, which was laid before the houſe of peers; but it ſeems the lords found, that he had not ſufficiently made out his title, whereby this Robert enjoyed it as long as he lived; but he dying without iſſue *anno* 1755, and the ſaid James of Rankeillor dying alſo without iſſue, Arthur Macgill, now of Kemback, is heir-male and repreſentative, as before obſerved.

The next heir of line was, Henriet Macgill, ſecond daughter of the ſecond viſcount of Oxenford, married to James Hamilton of Orbieſton, before-mentioned. She alſo aſſumed the titles of Oxenford; but dying without iſſue, the honours have never been claimed ſince, though the repreſentation now devolves upon Thomas Hamilton of Fala, Eſq; the next heir of line, being lineally deſcended of the firſt viſcount's eldeſt daughter, to whom we now return.

VI. **Elizabeth Macgill**, eldeſt daughter of James firſt viſcount Oxenford, married to Patrick Hamilton of Preſton, as before obſerved, and had iſſue a ſon,

VII. Colonel **Thomas Hamilton** of Preſton, who ſucceeded to the lands of Fala, which hath ever ſince been the chief title of his family.

He married Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of the houſe of Grantully, by whom he had a ſon,

Thomas, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Malcolm Gibſon, Eſq; a ſon of the family of Durie.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. **Thomas Hamilton** of Fala, Eſq; who, ſince he became heir of line of the family of Oxenford, deſigns himſelf Hamilton-Macgill of Fala and Oxenford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Dalrymple of Couſland, Bart. one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion, by whom he hath iſſue one daughter,

IX. **Elizabeth**, married to John Darymple, Eſq; younger of Couſland, advocate, by whom ſhe hath iſſue a ſon,

Thomas, —— and a daughter,

Elizabeth.

ARMS.

Gules, three martlets *or*.

Crest; a phœnix in flames, proper.

Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a horſe at liberty *argent*, gorged with a viſcount's coronet, with a chain thereto affixed, maned and hoofed *or*; on the ſiniſter, a bull *ſable*, collared and chained as the former.

Motto; *Sine fine*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Cranſton, in Mid-Lothian.

VALONIIS Lord of PANMURE.

THE ſirname of Valoniis is originally from France, is local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the viſcounty and town of Valoines, in the country of Conſtantine in Normandy, where they had large poſſeſſions.

Cambden, Hollinſhed, & du Cheſne's hiſt. Norman ſcript.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. Sir PETER de VALONIIS, a man of the firſt rank in Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, *anno* 1066, and was one of his chief commanders.

And as that great prince divided the conquered lands amongſt his brave officers according to their merit, ſo this ſir Peter had a large ſhare in ſix different counties, *viz.* Eſſex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Hartford, Cambridge, and Lincoln-ſhire.

Dugdale's baronage, and Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He being poſſeſſed of no leſs than fifty-ſeven lordſhips, his poſterity became peers, or *barones majores*, and were amongſt the moſt powerful ſubjects in England.

Ibidem.

Sir Peter de Valoniis was high ſheriff of Eſſex, and had his chief reſidence at the caſtle of Orford in Suffolk.

Ibidem.

He lived long after William the Conqueror and his ſon William Rufus, and was in great favour with king Henry I. from whom he obtained the manors of Eſſenden, Bedgeford, the mills of Hartford, *&c.*

Ibidem.

And being no leſs an able ſtateſman than a brave ſoldier, he was joined in commiſſion with the biſhop of Lincoln, and others, to accommodate the differences concerning the church of Rippon, which was done to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

Monaſt. Anglican.

He was a liberal benefactor to the religious, and, with conſent of Abreda his wife, he founded and largely endowed the priory of Benham in Norfolk, for the ſalvation of the ſouls of William the Conqueror, Maud his queen, for the good ſtate of king Henry I. *&c. &c.*

In the foundation charter are theſe remarkable words; *quod beneficium et eleemoſinam ſpecialiter facio pro anima domini mei Willielmi regis, qui Angliam acquiſivit, et qui mihi dedit illud manerium, &c. &c.*

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Abreda, daughter of Hubert lord of Rie, and ſiſter of Eude ſteward to king Henry I. he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Dugdale's baronage of England.

II. ROGER, ſecond lord de Valoniis, who obtained from Maud, the empreſs, a confirmation of the manors of Eſſenden and Bedgeford, with all the other lands, whereof his father died poſſeſt and ſaiſed, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He alſo confirmed his father's donations to the monks at Benham, *&c.*

Monaſt. Anglican.

By Agnes his wife, he left iſſue ſix ſons.

Dugdale.

1. *Peter*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Geoffry de Valoniis*, lord of Burton in York-ſhire, who married Emma de Humet, daughter of the conſtable of Normandy; but died without iſſue, *anno* 1190, whereupon his eſtates in England devolved upon Gunnora, his eldeſt brother's daughter, and Philip de Valoniis his younger brother, lord of Panmure.
4. *John de Valoniis*, who devoted himſelf to the ſervice of the church.
5. *Philip de Valoniis*, of whom more hereafter.
6. *Roger de Valoniis*, who is witneſs to his brother Peter's confirmation of Benham. He afterwards came to Sotland with his brother Philip, was deſigned lord of Kilbride, and is witneſs in many charters of king William the Lion.

Ibid and lives of the officers of ſtate.

Monaſt Anglican.

Chartulary of Arbroth. e- ne comitem de Panmure.

He died in the reign of king Stephen (who got poſſeſſion of the crown of England, in the year 1135) and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. PETER, third lord de Valoniis, who confirmed his grand-father's donations to Benham, and married Gunred de Warren, daughter of William earl of Warren and Surry, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Hugh the great earl of Vermandoes, and widow to Robert earl of Mellent; but dying without iſſue his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Monaſt. Anglican.

Dugdale, and extinct peerage of England, vol I. p. 363.

III. ROBERT, fourth lord de Valoniis, who confirmed his predeceſſors donations to the priory of Benham.

Monaſt. Anglican.

Upon the general aſſeſſment of England by king Henry II. this Roger appeared to be poſſeſſed of an imenſe eſtate, *anno* 1166.

Dugdale.

He died in the year 1184, leaving iſſue by Hawiſe his wife, only one daughter,

VI. GUNNORA de VALONIIS, who was married to Robert lord Fitzwalter, general and mariſhal of the army of the rebellious barons. He got with her a vaſt eſtate in England, and by her, who was his ſecond wife, he had only one daughter,

Ibidem.

Extinct peerage of England, vol. II. p. 24.

V. **Christian**, married to William de Mandeville, earl of Eſſex; but ſhe dying without iſſue, in her ended the whole line of the ſecond ſon of Roger ſecond lord de Valoniis; and there being no ſucceſſion of the firſt, third, and fourth ſons of the ſaid Roger, as before obſerved, the repreſentation of that moſt noble family devolved upon the deſcendants of Philip the fifth ſon, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

III. **Philip**, fifth ſon of Roger ſecond lord de Valoniis, came to Scotland in the end of the reign of king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1153.

He being a man of great parts and merit, became a mighty favourite of king William, who ſucceeded king Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

Chartulary of Paiſley, Arbroath, Dunfermline, Newbottle, &c.

He appears to have been much about that prince's court, and is witneſs to moſt of his charters and donations to the religious.

Rymer, Roger Hovedon, &c.

After the king had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Alnwick, this Philip de Valoniis was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1174.

Chart. penes comitem de Panmure,

The king, in reward of his merit, and good and faithful ſervices, made him a grant of the baronies of Panmure and Benvine, in Forfarſhire, which firſt became the chief ſeat and title of his family.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

And as his majeſty thought he could never do too much for ſo good and faithful a ſubject, he appointed him lord great chamberlain of Scotland, in 1180, of which there are innumerable documents in our records and chartularies.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, Melroſs, Paiſley, Newbottle, &c.

As he was poſſeſſed of lands in many different counties in Scotland, beſides that of Forfar, he made ſeveral donations to the religious at Melroſe, Paiſley, Dunfermline, *&c.*

He alſo gave a toft and acre of land in his barony of Panmure to the monks at Coupar, which was afterwards confirmed by his deſcendant, ſir Thomas Maule of Panmure, in 1456.

He ſucceeded alſo to part of his brother Geoffrey's poſſeſſions in England, as before obſerved, whereby he became poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in that kingdom as well as in Scotland.

Chronicle of Melroſe.

Upon the acceſſion of king Alexander II. to the crown, this Philip de Valoniis was again appointed great chamberlain of Scotland at the firſt *conventus procerum* held by that prince in Edinburgh, *anno* 1214; but he died upon the 5th November 1215, and was interred with great ſolemnity in the abbay church of Melroſe, leaving iſſue a ſon, *William*, his heir, —— and two daughters.

Extinct peerages of England, vol. II. p. 102.

1. *Sibilla*, married to Robert Stuteville, of the kingdom of England, who got with her a conſiderable eſtate in Cumberland; but their only ſon Robert died without iſſue.

Charta penes comitem de Panmure.

2. *Lora*, married to Henry de Baliol, chamberlain of Scotland, grand-uncle to king John Baliol, who got with her ſome lands in Forfar-ſhire, lying contiguous to Panmure, which were afterwards purchaſed back by Peter de Maule, lord of Panmure, and Chriſtian de Valoniis his ſpouſe, *&c.*

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Monaſt. Anglican.

IV. **William** de **Valoniis**, ſecond lord of Panmure, who appears to have been much at the court of England, when a young man, and is witneſs in ſeveral deeds in that kingdom, in the reign of king Richard I. *inter* 1190 *et* 1198.

Chart. penes comitem de Panmure, printed in the appendix to the lives of the officers of ſtate; p. 468.

He returned to Scotland in the end of the reign of king William, and obtained from that prince a charter of confirmation of the lands and baronies of Panmure and Benvine, in which are theſe words: *Willielmus rex, &c. quas terras Philippo patri ejus dedi, &c. ſicut carta prædicti Philippi de Valoniis patris ſui teſtatur, &c. &c.*

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, chartulary of Arbroath, Scoon, &c.

Upon the death of his father, who had ſerved ſo long as lord chamberlain of Scotland with fidelity and honour, the ſame office was, by king Alexander II. conferred upon this William his ſon, in the year 1215, who enjoyed that great dignity with univerſal applauſe as long as he lived, of which there are many inconteſtable documents upon record.

Dugdale's baronage.

Chartulary of Newbottle. Obiit Willielmus de Valoniis apud Kelchow, cujus corpus, etiam contra bone placitum monachorum ejuſdem domus, apud Melroſs deductum eſt, et ibidem honorifice ſepultum in capitulo monachorum juxta ſepulchrum patris ſui.

In the third year of king Henry of England, he had the tutory and guardianſhip of his nephew Robert de Stuteville, lord of Lidel in Cumberland, who was then under age, *anno* 1218; but he died at Kelſo ſoon thereafter, and was interred beſide his father in the church of Melroſe, *anno* 1219, leaving iſſue only one daughter,

V. **Christian** de **Valoniis**, his ſole heireſs, who was deſigned *domina de Panmure*, *&c.*

She married a worthy Scotch knight of French extraction, *viz.* ſir Peter de Maule, to whom ſhe brought the eſtates and dignities of this moſt noble family, and of whom the preſent earl of Panmure is the lineal repreſentative, as is fully ſet forth under the title of Maule earl of Panmure.

MAULE Earl of Panmure.

THAT the noble and illuſtrious name of Maule is of very great antiquity, is acknowledged by all our hiſtorians, and our beſt antiquaries are of opinion, that they are originally from France, and that a noble family, who had large poſſeſſions in that country, aſſumed their ſirname from the town of Maule on the confines of Normandy, which had been their own property in very early times.

Introduction to Fleming's edition of Fordun, p. 60.

Certain it is the family of Maule made a conſiderable figure in France before William the Conqueror came over to England, and flouriſhed with great luſtre in that kingdom for many ages thereafter, which will ſufficiently appear from what follows.

I. Ansold, lord of Maule, with Rectrude his wife, made a donation to the priory of St. Martin de Champs at Paris, *anno* 1015.

Labourer's hiſtory of Chamont.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Guarin, ſecond lord of Maule, who, with Herſende his wife, is mentioned in a charter of Robert king of France, to William abbot of St. Germains, before the year 1031.

Du Cheſne's hiſt. of Montmorancy.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. Ansold, third lord of Maule, who being poſſeſſed of immenſe riches, was called *dives Pariſienſis*, &c.

Odericus Vitalis church hiſtory.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. *Peter*, his heir.
2. *Guarin de Maule*, anceſtor of this family, of whom afterwards.
3. *Stephen de Maule*, whoſe grandſon Grimald, was with Godfrey of Bulloigne at the taking of Jeruſalem.

Ibidem.

Anſold was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Peter, 4th lord of Maule, who founded the priory of Bendictine monks at the town of Maule, to whom he gave his churches of St. Mary, St. Germain, and St. Vincent, with many other lands, *per* his charter, dated *anno* 1076.

Hiſtoriæ Normannorum ſcriptores, p. 587.

He likewiſe made conſiderable donations to the monaſtery at Utica in France.

He made a very great figure with his *proceres et milites*, when he was general of the French army againſt William II. of England, who had invaded France, *anno* 1098. He obliged him to raiſe the ſiege of Montfort, conclude a truce with France, and return to England.

Odericus Vitalis.

Du Moulin's hiſt. of Normandy, p. 276.

He married Gundiſmoth, of the noble family of Troyes in France, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, p. 183.

1. *Anſold*, his heir.
2. *Theobald de Maule.*
3. *Guarin de Maule.*
4. *William de Maule.*

1ſt daughter, ———, married to Badry count de Droux.

Nisbet, vol. II. p. 48.

2. ———, married to Guacer lord Poiſſy.

Ibidem.

3. ———, married to Hugh lord Voiſins, of whom are deſcended the ſeneſcals of Thouloſe.

Ibidem.

4. ———

Lord Peter died at Utica in 1101, was interred in the church there, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem and Crawfurd's peerage.

V. Ansold, fifth lord of Maule, who was a great captain, and gave ſignal proofs of his military ſkill in the wars of Italy and Greece. He was with Robert duke of Apulia, at the ſiege of Durazzo, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at that great battle, where Alexis emperor of Conſtantinople was overthrown, *anno* 1106.

He confirmed his father's donations to the priory of Maule, in preſence of his barons and knights, whom he cauſed to do homage to his ſon Peter.

Odericus Vitalis, p. 589, and 590.

He died *anno* 1118, having married Odeline Mauvoiſne, daughter of Radolph lord of Rony, governor of Manto, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

Nisbet, vol. II. p. 48.

VI. Peter, ſixth lord of Maule, who ſucceeded him. He was one of the greateſt and moſt powerful men of his time, was a general in the French army at the battle of Breneville, and fought againſt king Henry I. of England, *anno* 1119.

He was alſo at the ſiege of Breteville, accompanied with forty knights, all his own dependents, *anno* 1138; but Lewis the Groſs, being jealous of his greatneſs and power, ordered his ſtrong caſtle of Maule to be demoliſhed.

Odericus Vitalis, and Du Moulin.

He married Ada, daughter of the earl of Guennes, and niece of the lord Montmorancy, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. Roger, ſeventh lord of Maule, who married Idone, daughter of Walon viſcount of Chaumont, by Matilda de Montmorancy his wife, &c. &c.

Grand paſtoral of Paris, ad ann. 1195.

As a further account of the Maules in

France, does not regularly fall within the plan of this work, but is to be found in many French hiſtorians, an abridgment whereof is in Mr. Nisbet, vol. II. p. 48 and 49, to theſe we refer our readers, and ſhall only add, that this family flouriſhed in France with much grandeur, till the end of the XIVth century, that Robert the laſt lord was killed at the battle of Nicopolis in Hungary, fighting againſt the Turks, *anno* 1398. His coat of arms, which is the very ſame with the earl of Panmure's, was ſet up in Notre Dame church of Maule, and all his great eſtate went to his daughter and ſole heireſs,

Nisbet, vol. II. p. 49. Peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 183, &c.

Reginolde de Maule, who was married to Simon de Moranvilliers, lord of Harcourt.

The male line of Peter, eldeſt ſon of Anſold, third lord of Maule, thus ending, the repreſentation of that noble family fell to the deſcendants of his brother Guarin, to whom we now return.

I. **Guarin**, ſecond ſon of Anſold, third lord of Maule, progenitor of this noble family. Being then a younger brother, and a man of great ſpirit and reſolution, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, *anno* 1066, where he had a conſiderable command, and is particularly named as one of his chief officers in the roll of Battle-abbey.

Peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 183.

And as that great prince ſhared the lands of England, amongſt thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the conqueſt of it, Guarin de Maule had the great lordſhip of Hatton de Cleveland, in Yorkſhire aſſigned him.

Holinſhed, v. II. p. 296.

He died before 1100, leaving iſſue two ſons,

Robert.

Stephen.

Which of them was the eldeſt we ſhall not pretend to determine, but,

II. **Robert de Maule**, carried on the line of this family, and with his brother Stephen, made donations to the abbacy of Whitby in Yorkſhire, out of the above lands of Hatton, in the reign of king Henry I.

Monaſt. Anglican. vol. II. p. 75.

This Robert having contracted a friendſhip with king David I. while he reſided in England, came to Scotland with that good prince, and meeting with encouragement ſuitable to his great merit, he ſettled there, and left his eſtate in England to his brother Stephen, whoſe male line is long ſince extinct.

Peerage of Ireland.

Robert died in Scotland about the year 1130, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *William.*
2. *Roger de Maule*, anceſtor of the family of Panmure, of whom afterwards.
3. *Radulphus de Maſculus*, or *Maule*, who, in the beginning of the reign of king William, made a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, of part of his lands of Lochgow, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* which was afterwards confirmed by his grandſon Thomas de Maule, about the year 1210, but we can trace his genealogy no further.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 74 & 77.

III. Sir **William de Maule**, who ſucceeded his father, was likewiſe in great favour with, and highly eſteemed by king David I. whom he accompanied, (when but a young man) to the battle of Standard, *anno* 1138; and, for his gallant behaviour, was, by that generous prince rewarded with the lands and barony of Foulis in Perthſhire, out of which he made donations to the religious, as ſhall be ſhown hereafter. But we muſt firſt obſerve, that the name of Maſculus and Maule, were promiſcuouſly uſed in this family for a conſiderable time.

Willielmus Maſculus de Foulis, makes a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of ſome lands in his barony of Foulis, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c. Teſtibus Waltero priore Sti. Andreæ, comite Duncano, Ricardo nepote dicti Willielmi, &c.*

Chartulary of St. Andrews. penes com. de Panmure.

He was witneſs alſo to a charter of Henry, king David's ſon, *ante annum* 1152, in which year that prince died.

Ibidem.

In a charter of king William, *Willielmo de Haya*, Andrew biſhop of Caithneſs, William de Maulia, *&c.* are witneſſes, in or before 1184, in which year the biſhop died.

Ibidem.

In a charter of Duncan earl of Fife of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, the witneſſes are, *Helena comitiſſa, Willielmus Maſculus, Rogerus Maſculus, &c.* Duncan ſucceeded to the earldom, *anno* 1154, and died 1203; ſo this charter muſt have been granted within that ſpace.

Ibidem.

We ſhall not trouble our readers with further documents about this William, though he is mentioned in the chartularies of Newbottle, Kelſo, and Coldſtream.

He had iſſue three daughters.

1. ———, the eldeſt, was married to ſir Alexander Forgun, without iſſue.
2. *Chriſtian*, married to Roger de Mortimer, who got with her part of the eſtate of Foulis, which appears by a charter, *Rogeri Mortimer de Foulis, &c. Thomæ Parſonæ, nepoti Willielmi Maſculi, &c.*

Ibidem.

3. *Cecilia*, married to Walter de Ruthven, anceſtor of the earls of Gowrie, who alſo got with her part of the eſtate of Foulis, which appears by a reſignation of his right to the lands of Foulis which fell to him, *per deceſſum Ceciliæ, filiæ domini Willielmi Maule, militis*, dated in the 13th year of king Alexander III. *anno domini* 1262.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Chartulary of St. Andrews.

Sir William dying without ſons, the repreſentation devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, ſir Richard, ſon of his brother Roger, to whom we now return.

III. **Roger de Maule**, ſecond ſon of Robert, and brother of ſir William, is mentioned in ſeveral charters beſides theſe above-noticed; particularly,

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a charter of Duncan earl of Fife, of a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, *Rogerus de Maule* is a witneſs.

Book of original charters, penes Mac-Farlane, vol. I. p. 2.

Alſo in a charter of Richard de Morville, conſtable of Scotland, *Henrico de Sancto Claro, Rogerus maſculus* is a witneſs, *inter* 1162 *et* 1188.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Richard*.

Chartulary of St. Andrews.

2. *John de Maulia*, who is witneſs to a donation of William biſhop of St. Andrews, *eccleſiæ de Haddington, inter annos* 1203 *et* 1223; alſo of a donation, *eccleſiæ de Scoon;* and to another donation of the ſame biſhop.

Ibidem.

3. *Thomas de Maule*, who is deſigned nephew to the above ſir William, in a charter before-mentioned.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. Sir **Richard de Maule**, who was likeways heir-male to his uncle ſir William, as before-obſerved, to whom he is deſigned nephew in ſeveral charters, in the reigns of king William and king Alexander II. particularly in his donation to the priory of St. Andrews, before noticed.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Peter*.

Chartulary of Newbottle.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 48, 49, 50, 51, & 52.

Chartulary of Coldſtream, p. 45, 47, &c.

2. *William de Maulia*, arch-deacon of Lothian, who is witneſs in many charters in the reign of king Alexander II. and was likeways deſigned by the title of Baſtenden, which appears by a donation he made to the monaſtery of Coldſtream, in which Robert de Maule, his nephew, is a witneſs.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 254. 258, &c.

V. Sir **Peter de Maule**, who, about the year 1224, married Chriſtian de Valoniis, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir William de Valoniis, lord of Panmure, great chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander II. ſon of ſir Philip de Valoniis, lord of Panmure, alſo great chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of king William. By her he got the baronies of Panmure, and Benvine, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 259.

Upon the death of Chriſtian, counteſs of Eſſex, grand-child and heireſs of Robert lord de Valoniis in England, without iſſue, *anno* 1234, this Chriſtian de Valoniis, her couſin, became the heir and repreſentative of that noble family, whereby ſir Peter de Maule, in her right, ſucceeded to the great eſtate and honour of Valoniis, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Eſſex, and Hartford, by which he came to have large poſſeſſions both in Scotland and England; but king Edward I. deprived his grand-ſon, ſir Henry Maule, of all his Engliſh eſtates, on account of his great attachment and firm adherence to king Robert Bruce.

Ibid. p. 260. and chart. of Arbroath.

Haddington's collections.

This ſir Peter de Maule, who, in the chartulary of Arbroath, is deſigned *dominus Petrus de Malia, dominus de Panmure*, and Chriſtian his wife, entered into an agreement with the abbot of Arbroath, wherein all their differences were ſubmitted, in preſence of the earl of Buchan, and others, dated in 1254; and that ſame year he got a charter from the abbot and convent of Arbroath, to ſir Peter Maule of Panmure, and Chriſtian his wife, of the lands of Cowan, Tulloch, *&c.*

By the ſaid Chriſtian Valoniis he left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

Matthew of Weſtminſter, Abercromb. Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c. Thomas's hiſtory of England, edit. 4. p. 116.

2. Sir *Thomas de Maule*, who was governor of the caſtle of Brechin, which he defended for a long time againſt king Edward I. of England, with ſingular courage and magnanimity, till at laſt he was killed, *anno* 1303, upon which the caſtle immediately ſurrendered.

Sir Peter died in the end of the year 1254, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Charta penes Logie Wiſhart. Prynne's coll. Rymer, tom. II. p. 570.

VI. Sir **William de Maule**, deſigned *dominus de Panmure*. He was high ſheriff of the county of Forfar at the death of king Alexander III. and was one of thoſe great barons who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. for his lands in that county, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 79.

King Edward afterwards granted to him a diſcharge of part of the relief due by him for his entry, which appears by a mandate from the king, directed to Alan de Dumfries, chancellor of Scotland, ordering him to expede this diſcharge to ſir William, under the great ſeal. The original of this mandate is ſtill preſerved amongſt the records in the tower of London; a *fac ſimile* whereof, from the record itſelf, is publiſhed in Mr. Ruddiman's learned preface to Anderſon's *diplomata*, which, as it is a curioſity of its kind, we have here inſerted at large, *viz.* “ *Rex et ſuperior dominus regni Scotiæ, dilecto ſibi magiſtro Alano de Dumfries, cancellario Scotiæ, ſalut. Quia de centum viginti et duabus libris et decem ſolidis, in quibus dilectus et fidelis noſter Willielmus de Maulia de Panmore, in Scotia, nobis tenebatur pro relivio ſuo, pardonavimus eidem Willielmo quater vi-*

“ *ginti et duas libras et decem ſolidos: Et de reſiduis quadraginta libris conceſſimus ei, quod reddat nobis per manum camerarii Scotiæ, ad feſtum ſancti Martini in hieme proxime futuro, viginti mercas, et ad feſtum Pentecoſtes proxime ſequens, viginti mercas, et ad feſtum ſancti Martini in hieme proxime ſequens, viginti mercas vobis mandamus, quod prædicto camerario per literas noſtras, ſigillo regimini regni Scotiæ deputato, ſignatas, detis in mandatis, quod prædicto Willielmo de prædictis quadraginta libris terminos illos habere, et ſic fieri et in rotulario fact. et datum aqud Berewick ſuper Twedam* 11. *die Julii.*”

By the above mandate it appears, that the relief or valued rent of Panmure was 122 *l.* 10 *s.* A very great ſum in thoſe days, which ſhows the large extent of the barony, and that king Edward then gave down to ſir William Maule 82 *l.* 10 *s.* his relief, and accepted of 40 *l.* Which ſum of 40 *l.* continued ever after to be the valued rent of the barony of Panmure, and the extent of the relief payable at the entry of an heir, *&c.*

Principal retours penes com. de Panmure, and records of retours in pub. arch.

In 1293, this ſir William grants a charter of his lands of Benvie and Balruthrie, with the patronage of the church of Benvie, to Radolph de Dundee, which the Scrimgeours, conſtables of Dundee, held long of the family of Panmure, as appears from many lands of man-rent, granted by them to the earl of Panmure's predeceſſors, ſtill extant.

Charta penes comitem de Panmure.

Ibidem.

He married Ethama, daughter of John de Vallibus, or Vaus, lord of Dirleton, by whom he had a ſon,

VII. Sir Henry de Maule, *dominus de Panmure*, who ſucceeded him. He was knighted by king Robert Bruce, for his great merit and faithful ſervices in his wars againſt the Engliſh; aud, in a charter of that great king's, he is deſigned *Henricus de Maule, miles, filius, Willielmi de Maule militis, domini de Panmure, &c.*

Chart. in archivis Rob. I. dated anno reg. 23. 1329.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Hay of Lochwharret, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweedale, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

Peerage of Ireland.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *William de Maule.*
3. *Peter de Maule*, who, entering into holy orders, had a dignity in the chapter of St. Andrews, in the time of biſhop Lamberton.

Chartulary of Arbroath.

His daughter, *Chriſtian*, was married to Alexander Strachan of Carmylie.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir Walter de Maule, *dominus de Panmure*, who was governour of the caſtle of Kildrummy, in the reign of king David II.

He gave a charter of the lands of Carnegie, lying in the barony of Panmure, to John de Bonhaird, to be held of him and his heirs; which charter was confirmed by king David II. and as this John was anceſtor of the family of Southesk, the charter is narrated at large under that title.

Haddington's collections.

He alſo gave a charter of the lands of Moncur to Henry Strachan of Carmylie, dated *anno* 1346.

He died *anno* 1348, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Chartulary of Brechin.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Henry*, firſt of the branch of the Maules of Glaſter.

Chart. penes com. de Panmure.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir William Maule, *dominus de Panmure*, who married Marian, only daughter of David Fleming of Biggar, anceſtor of the earl of Wigton, by his firſt wife Jean, daughter of ſir David Barclay lord of Brechin, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

Sir *Thomas*,——and a daughter,

Jean, married to Alexander Auchterlony of Kellie, *in vicecomitatu de Forfar.*

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, who was knighted by king Robert III. with whom he was in great favour.

In the regency of Robert duke of Albany, upon an inſurrection of Donald lord of the Iſles, an army was ſent againſt them, under the command of the earl of Mar, and this ſir Thomas, with a great number of his friends and vaſſals, joined the royal army in their march, and at the bloody battle of Harlaw, where he behaved with the greateſt reſolution and conduct, he and moſt of his clan were entirely cut off, 25th July 1411.

Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, and Niſbet.

A little before his death, he married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Andrew Gray of Foulis, by whom he had a poſthumous ſon,

Chart. penes com. de Panmure.

XI. Sir Thomas Maule, who was ſerved heir to his father *anno* 1412, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James I. and was deſigned *dominus de Panmure*, in a deed betwixt him and John lord Glammis, and alſo in a diſcharge he granted to lord Gray, *anno* 1427.

Ibid. et charta penes dom. Gray.

Upon the death and forfeiture of Walter earl of Athole, ſir Thomas claimed the lordſhip of Brechin, in right of his great grandmother, who was ſiſter of ſir David Barclay lord of Brechin, whoſe daughter and heireſs the earl married; but it being included in the earl's forfeiture, he only recovered the

lands

Niſbet, vol. II. p. 51.

lands of Hedderwick, Jackſtown, Stadockmuir, with Leuchlands, part of the lordſhip of Brechin.

Penes com. de Panmure.

However, he obtained from the duke of Albany, who was then governor of Scotland, with conſent of his council, a diſcharge of all wardſhips, &c. due to the crown by his father's death, in the ſervice of his country.

Chart. penes comitem de Gray.

He died in 1450, leaving iſſue, by Mary his wiſe, daughter of ſir Thomas Abercrombie of that ilk, an only ſon,

XII. Sir Thomas Maule, lord of Panmure, who ſucceeded him. He was a man of ſingular accompliſhments, and made a great figure in the reign of king James III. He was deſigned in many writs, *nobilis et potens dominus Thomas Maule, dominus de Panmure, &c.*

Chart. penes com. de Panmure.

Ibidem.

He ratified to the abbacy of Cupar, certain lands within his own barony, *anno* 1456, and founded a chapel at his manor of Panmure, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, *anno* 1487.

Haddington's collections.

He was one of the inqueſt on two perambulations for the monaſtery of Arbroath in 1494.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of Alexander, third earl of Crawfurd, great grandchild of lady Jean, daughter of king Robert II. by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

Alexander, his apparent heir,——and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to her couſin, —— Lindſay of Evelick, a ſon of the earl of Crawfurd.

Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c.

He married, 2dly, *Catharine*, daughter of —— Cramond of Auldbar, by whom he had no iſſue, and died *anno* 1498.

XIII. Alexander, his only ſon and apparent heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir David Guthrie of that ilk, treaſurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James III. and got a charter of the lands of Dundee, Hathersbyke, &c. to Alexander Maule, ſon and apparent heir of ſir Thomas Maule of Panmure, and Elizabeth Guthrie his ſpouſe, dated *anno* 1468; but he died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Haddington's collect. p. 74.

Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c.

XIV. Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, who ſucceeded his grandfather. He was highly eſteemed by king James IV. who knighted him. He was alſo in great favour with the clergy, having been appointed bailie of Barry by the abbot of Cupar in 1511, a juriſdiction of conſiderable weight before the reformation, and only beſtowed on thoſe who were firm friends of the church.

Peerage of Scotl. Ireland, Scots comp. et chart. penes comit. de Panmure.

He attended king James to the battle of Flowdon, and, to his ſingular honour, when many of the firſt quality left the king before the armies engaged, he, though well advanced in years, and very corpulent, would not deſert him, but fought with remarkable courage, and received many wounds, of which he inſtantly died in the field, on 9th of September 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of ſir David Rollo of Ballachie, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Andrew lord Gray, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. *William*, who married Janet, daughter of John Carnegie of Kinnaird, anceſtor of the earl of Southeſk, of whom the Maules of Boath are deſcended.

His daughter, *Iſabel*, was married to —— Ramſay of Panbride.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of William lord Graham, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe, by Jean his wife, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, but by her he had no iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Robert Maule, *dominus de Panmure*, who was one of thoſe loyal barons that endeavoured to reſcue king James V. from the earls of Arran and Angus, by whom he was kept little better than a captive, and with that view, joined the earl of Lennox at the fight near Linlithgow bridge, *anno* 1526; of which generous deſign, the king, when he came of age, retained ſo laſting a ſenſe, that he treated him ever after with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem; and in 1528, granted him a diſpenſation (for his true and faithful ſervices) to remain at home, during life, free from all attendance in parliaments, courts of juſticiary, hoſtings, roads, within or without the realm, by ſea or land, &c.

Chart. penes com. de Panmure.

Notwithſtanding which, he no ſooner ſaw his country threatened with danger by party and faction, after the death of that king, than he raiſed his vaſſals and followers, and with lord Gray, attacked lord Ruthven in Perth, and held out that town againſt the queen's authority. He began the attack, and was taken priſoner, but the affair was ſoon thereafter compromiſed.

He ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the match between queen Mary and prince Edward of England, from an apprehenſion that his country might ſuffer in its independency and its privileges by ſuch an union.

When the war between the two nations commenced, his loyalty being well known, the Engliſh, after the battle of Pinkie, ſent a ſtrong party to ſurpriſe and attack him at his own houſe, where he made a vigorous defence, but, being over-powered, received many wounds, and was at laſt forced to ſurrender. He was immediately ſent priſoner to London, and was confined in the tower above twelve months, and at laſt was releaſed by the intereſt of the marquis d'Elbuiſe, the French ambaſſador for Scotland, in whoſe company he returned home, *anno* 1549.

Peerage of Scotland, Ireland, &c.

He married, 1ſt, Iſabel, daughter of ſir Laurence Mercer of Aldie, and got a charter of the lands of Panlethy, in the regality of Kirriemuir, upon the forfeiture of Archibald earl of Angus, to him and Iſabel Mercer, his ſpouſe, *&c.* By her he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

Haddington's collections.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2 *John Maule*, Eſq;.
3. *Robert Maule*, Eſq;.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to —— Haliburton of Pitcur.

He married, 2dly, Iſabel, daughter of ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, anceſtor of the viſcount of Arbuthnot, by whom he had other three ſons.

1. *Henry*, anceſtor of the Maules of Melgum, whoſe ſon Henry Maule of Melgum was a learned antiquary and author.

2. *Andrew Maule* of Guildie.

3. *William Maule* of Glaſter, who acquired an opulent fortune, which, at his death, was divided amongſt his ſeven daughters, *viz.* 1. Marian, married to ſir Alexander Seton of Kilcroich, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice. 2. Bethia, married to James Murray of Skirling. 3. Margaret, married to ſir Alexander Murray of Black-barony. 4. Eleanor, married to Alexander Morriſon of Preſtongrange. 5. Jean, married to William Oliphant of Kirkhill. 6. Iſabel, married, 1ſt, to James Dundas of Duddingſton; and 2dly, to James Hamilton of Parkly. 7. Beatrix, married to Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond.

Ibid. et chart. penes com. de Panmure.

Robert of Panmure died in 1560, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. THOMAS MAULE of Panmure, who, with conſent of Robert Maule his father, granted a charter to Elizabeth Beaton, daughter of cardinal David Beaton, of half of the lands of Skryne, and an annualrent of twenty merks, for a certain ſum paid him, *anno* 1541. In his father's lifetime, he was deſigned *Feodatarius terrarum et baroniæ de Panmure, hæres apparens Roberti Maule, domini de Panmure, &c.* in a charter dated *anno* 1546.

Haddington's collections.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He was a man of great natural accompliſhments, which were much improved by a liberal education. Soon after he returned from his travels, he ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Haldonrig againſt the Engliſh.

He was taken priſoner, and ſent to Morpeth, where he remained till king Henry VIII. after the death of king James V. politically releaſed all the Scotch priſoners of note, hoping to engage them to promote the intended marriage of his ſon prince Edward with queen Mary; which not ſucceeding, and the war breaking out afreſh, he was in the van of the Scotch army at the bloody battle of Pinkycleugh, where, with great difficulty, he eſcaped, many of his friends and vaſſals having been killed on the ſpot.

In 1563, John Scrimgeour, conſtable of Dundee, renews the bond of man-rent, formerly granted by his predeceſſor ſir James Scrimgeour, to ſir Thomas Maule of Panmure, *per* his obligation dated 10th of May the ſaid year.

Charta penes com. de Panmure.

He continued ſteady in the queen's intereſt, though he joined in that memorable aſſociation, with many of the firſt rank, for the inauguration of king James VI. upon the queen his mother's reſignation, *anno* 1567.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir George Haliburton of Pitcur, *anno* 1547, by whom he had eight ſons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *William Maule*, Eſq;.

3. *David Maule*, Eſq;.

4. *Robert*, who was commiſſary of St. Andrews, a learned and judicious antiquary, wrote ſeveral treatiſes with great judgment and knowledge, *viz. Periodi gentis Scotorum, de antiquitate gentis Scotorum*, a hiſtory of his own family, *&c.* which are laſting monuments of his great learning.

Peerage of Scotland and Ireland.

5. *Thomas Maule* of Pitlivie, who married Mary, daughter of ——— Leighton of Uliſhaven, and had two ſons, *viz.* 1. Thomas, 2. Robert, who was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I. Thomas was a man of great honour, loyalty and courage: he adhered firmly to the king's intereſt during all the time of the civil war. He was firſt lieutenant-colonel of the marquis of Ormond's regiment, and afterwards acted as general in Ireland, where he always behaved with conduct and reſolution. He at laſt married and ſettled there, and became the head of a numerous and conſiderable family in that kingdom, which ſtill ſubſiſts with great luſtre.

Ibidem.

The names of the other three ſons have not come to our hands.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to James Stewart, ſon of John earl of Athole.

Chart. penes comitem de Panmure.

Thomas, *dominus de Panmure*, died on 7th March 1600, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XVII. **Patrick**, *dominus de Panmure*, who was appointed bailie of the barony of Barry by king James VI. which juriſdiction his anceſtors had long exerced by commiſſion from the abbots of Coupar and Balmerino, but it has been enjoyed heretably by the family ever ſince.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Erſkine of Dun, ſuperintendant of Angus and Mearns, by whom he had a ſon,

Patrick, —— and two daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to David Erſkine of Dun.

2. *Barbara*, married to James Strachan of Carmylie.

He died *anno* 1605, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XVIII. **Patrick Maule** of Panmure, afterwards earl, who, being endowed with many excellent qualities, and of ſingular affability, was a mighty favourite of king James VI. whom he accompanied to London at his majeſty's deſire, when he went to take poſſeſſion of the Engliſh throne, *anno* 1603, and was made one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. The king, being perfectly ſenſible of his great capacity and fine accompliſhments, had him always in great eſteem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Anno 1610, he got a new charter of his antient barony of Panmure; alſo charters of a great many other baronies.

Ibidem.

In the reign of king Charles I. with his majeſty's approbation, he purchaſed the abbacy of Arbroath, which had been erected into a temporal lordſhip, *anno* 1608, whereby he became proprietor of a greater number of patronages than were poſſeſt by any other ſubject.

And the king's regard for him ſtill increaſing, he recommended him, in the ſtrongeſt manner, to his ſon prince Charles, as one he might entirely rely on for honour and fidelity, of which king Charles, in his troubleſome reign, had many convincing proofs.

Chart. in archivis Car. I.

He was continued in the bed-chamber, and made keeper of his majeſty's houſe and park at Eltham in England, and ſheriff principal of the county of Forfar in Scotland, *anno* 1632, and got alſo charters from the king, of a great many other lands and baronies.

During the civil wars he attended the king in all his battles, and never deſerted him on any occaſion whatſomever. The king, in regard and recompence of his conſtant loyalty and faithful ſervices, was pleaſed, as a laſting mark of his affection and eſteem, to create him earl of Panmure, lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, upon the 30th day of Auguſt, 1646.

Charta penes comitem de Panmure, Crawfurd & Lodge.

When the king, by order of parliament, was deprived of all his domeſticks at Holmby, in Northampton-ſhire, he only deſired that two of his old ſervants ſhould be allowed to remain with him, of which the earl of Panmure was one. He attended him cloſe in all his removes, till at laſt he and all his attendants were finally diſcharged by colonel Hammond, in the iſle of Wight, which was a moſt ſenſible affliction both to his majeſty and the earl, who immediately repaired to Scotland, when he could do no more ſervice to his royal maſter.

Printed ordinance of Cromwell's council, anno 1654.

And though he lived quietly at home, being very aged, yet Cromwell thought fit to impoſe a fine upon him of ten thouſand pounds ſterling; but it was afterwards mitigated to four thouſand pounds ſterling, which he paid on 25th June 1655, beſides one thouſand pounds more for his ſecond ſon, on 29th September thereafter.

However, he had the happineſs to outlive all theſe misfortunes, and to ſee the accompliſhment of his moſt ardent wiſhes, *viz.* the king's reſtoration, though he did not long ſurvive it.

Crawfurd's peerage, and peerage of Ireland, &c.

He married thrice: 1ſt, Frances, daughter of ſir Edward Stanhope of Grimſton, in the county of York, lord preſident of the council of the north, uncle to the firſt earl of Cheſterfield, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, earl of Panmure.

2. *Henry* of Balmakellie, who was likeways a great loyaliſt, and had the command of a regiment both under king Charles I. and II. and always performed the part of a gallant officer, and never deſerted the royal cauſe. He married, 1ſt, lady Jean, daughter of John earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who died young. He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of ——— Douglas of Spot, by whom he had another daughter, Margaret, married to Alexander Cochran of Balbachly.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl's 1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, was married to David earl of Northeſk, and had a numerous iſſue.

His 2d daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, was married, 1ſt, to John earl of Kinghorn; 2dly, to George earl of Linlithgow, and was mother of three earls, *viz.* Strathmore, Linlithgow, and Kalendar.

The earl married, 2dly, Mary Waldrum, maid of honour to queen Henrietta.

And, 3dly, he married lady Mary Erſkine, daughter of John earl of Marr; but by neither had he any iſſue.

He died *anno* 1661, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. George, ſecond earl of Panmure, who chanced to be travelling through Italy and France for his education, during the heat of the civil war, yet he no ſooner returned home, than he gave ſufficient proof of his inheriting the ſame virtues and loyal principles with his predeceſſors.

When king Charles II. came to Scotland in 1650, he immediately waited on his majeſty, and heartily engaged in his ſervice; and being appointed colonel of the Forfar regiment of horſe, many of the principal gentlemen of the county, out of reſpect to his lordſhip, joined his regiment, and ſerved under him as officers.

He fought upon their head at the battles of Dunbar and Innerkeithing, at the latter of which he was wounded, his lieutenan-colonel, his major, and many of his officers, being killed on the ſpot.

After the defeat at Worceſter, the loyaliſts, from all parts, reſorted to him, and put themſelves under his command; in which ſtation, by frequent ſkirmiſhes and incurſions, he gave great uneaſineſs to general Monk, who then commanded in Scotland; but at laſt he was forced to capitulate (when he found he could do no more ſervice to the king) without any other terms, than theſe of laying down his arms.

Crawfurd's peerage, and peerage of Ireland, &c.

He married lady Jean Campbell, daughter of John earl of Loudoun, lord high chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of king Charles I. by whom he had iſſue ſeven ſons, and two daughters, though only three ſons, and one daughter, came to age.

1. *George*, earl of Panmure.
2. *James Maule* of Balumby, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Harry Maule* of Kelly, who carried on the line of the family.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was married, 1ſt, to Charles earl of Marr, and was mother of John earl of Marr; ſhe married, 2dly, colonel John Erſkine, ſon of ſir Charles Erſkine of Alva.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl died on 24th March 1671, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. George, third earl of Panmure, who was of the privy council both to king Charles II. and king James VII.

He married lady Jean Fleming, only daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had only one ſon,

George, lord Maule, who died an infant.

And he dying in 1686, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Ibidem.

XX. James of Balumby, fourth earl of Panmure, who, having got a liberal education abroad, ſerved in the army as a volunteer, and ſignalized himſelf at the ſiege of Luxemburgh.

He was ſworn one of the privy council to king James VII. but as he could not comply with the court in abrogating the penal laws, he was ſoon removed from being a privy councillor; and tho' he was always a ſtaunch proteſtant, yet at the convention of eſtates in 1689, he vigorouſly appeared for the intereſt of king James; and when the crown was ſettled on king William and queen Mary, he refuſed to take the oaths to them, and left the houſe.

He likeways oppoſed the union with all his intereſt, as judging it inconſiſtent with the honour and independency of Scotland.

In 1715, he joined his nephew, John earl of Marr, and behaved moſt heroically at the battle of Sheriffmuir, notwithſtanding his age, and the delicacy of his conſtitution. He was taken priſoner in the field, but was inſtantly reſcued by his brother Harry.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland vol. II. p. 194, and Scots compend.

He afterwards retired to Paris, and being attainted of high treaſon, his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of William duke of Hamilton, and died at Paris without iſſue, *anno* 1723.

XX. Harry Maule of Kellie, his brother, would have ſucceeded both to the eſtate and honours of Panmure, had it not been for the earl his brother's attainder.

This Harry was a man of great parts, both natural and acquired, and had ſpent much of his time at the courts of England and France.

He was a member of the convention of eſtates at the revolution, and followed his brother's example, when he found they were reſolved to forfeit king James, and then left the aſſembly.

He afterwards retired, and being a man of great learning, ſpent moſt of his time in the ſtudy of the laws and antiquities of his country, and was one of the greateſt antiquaries of the age he lived in.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Fleming, daughter of William earl of Wigton, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

Crawfurd's peerage, and peerage of Ireland.

1. *George*, who died young.
2. *James*, who died before his father.
3. *William*, now earl of Panmure.

His 1ſt daughter, *Henrietta*, died unmarried.

2. *Jean*, was married to George lord Ramſay, whoſe ſon is now earl of Dalhouſie.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of Patrick Lindſay of Kilbirnie, ſiſter of John firſt viſcount of Garnock, by whom he had five ſons and one daughter.

1. *Patrick*, who died unmarried.

2. *John Maule* of Inverkeillor, Eſq; who, being an advocate, was made keeper of the regiſter of ſaſines in 1737. In 1739, he was choſen member of parliament for Aberdeen, Montroſe, &c. and in 1748, was conſtituted one of the barons of exchequer in Scotland.

3. *Thomas*.

4. *David*.

5. *Charles*.

Theſe three laſt died unmarried, as did His daughter *Margaret*.

He died in 1734, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon of the firſt marriage,

XXI. **William**, now earl of Panmure, who was choſen member of parliament for the ſhire of Forfar in 1735, and hath continued to repreſent that county ever ſince; and as his genius inclined him to a military life, he was made a captain in the third regiment of guards, *anno* 1737.

In 1741, he was made colonel thereof, with which he ſerved in Flanders during all the courſe of the late war, having been engaged in the battles of Dettingen, Valdt, Fontenoy, &c. and always acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation.

In 1747, he got the command of a regiment of foot, upon the death of the earl of Crawfurd, and is now a lieutenant-general.

He was created a peer of Ireland by his majeſty's privy ſeal at St. James's, 6th April, and by patent at Dublin, on 2d May 1743, by the titles of earl Panmure of Forth, and viſcount Maule of White-church, the honours being limited to the heirs-male of his own body, and his brother John's.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt partie *per* pale *argent* and *gules*, on a border, eight ſcallops, all counterchanged, for the name of Maule; 2d *argent*, three pallets wavy *gules*, for Valoniis, having married the heireſs; 3d quarter counter quartered, 1ſt and 4th *azure*, a cheveron between three croſſes patee *or*, for Barclay lord Brechin; 2d and 3d *argent*, three piles iſſuing from the chief, conjoined by the points *gules*, for Wiſhart of Brechin; 4th quarter as the firſt.

Crest; on a wreath, a wyvern *vert*, ſpouting fire before and behind.

Supporters; two greyhounds proper, each gorged with a collar *gules*, charged with three ſcallop ſhells *argent*.

Motto; *Clementia et animis*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Panmure, a noble ſeat, with fine gardens and a park, in the county of Forfar; and at the caſtle of Brechin, in the ſame county.

* * *

DRUMMOND Earl of PERTH.

THE family of Drummond has been always ranked amongſt the moſt ancient and illuſtrious names of the Scotch nation, highly diſtinguiſhed by a long train of worthy anceſtors, no leſs remarkable for the noble alliances they made, and the dignities conferred upon them, than for perſonal merit.

They have the honour to be ſeveral times ſprung from the royal houſe of Stewart, and can boaſt what few ſubjects can do, That moſt of the crowned heads in Europe are deſcended from them, as will clearly appear by the following memoirs.

Strathallan, Leſly, Van Baſſen, ſir G MacKenzie, Hathornden, Bayle, Martin, &c. &c.

The traditional account of their origin, handed down to us by ſeveral good hiſtorians, is,

I. That an Hungarian gentleman named **Mauricius**, or **Maurice**, a ſon of George, a younger ſon of Andrew, king of Hungary, had the command of the ſhip in which Edgar Atheline, the rightful heir to the Engliſh crown, his mother Agatha, and his ſiſters, the princeſſes Margaret and Chriſtian, were embarked, in their return from England to Hungary. They were overtaken by a ſtorm, driven on the coaſt of Scotland, and landed in the frith of Forth, at a place which to this day retains the name of St. Margaret's Hope, ſo called after princeſs Margaret, who became queen to king Malcolm III. called Canmore, and is well known by the name of St. Margaret.

This Maurice being a man of parts and merit, was highly eſteemed by king Malcolm, who, to induce him to ſettle in Scotland, conferred many favours upon him, and gave him conſiderable poſſeſſions in the ſhires of Dunbarton

barton and Stirling, particularly the lands of Roſeneath, Cardroſs, Auchindown, the lands and pariſh of Drymen or Drummond, which laſt afterwards became the chief title and ſirname of the family. He alſo made him ſeneſcal or ſteward of Lennox, and aſſigned him for his armorial bearing three bars wavy, or undy, *gules*, in memory of his having been the happy conductor of her majeſty's ſafe landing in Scotland.

The queen alſo beſtowed ſome marks of her eſteem upon him, and, for his good ſervices, gave him one of her maids of honour in marriage. By her he had a ſon named,

II. MALCOLM, of whom all the Drummonds in Scotland are deſcended.

He left iſſue a ſon,

III. MAURICE, who ſucceeded him, and was father of

IV. JOHN, his heir, who had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. Sir MALCOLM DRYMEN, or DRUMMOND, &c.

Strathallan, Sir George MacKenzie, Hathornden, Bayle, Martin, &c. &c.

Thus our hiſtorians have deduced their deſcent, without mentioning their marriages.

The following ſucceſſion is atteſted by indiſputable documents.

This ſir Malcolm flouriſhed in the reign of king William, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Malcolm Beg Drummond*, his heir.

2. *Roderick Drummond*, who, in an inquiſition on the diviſion of ſome lands in Dunbarton-ſhire, is deſigned brother of Malcolm Beg, &c. *anno* 1234.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 117.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. MALCOLM de DRUMMOND, who, on account of his low ſtature, was called Beg, which, in the old Galick language, ſignifies ſhort.

Though this Malcolm is the firſt of the family for whom we have any written documents, the ſituation in which we find him ſeems to be a ſtrong confirmation of the traditional account already narrated. He is in poſſeſſion of all the lands ſaid to have been given to his predeceſſors by Malcolm Canmore, is in high reputation in Scotland, and married a lady of the very firſt diſtinction for birth and fortune, Ada, daughter of Maldwin third earl of Lennox, by Beatrix his ſpouſe, daughter of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland. Circumſtances, ſo diſtinguiſhed, could only agree with a perſon deſcended of anceſtors, whoſe rank and conſequence were eſtabliſhed in the nation.

In a charter from Maldwin earl of Lennox, to Humphry de Kilpatrick, of the lands of Colquhoun, Walter, lord high ſtewart of Scotland, and Malcolm Beg Drummond, deſigned by the earl, *camerarius meus*, &c. are witneſſes, *anno* 1225.

Ibid. p. 30.

By an inquiſition at the diviſion of ſome lands in Dunbarton-ſhire, he appears to have ſold off the lands and barony of Kinnearn, in 1234, to which his brother Roderick Drummond is a witneſs, as before obſerved.

Ibid. p. 117.

In a charter by the ſame earl Maldwin, of a donation of the church lands of Kirkpatrick, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, Amalec, the earl's brother, Malcolm Beg Drummond, &c. are witneſſes, *anno* 1238.

Ibid. p. 1.

Alſo in another donation by the ſame earl, of the church of Roſeneath to the ſaid monaſtery, Walter ſon of Alan, lord high ſteward of Scotland, Malcolm Beg Drummond, &c. are witneſſes. This deed has no date; but was confirmed by king Alexander II. who died in 1249, ſo muſt have been made before that year.

Ibid. p. 8.

He is witneſs alſo to another donation by earl Maldwin to the monaſtery of Arbroath, confirmed by the ſaid king Alexander II. *ante* 1249.

Ibid. p. 97.

By Ada his wife, he had two ſons.

1. *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *John*, who is witneſs in a charter of the ſame Maldwin, earl of Lennox, *Donaldo filio Macynel*, &c. wherein he is deſigned John Drummond, ſon of Malcolm Beg. This charter has no date; but earl Maldwin died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander III. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1249; however, we can trace this John no further.

Book of original writs, penes MacFarlane, vol. I. p. 58.

Malcolm Beg died before the year 1260, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. MALCOLM DRUMMOND, *dominus de eodem*, or lord of that ilk, who, in a charter of Malcolm, fourth earl of Lennox, is deſigned ſon of Malcolm Beg Drummond, and ſteward or ſeneſcal of Lennox, *anno* 1260.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 72.

He is witneſs in a donation by earl Malcolm to the monaſtery of Paiſley, dated at Renfrew, *anno* 1273; alſo to ſeveral other charters and donations of the ſame earl, in 1274 and 1275.

Ibid. p. 3. 73. &c.

He had vaſt poſſeſſions in lands, as appears from the conſiderable eſtates in different counties, which he gave to his younger children.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Gilbert de Drummond*, who is mentioned

Ibid. p. 35. 36. 54. &c.

Prynne's collect, vol III. p. 657.

Chart. penes dom de Gleneagles.

oned in ſeveral charters of the earl of Lennox, and is deſigned *filius Malcolmi, &c. inter* 1280 *et* 1290. He was alſo forced to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 2296. He obtained from his father a grant of ſeveral lands, particularly the barony of Balquhaple, *&c.* and had iſſue a ſon, *Malcolnius de Drummond.*

Freebairn's hiſtory.

3. *Thomas Drummond*, who got from his father the lands of Balfrone in Perth-ſhire, and made a donation of the patronage of the church thereof to the abbacy of Inchaffry, which was confirmed by the pope's bull, in 1305.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir John Drummond, *dominus de eodem*, who, in many writs, is deſigned *filius Malcolmi, &c.*

Rymer, tom. II. p. 782. & Abercromb. vol. I. p. 498.

He was a man of great parts, and a ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of his country; and though compelled to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296, yet we find him carried priſoner to England by the ſame prince, for his adhering to the Brucian intereſt, *anno* 1297.

Ibidem.

However, he ſoon afterwards obtained liberty to return to Scotland, upon his finding bail to come back to England, with horſes, arms, *&c.* to aſſiſt king Edward in his wars againſt France.

He married a daughter of Walter Stewart earl of Menteith, brother of Alexander, great ſteward of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 151.

2. *Gilbert de Drummond*, who is mentioned in a ratification by Malcolm fifth earl of Lennox, of the lands and church of Kilpatrick, *anno* 1330.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

3. *Walter Drummond*, bred to the church, a man of great probity, and a fine genius. He is deſigned *clericus domini regis*, and was appointed ambaſſador to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, together with William biſhop of St. Andrews, Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, *&c. &c. anno* 1323.

1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian.*

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 80.

2. *Margaret*. They obtained a charter from Malcolm fourth earl of Lennox, of the lands of Ardcurane, *Chriſtianæ et Margaretæ de Drummond, filiabus domini Johannis de Drummond, &c. anno* 1290.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir Malcolm Drummond, *dominus de eodem.* He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, to whom he was a firm and ſteady friend, and immediately after the battle of Bannockburn, obtained from that great prince, for his good and faithful ſervices, a grant of ſeveral lands in Perthſhire, *anno* 1315: and perhaps it is no improbable conjecture, that the caltrops were then firſt added by way of copartment to his coat of arms, as they were uſed on that memorable occaſion, with great ſucceſs, againſt the Engliſh horſe, and very poſſibly by the advice or under the direction of ſir Malcolm.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et chart. in archiv. familiæ de Perth.

The year thereafter, in a full parliament, where he ſat as one of the *barones majores regni*, he made a reſignation into the king's hands, in favours of ſir Malcolm Fleming, father of the firſt earl of Wigton, of his lands and barony of Auchindon in Dunbarton-ſhire, upon which lord Fleming got a charter under the great ſeal, confirming the ſame to him, *anno* 1316.

Ibid. et chart. in archiv. Roberti I.

He married a daughter of ſir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

X. Sir Malcolm Drummond, *dominus de eodem*, a man of ſingular worth and merit. He was concerned in all the noble efforts that were made by the loyaliſts in the minority of king David Bruce, in defence of the liberties of their country; on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips: and about the time that king Edward of England pretended to forfeit that loyal ſubject the earl of Strathearn, he alſo gave a grant of ſeveral lands belonging to ſir Malcolm Drummond, to ſir John Clinton of England, becauſe ſir Malcolm had been in arms againſt his lawful ſovereign, as Edward deſigned himſelf.

Dugdale's baronage of England, title Clinton.

He afterwards got a charter from Maliſe earl of Strathearn, of the lands of Culquhalie, *in comitatu ſuo de Strathearn*, wherein he is deſigned *Malcolmus filius Malcolmi Drummond, &c.*

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Perth.

We have not been able to diſcover whom ſir Malcolm married, but he left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *Maurice*, anceſtor of the Drummonds of Concraig, of whom ſeveral conſiderable families are deſcended, who make a good figure in Scotland to this day.

3. *Walter*, a man of great merit, and in high favour with king David II. from whom he got a charter, *Waltero Drummond, noſtrorum rotulorum regiſtro, ac a conſiliis, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. ſir G. MacKenzie, &c.

Sir Malcolm was either ſlain at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, or died immediately thereafter, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir John Drummond, *dominus de eodem,*

eodem, a man of a noble ſpirit, and highly eſteemed by king David, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

He maintained a long and troubleſome controverſy with the houſe of Menteith, which proved fatal to ſeveral of that noble family, but was at laſt compromiſed by the king's command, very honourably for ſir John. The arbiters were Robert, lord high ſteward of Scotland, and earl of Strathearn, afterwards king Robert II. the earls of Douglas and Angus, ſir Walter Murray of Tullibardine, ſir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, and ſir Colin his ſon, before the two lords juſticiars of Scotland, ſir Robert Erſkine, and ſir Hugh Eglington, who, having met on the banks of the Forth, paſſed ſentence, to which the parties ſeals are appended, 1ſt of May 1360.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Perth.

By this indenture he gives up ſeveral of his lands in Dunbarton-ſhire, on a promiſe from the king of other lands of greater value in Perth-ſhire; and, in conſequence of this it was, that he got ſo large a ſhare of the Monteſex eſtate: for, having married Mary, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of ſir William de Monteſex, juſticiar of Scotland, and head or chief of a great and moſt antient family, with her he got the lands and baronies of Cargill, Stobhall, Kincardin, Auchterarder, *&c.* whereby he became one of the moſt opulent ſubjects in the kingdom, and from this æra the reſidence and deſignation of the family were both changed.

Ibidem.

By her he had iſſue four ſons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.
2. Sir *John*, who carried on the line of this family.
3. *William*, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of ſir William Airth of that ilk, with whom he got the lands of Carnock, *&c.* and of him the Drummonds of Carnock, Hawthornden, *&c.* are deſcended.
4. *Dougal Drummond*, who was biſhop of Dunblain, but died ſoon after he was conſecrated.

1ſt daughter, *Annabella*, a lady of the moſt exquiſite beauty, and moſt diſtinguiſhed merit, who had the honour of being married to Robert third king of Scotland. Cambden, in his account of Strathearn, takes notice of this marriage, and has theſe remarkable words; "The women of the family of Drummond, "for charming beauty and complexion, are "beyond all others, in ſo much that they "have been moſt delighted in by the kings, "*&c.*" It was certainly ſo with regard to Annabella; and all our hiſtorians agree, that the beauties of her mind were ſuperior to thoſe of her body, and that ſhe was the grace and dignity of that court of which ſhe was queen, according to theſe words of another author, "*Ab regina incolumis aulæ dignitas* "*eſt ſuſtentata.*" By him ſhe was mother of king James I. who, beſides his ſon, king James II. had ſix daughters, four whereof were married to foreign princes.

Cambden.

Buchanan.

Sir John Drummond's ſecond daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Colin Campbell, lord of Lochow, anceſtor of the duke of Argyle.

3. *Jean*, married to ——— Stewart, lord of Dowallie.
4. *Mary*, married to ——— MacDonald, lord of the Iſles.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. Sir **Malcolm Drummond**, lord of that ilk. As he was a man of the higheſt rank and diſtinguiſhed merit, he obtained in marriage a lady of the firſt quality, and the greateſt fortune in the kingdom, *viz.* lady Iſabel Douglas, only daughter of William firſt earl of Douglas, by lady Margaret his firſt lady, daughter of Donald earl of Marr.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et in archiv. familiæ de Perth, et Douglas, &c.

Which lady Iſabel, after the death of her brother Thomas, in her own right, became counteſs of Marr, and ſir Malcolm was ever after deſigned *dominus de Marr.*

In the year 1385, the king of France ſent 40,000 franks to be divided amongſt his faithful allies the Scots, of which ſir Malcolm got 400 *l.* ſterling.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 485.

He was a man of remarkable courage and fortitude. He accompanied his brother-in-law, James earl of Douglas, to the battle of Otterburn in 1388; and ſir Malcolm, in recompence of his gallant behaviour on that occaſion, got a charter from king Robert III. *dilecto fratri ſuo Malcolmo de Drummond, domino de Marr*, of an annuity of 20 *l.* out of the cuſtoms of Inverneſs, in ſatisfaction to him of his third part of the ranſom of ſir Ralph Percy, he having greatly contributed to the taking of that gentleman priſoner.

Chart. in pub. archiv. et in archiv. familiæ de Perth.

This great man dying without iſſue, *anno* 1400, the earldom of Marr remained with his lady, the counteſs and heireſs thereof, but he was ſucceeded in his own great and opulent eſtate by his brother,

XII. Sir **John Drummond**, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Cargill and Stobhall. He was one of the greateſt men of his time, and was juſticiar of Scotland, while his elder brother was alive. This appears by his pronouncing ſentence in a very remarkable caſe, *viz.* ſir Alexander Moray of Abercairny and Ogilvie, having accidentally, and without any preme-

Charta penes Jacobum Moray de Abercairny.

premeditated deſign, ſlain a gentleman of the name of Spalding, he pled his privilege of his being nearly allied to the clan MacDuff, and having proven his propinquity, was aſſoilzied by ſir John Drummond, at a court of juſticiary held at Foulis, 10th May 1391.

It does not appear that he meddled in court affairs during the adminiſtration of the dukes of Albany; but when the ambaſſadors for negotiating king James his liberty were appointed, he was one of thoſe delegated to meet his majeſty, who was his nephew, at Durham, *anno* 1423, and became one of the hoſtages for his ranſom in 1424.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 309, &c.

Chart in archiv fam. de Perth, and M. S. hiſt. of the fam. by Crawford.

He married lady Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of Henry earl of Orkney, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who married Barbara, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Moubray of Barnbougle, who thereupon was obliged to change his name to Moubray.

3. *John Drummond*, who ſettled in the Madeiras, and was progenitor of ſeveral conſiderable families, who have flouriſhed with luſtre in the dominions both of the kings of Spain and Portugal.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Archibald Kinnaird of that ilk, anceſtor of lord Kinnaird.

2. ———, married to John Lockhart of Bar, in the county of Air.

He died *anno* 1428, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir Walter Drummond of that ilk, lord of Cargill and Stobhall, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Ruthven of that ilk, heretable ſheriff of Perthſhire, and anceſtor of the earls of Gowrie, and by her had three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *John Drummond*, who was dean of Dunblain.

3. *Walter* of Liddercrieff, of whom the Drummonds of Blair, Gairdrum, Newton, *&c.* are deſcended.

He died *anno* 1455, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. Sir Malcolm Drummond, lord of that ilk, *&c.* who, by his charters under the great ſeal, appears to have had vaſt poſſeſſions in lands in the counties of Perth, Dunbarton and Stirling.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Mariota, daughter of ſir David Murray, lord of Tullibardin, anceſtor of the duke of Athole, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of ſir John Stewart, lord Innermeath and Lorn, by whom he had ſix ſons.

Indent. penes ducem de Athole.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards lord Drummond.

2. *Walter Drummond*, a man of great parts, who was firſt rector of St. Andrews, then chanceller of the epiſcopal ſee of Dunkeld, dean of Dunblain, and was at laſt appointed clerk regiſter by king James IV.

3. *James*, anceſtor of the Drummonds of Corrievechter, *&c.*

4. *Thomas*, of whom the Drummonds of Innermay, Cultmalindie, Culdees, *&c.* are deſcended.

5. *William Drummond* of Muthil, *&c.*

6. *Andrew Drummond*, a clergyman.

Sir Malcolm died *anno* 1470, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir John Drummond, lord of that ilk, and Stobhall, a man of extraordinary parts and merit, who made a great figure in the reigns of king James III. and IV. and was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time.

He was appointed one of the lords of ſeſſion, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, *anno* 1471.

He purchaſed from ſir Maurice Drummond of Concraig, the ſtewarty and coronerſhip of the earldom of Strathearn, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1474.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Offic. Seneſc. et coronat. de Strathearn, &c.

In Auguſt 1484, he was, by king James III. appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England; and in November thereafter, obtained a ſafe conduct, *ad tractandum cum rege Angliæ, &c.* and a truce was agreed upon to laſt for three years.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 230, and 251.

Sir John, having acquitted himſelf in his negociations, greatly to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty and the whole nation, was, at the next enſuing parliament, raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Drummond, on the 14th January 1487, according to theſe words: *Quo die dominus Johannes Drummond de Cargill effectus fuit dominus parliamenti, omni tempore futuro nuncupand. dominus Drummond, &c.*

Records of parliament.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Drummond*, of ſeveral lands, *anno* 1488.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This noble lord was unhappily engaged with the diſcontented party, againſt king James III. after the coronation of James IV. when the earl of Lennox, in the Weſt, in the North, and other parts of the kingdom, the earl mariſhal, lords Forbes and Lyle, took arms, and juſtified their rebellion by the pretence of revenging the late king's death. Lord Drummond was ſent to ſtop Lennox's progreſs, and prevent him from joining his friends and confederates; and finding him

Crawford.

encamped at Tillymoſs, a few miles above Stirling, with 2000 men, careleſs of danger, and dreading no ſurpriſe, he attacked his camp in the night, with the greateſt intrepidity; the advanced guards were killed, or driven back, confuſion and diſcord ſpread through every quarter, and the whole body in a very ſhort time, were all deſtroyed, taken priſoners, or diſperſed by this ſpirited enterpriſe, quaſhing a formidable inſurrection in the beginning, giving nerves and ſtrength to the new eſtabliſhed government, and peace and quiet to the whole nation.

The lord Drummond was appointed one of the privy council to king James IV. and juſticiar of Scotland, *anno* 1489.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got many charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Drummond, juſticiario Scotiæ, inter* 1490 *et* 1500, and was afterwards made juſtice general of all Scotland.

Ibid. et in archiv. fam. de Perth.

As he had ſome time before acquired the lands and barony of Concraig, in Perthſhire, from the above deſigned Maurice Drummond, he obtained a licence, under the great ſeal, to build a caſtle and fortalice on theſe lands, and accordingly built a moſt noble and ſtately caſtle, and gave it the name of Drummond-caſtle, which hath ever ſince been one of the chief ſeats of the family.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 557, tom. XIII. p. 305, 346, 551, &c.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1495, and again in 1503, where he is deſigned *juſticiarius totius regni Scotiæ*. He was alſo one of the Scotch plenipotentiaries to the court of England, *anno* 1511, and again in 1513; and was one of the Scotch nobility who ſigns the anſwer of refuſal to the king of England, touching his advice to remove the duke of Albany from the guardianſhip of the young king, to which his ſeal is appended, 4th July 1516. This is the laſt time we find him engaged in any public buſineſs.

Records of parliament.

But we cannot omit here to mention one remarkable occurrence that happened to this great man in his old age, *viz.* He had given ſome offence to the duke of Albany, then regent, by promoting the marriage of his grandſon, the earl of Angus, with Margaret Tudor, the widow of king James IV. The lord lyon king at arms was therefore ſent to apprehend him. It ſeems the lord lyon did not treat him with that reſpect that he thought his quality deſerved, he therefore gave him a box o' the ear, which was thought a degree of treaſon, and was made uſe of as a handle againſt him by his enemies. In ſhort, he was tried capitally, found guilty, and forfeited, *anno* 1515; but in the very next parliament, his attainder was repealed, and himſelf reſtored to all his eſtates, honours and dignities, *anno* 1516.

We have many inſtances of his acts of piety, *viz.* he having acquired the lands of Inchaffrie, *anno* 1508, founded there a collegiate church, which he largely endowed with a revenue ſufficient for the maintenance of a provoſt, and ſeveral prebends, *&c. &c.*

Writs of the fam. of Perth, and Crawf. M. S. hiſt. thereof.

He married lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had three ſons and five daughters.

1. *Malcolm*, maſter of Drummond, who died before his father, unmarried.

2. *William*, maſter of Drummond, who carried on the line of this family.

3. Sir *John Drummond*, who got from his father the lands of Innerpeffry, of whom the Drummonds of Innerpeffry, Riccarton, *&c.* are deſcended.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*. She was greatly beloved by king James IV. who was contracted to her, and would have married her, had not his counſellors, and the great men of the ſtate, interpoſed, and taken her away, to make room for a daughter of England. She bore to his majeſty, a daughter, lady Margaret Stewart, married to John lord Gordon, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander earl of Huntly.

2. *Elizabeth Drummond*, married to George maſter of Angus, ſon and apparent heir of Archibald fifth earl of Angus, to whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue. Her grand-daughter, lady Margaret Douglas, was mother of Henry lord Darnly, father of king James VI. of whom the kings of Britain, France, Spain, Pruſſia, the emperor of Germany, *&c. &c.* are deſcended.

3. *Beatrix Drummond*, married to James lord Hamilton and earl of Arran, nephew of king James III.

4. *Annabella Drummond*, married to William earl of Montroſe, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe, *&c.*

5. *Eupheme Drummond*, married to John lord Fleming, anceſtor of the earls of Wigton.

They all had iſſue.

The lord Drummond died in an advanced age, *anno* 1519.

Writs of the fam. of Perth.

XVI. **William** maſter of Drummond, ſon and apparent heir of John lord Drummond, married lady Iſabel Campbell, daughter of Colin firſt earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Walter*, alſo deſigned maſter of Drummond.

2. *Andrew*, anceſtor of the Drummonds of Bellyclone.

This William, maſter of Drummond, was a man of parts and ſpirit; but being at variance with the Murrays, who had openly defied him, and had actually gone, in a forcible manner, to draw teinds on the Drummonds lands in the pariſh of Monivaird, he marched with his followers in order to prevent them, and being accidentally joined by Duncan Campbell, captain of Dunſtaffnage, who had come down from Argyle-ſhire with a party of his men to revenge the death of his father-in-law, Drummond of Meuie, whom, with his two ſons, ſome of the Murrays had lately killed; upon their approach, the Murrays fled to the kirk of Monivaird for refuge, whither they were alſo followed by the Drummonds party. The maſter being ſatisfied with driving them off the field, was returning home, when a ſhot, fired from the kirk, unluckily killed one of the Dunſtaffnage men, which ſo enraged the Highlanders, that they immediately ſet fire to the kirk, and it being covered with heather, was ſoon conſumed to aſhes, and all within it burnt to death.

M. S. hiſt. of the family, Strathallan's memoirs.

The maſter of Drummond was immediately apprehended, and ſent priſoner to Stirling, where he was tried; and tho' he pled innocence, as having no hand in the burning the church, yet being head of the party, and no favourite at court, he was condemned and executed, *anno* 1511: However, this variance betwixt the Drummonds and the Murrays was made up ſoon thereafter.

Ibidem.

XVII. Walter, eldeſt ſon of William the maſter, grandſon and apparent heir of John lord Drummond, married lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of William earl of Montroſe, and died *anno* 1518, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibid. et chart. penes ducem de Montroſe.

XVIII. David, who ſucceeded his great-grandfather, *anno* 1519, and was ſecond lord Drummond. He was retoured heir to him, *tanquam legitimus et propinquior hæres quondam Johannis domini Drummond, ſui proavi*, February 17th 1520.

Retour in archiv. fam. de Perth.

He got no leſs than eight charters under the great ſeal, *Davidi domino Drummond*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1540.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a new inveſtiture of his whole eſtate, by a charter under the great ſeal, in which are particularly narrated all his lands, lordſhips, and baronies, in ſeveral different counties, " to and in favours of David lord " Drummond, great-grand-ſon, and heir of " the deceaſt John lord Drummond, and the " heirs-male of his body; which failing, to " John Drummond of Innerpeffry, and the " heirs-male of his body; then to Andrew " Drummond of Bellyclone; then to Henry " Drummond of Riccarton; then to William Drummond of ———, and the heirs-" male of their reſpective bodies; which all " failing, to the ſaid lord David his neareſt " heirs whatſomever," dated in 1542.

Ibidem.

He kept himſelf pretty free of the parties and cabals that were ſo frequent in the troubleſome reign of queen Mary; but when he ſaw her like to be reduced to great difficulties, he was one of thoſe noble loyaliſts who entered into a ſolemn bond of aſſociation, to ſtand by and defend her majeſty againſt all mortals, *&c.*

In the lawiers library, Edin.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander duke of Albany, ſecond ſon of king James II. by whom he had only one daughter,

Sibylla Drummond, married to ſir Gilbert Ogilvie of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married, 2dly, Lilias, daughter of William, ſecond lord Ruthven, anceſtor of the earl of Gowrie, by whom he had two ſons and five daughters.

Writs of the fam. of Perth.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

2. *James Drummond*, created lord Maderty, of whom the viſcounts of Strathallan, *&c.* are deſcended. *Vide* thoſe titles in this work.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to John earl of Montroſe, chancellor of Scotland. She was grand-mother of the great marquis.

2. *Anne*, married to John ſeventh earl of Marr, treaſurer of Scotland.

3. *Lilias*, married to David lord Lindſay, ſon and apparent heir of David earl of Crawfurd.

4. *Catharine*, married to John earl of Tullibardin, anceſtor of the duke of Athole.

5. *Mary*, married to ſir James Stirling of Keir.

They all had iſſue.

This worthy lord died *anno* 1571, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Patrick, third lord Drummond, who, having been educated in his mother's principles, embraced the reformed religion, and after queen Mary was a priſoner in England, he joined the king's party, and came entirely into the court meaſures.

Crawfurd's M.S. hiſt. of the family, p. 113.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Lindſay, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had two ſons, and five daughters.

Writs of the fam. of Perth.

1. *James*, lord Drummond, afterwards earl of Perth.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, married to James lord Leſly, whoſe ſon, John earl of Rothes, was father of the duke.

2. *Lilias*, married to Alexander earl of Dunfermline, chancellor of Scotland.

3. *Jean*, married to Robert earl of Roxburgh.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander lord Elphingſtone.

5. *Anne*, married 1ſt, to Patrick Barclay of Towie, and, 2dly, to Andrew Fraſer of Murthil, anceſtor of lord Fraſer.

They all had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter and coheireſs of John Drummond of Innerpeſfry, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died before the year 1600, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. JAMES, fourth lord Drummond, a man of extraordinary natural endowments, improved by a polite and learned education. After having ſpent a conſiderable time in France, and acquired the eaſy manners and addreſs of that elegant nation, he returned to Britain, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the court of king James VI. by his graceful behaviour, and ſhining parts. He was ſent ambaſſador to Philip the III. of Spain, together with the earl of Nottinghame, lord high admiral of England, in order to ſettle the ratification of the treaty of peace betwixt the two nations, and to endeavour to reconcile matters betwixt Spain and Holland; and having acquitted himſelf in that negotiation with dexterity and ſucceſs, his majeſty, immediately upon his return, was pleaſed to dignify him with the title of earl of Perth, by patent, to him and his heirs-male whatſomever, dated 4th March 1605; and got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo comiti de Perth*, of many lands, *inter* 1606 *et* 1609: But theſe promiſing appearances, that portended ſuch honour to his family and country, were ſoon blaſted by an untimely death, which carried him off in the very bloom of his years, *anno* 1611.

Diploma in arch. fam. de Perth, hæred. maſc. quibuſcunq. Crawfurd's M. S. p, 123.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Iſabel Seton, daughter of Robert firſt earl of Winton, by whom he had only one daughter,

Lady *Jane Drummond*, married to John earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue.

Charta penes ducem de Sutherland.

He having no ſons, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brorher,

XX. JOHN, ſecond earl, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Perth, domino Drummond et Stobhall*, of many lands and baronies, betwixt the years 1612 and 1616.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great learning, probity and integrity, of unſhaken loyalty to his prince, of ſteady attachment to the intereſt of his country, kind and benevolent to his friends, careful in managing the affairs of his family with prudence and œconomy, and ſingularly juſt in all his dealings.

He was one of the peers that ſat on the jury when Patrick earl of Orkney was tried for treaſon and rebellion, who ſuffered accordingly, *anno* 1614.

Spotiſwood's hiſtory.

Though this noble lord was appointed a privy councillor for life, by the parliament in 1641, yet he was a man of ſteady loyalty, and a moſt faithful ſubject to the king.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

He joined the great Montroſe, was taken priſoner at the battle of Philiphaugh; was, with his ſon lord Drummond, fined by Oliver Cromwell, in the ſum of five thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654, and ſuffered many other hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family.

Guthrie's memoirs, and Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He married lady Jean Ker, eldeſt daughter of Robert earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *Henry*, lord Drummond, who died in infancy.
2. *James*, afterwards earl of Perth.
3. Sir *John Drummond* of Logiealmond, grand-father of John Drummond, now of Logiealmond, Eſq; and of Dr. Thomas Drummond.
4. Sir *William Drummond*, afterwards earl of Roxburgh, of whom lord Ballenden, *&c.* *Vide* title duke of Roxburgh.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jane*, married to John earl of Wigton, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Lilias*, married to James earl of Tullibardin.

He died *anno* 1662, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXI. JAMES, third earl of Perth, who, being young when the unhappy troubles in king Charles I.'s reign began, was at firſt engaged on the parliament's ſide, but ſo ſoon as Montroſe appeared with the king's commiſſion, he joined him at the battle of Tippermuir, and continued ſteady in his loyalty ever after. He was (with his father) fined by Oliver Cromwell in five thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654, as before obſerved.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He married lady Anne Gordon, eldeſt daughter of George third marquis of Huntly, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, afterwards earl of Melfort, of whom more hereafter.

His daughter, lady *Anne Drummond*, married to John earl of Errol, lord high conſtable of Scotland.

He died *anno* 1675, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXII. JAMES, fourth earl of Perth, a man of fine natural parts, great probity and honour; who having got an education ſuitable to his noble birth, became one of the moſt accompliſhed men of his time.

He was in great favour with king Charles II. who appointed him one of his privy council, *anno* 1678, lord juſtice-general, *anno* 1682, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, 23d June 1684.

Records of council, and commiſſions in the public regiſter.

When the duke of York, (afterwards king James VII.) came to Scotland in 1679, he contracted a more than ordinary friendſhip for the earl of Perth, which ſubſiſted inviolate to the end of his days.

Upon his royal highneſs's acceſſion to the throne of great Britain, in 1685, he not only continued the earl of Perth in the chancellor's office, but appointed him high ſheriff of Mid-Lothian, and governor of the Baſs.

Commiſſion in the public regiſter.

Certain it is no man in Scotland had a greater ſhare of king James's confidence and eſteem than this noble lord; and it is as certain his majeſty had not one ſubject in the whole kingdom, that ſerved him with more fidelity and honour.

It is obſerved by a noble author, that the adminiſtration of juſtice was never carried on with more temper and impartiality than during this period.

Balcarras's memoirs.

He made a reſignation in the king's hands, of the earldom of Perth, and his whole other lands, with the heretable offices of the ſtewarty, coronerſhip and foreſtry of Strathearn, Glenerty, and Balwhidder, *&c.* in favours of James lord Drummond, his eldeſt ſon, and the heirs-male procreate, or to be procreate, of his body; which failing, to the ſaid James lord Drummond, and his other heirs-male whatſoever, *&c.* whereupon a charter was expede under the great ſeal, in which his whole lands, lying in the ſtewarty of Strathearn, are particularly enumerated, dated in November 1687.

Writs of the family, and chart. in pub. archiv.

In the ſame year, when the ancient order of the thiſtle was revived, the lord chancellor was named the firſt knight of that order.

Balcarras's memoirs.

At the revolution, when king James went over to France, the mob begun to commit great diſorders in Scotland. The chancellor being obnoxious to them, on account of his religion, was adviſed by his friends (and indeed it was his own inclination) to follow his majeſty. He accordingly, (with his lady and family) embarked in a ſmall veſſel at Burntiſland, but was purſued by a long-boat from Kirkcaldy, full of armed men. His lordſhip, being noways provided for ſuch an attack, was ſoon forced to ſurrender. He and his lady were plundered of all they had by the ruffians, and brought back. The chancellor was impriſoned in the common tolbooth of Kirkcaldy, and moſt barbarouſly uſed.

Ibidem.

He was afterwards carried to the caſtle of Stirling, where he remained priſoner near four years, and was at laſt ſet at liberty upon his promiſing to tranſport himſelf beyond ſeas, without any reaſon being given for his being ſo long confined.

Ibidem.

He went firſt to Rome, where he ſtaid about two years, when his old maſter ſent for him. He came to him at St. Germains in France, where his majeſty heaped all the honours and favours upon him that were in his power to beſtow. He created him duke of Perth, (the patent is ſaid to be to his heirs-male,) firſt lord of the bed-chamber, knight of the garter, and chamberlain to the queen. He alſo appointed him governor to his ſon.

Crawfurd's M. S. hiſt. of the fam. and lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 233.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jane Douglas, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon his ſecond lady, and by her had iſſue one ſon,

James, lord Drummond,——and two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to William ninth earl Mariſhal, and had iſſue.
2. Lady *Anne*, who died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Lilias, daughter of ſir James Drummond of Machany, counteſs dowager of Tullibardin, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, of whom more hereafter.
2. *Charles*, who died without iſſue.

He married, 3dly, lady Mary Gordon, daughter of Lewis marquis of Huntly, by whom he had a ſon,

Edward, commonly called lord Edward, who will be mentioned hereafter,——and a daughter,

Lady *Tereſa*.

This noble peer died at St. Germains in May 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scotch college at Paris.

XXIII. JAMES, eldeſt ſon of the chancellor, commonly deſigned marquis of Drummond, was educated in France, and improved his education by travelling into all the countries in Europe, where ſtrangers reſort to acquire the knowledge of men and things. His acquaintance with the moſt polite courts, gave him all the eaſy addreſs and genteel behaviour that diſtinguiſh the man of faſhion; and an abundant ſtock of good natural parts made him reap the advantages that men of ſenſe only can acquire from an intercourſe with foreign nations. He ſtuck faſt to the principles of his family, and attached himſelf firmly to the houſe of Stewart. He attended king James VII. in his expedition to Ireland, and

M. S. hiſtory of the family.

and after the battle of the Boyne, and the total reduction of that kingdom by king William, when there ſeemed no further appearance of any ſcheme to bring about his favourite cauſe, he returned to Scotland.

As he was zealous for the honour and independency of his country, he oppoſed the union ſtrenuouſly, as, in his opinion, evidently tending to deſtroy both.

It is much for the credit, and ſhows the diſintereſtedneſs, of this nobleman, that though he was forward on every occaſion, to contribute every thing, to the utmoſt of his power, to bring back the exiled family, and was educated, and firmly eſtabliſhed in the principles of the church of Rome, yet when the plot was carrying on in 1708 to effectuate that reſtoration, he inſiſts, as a preliminary, to ſecure to a Proteſtant people the Proteſtant religion, as well as their civil liberties.

Hook's negotiations.

Upon the earl of Marr's inſurrection in 1715, the marquis of Drummond was a man of great conſequence in that cauſe, by the connections he had with ſome of the moſt conſiderable chieftains of the clans, and the truſt they repoſed in him. Accordingly he joined the earl with all the force he could raiſe, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Dunblain. After that attempt was diſconcerted, and the partizans of the houſe of Stewart were entirely diſperſed, he made his eſcape to France, where he died, and was buried near his father, in the chapel of the Scotch college of Paris.

He married lady Jane, daughter of George duke of Gordon, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, commonly called lord John Drummond.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary Drummond*.

2. Lady *Henriet*, died unmarried.

XXIV. JAMES, eldeſt ſon of James marquis of Drummond, commonly called duke of Perth, ſucceededed to the whole eſtate. He was ſent abroad in his infancy, to be educated at the Scotch college of Paris; and, after having gone through the courſe of ſtudies uſually taught in ſuch ſeminaries, and obtained a competent ſhare of academical learning, for his further improvement he employed ſome time in acquired thoſe exerciſes and accompliſhments that are neceſſary for a young nobleman. He was a good mathematician, and drew with the accuracy and taſte of a maſter. About the time of his majority, he returned to Scotland, and applied himſelf entirely to the management of his private affairs, to the encouragement of the liberal as well as the uſeful arts, to the improvement of huſbandry and the manufactures, not only upon his own eſtate, but through the whole kingdom, wherever his influence extended, and thereby became a moſt excellent member of civil life.

As he had early imbibed all the principles of his family, and devoted himſelf to the ſervice of the houſe of Stewart, ſo ſoon as Charles arrived, he was amongſt the firſt of thoſe who joined his ſtandard, with all the force he could raiſe. He was his firſt lieutenant-general at the battle of Preſton, commanded at the ſiege of Carliſle and Stirling, and during the whole time of the rebellion, on every occaſion acted with the greateſt courage and conduct, having no other point in view, but, as far as in him lay, to promote the good of the cauſe in which he was embarked. In ſpite of a very delicate conſtitution, he underwent the greateſt of fatigues, and was the firſt on every occaſion of duty, where his head or his hands could be of uſe, bold as a lion in the field of battle, but ever merciful in the hour of victory. With an heart open to all the delicate feelings of humanity, theſe mild and gentle affections that peculiarly diſtinguiſhed the brave, filled his breaſt with univerſal benevolence, made him attentive to relieve the miſeries and calamities of the diſtreſſed, where-ever he found them, and put him always in remembrance, that no diſtinction of party can blot out the character of MAN.

After the battle of Cullodden he embarkked for France; but by this time his conſtitution being quite exhauſted, with the fatigues he had undergone, he died in the paſſage upon the 13th day of May 1746. His body was kept for ſome days, in expectation of making the land, but being detained by contrary winds, at laſt it was obliged to be buried in the ſea.

By an act of parliament it was declared, that all perſons that were concerned in the rebellion, and did not ſurrender before the month of July, ſhould be deemed convicts for high treaſon. But as this James died before the limited time, the attainder did not take place againſt him: however it fell with all its weight upon his brother and heir lord John, who was embarked in the ſame cauſe, and in his perſon the whole eſtate of Perth was forfeited to the crown. This John was educated at Paris, where he very ſoon diſcovered a ſtrong propenſity and forward genius towards a military life, and accordingly the bent of his ſtudies were turned that way.

After having acquired ſome of the accompliſhments neceſſary for a ſoldier, he entered into the ſervice of the king of France; and when he had paſſed through ſeveral gradations, got the command of a regiment, which he raiſed himſelf, and was named the Royal Scotch. He had the ſame warmth and affection for the intereſt of the houſe of Stewart that his brother and father had, and commanded the French piquets that were ſent over in 1745, in ſupport of that cauſe. During the time of the rebellion, he always acted as a good officer, and his corps was of conſiderable advantage on ſeveral occaſions to his party. After the defeat at Cullodden, he made his eſcape to France in the ſame ſhip in which his brother embarked, and reſumed the command of his own regiment under the conduct of Marſhal Saxe in Flanders, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, but in none more than in the care and concern he ſhowed for any of the Britiſh ſubjects that were taken priſoners, or in diſtreſs. Here he exerted the generoſity of his mind, and diſplayed that goodneſs of heart that ever diſtinguiſhes true nobility. After the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom, he was appointed a major-general, when lying ill of a fever, of which he ſoon thereafter died, and was buried in the chapel of the Engliſh nuns at Antwerp. He alſo leaving no iſſue, the repreſentation devolved upon his uncle,

Lord John Drummond, before mentioned, who was eldeſt ſon of the chancellor's ſecond marriage. He had a noble and liberal education, having ſpent a great part of his younger years in foreign parts, particularly at the courts of France and Spain. He was maſter of a dignity of manners, that claimed the eſteem of every body, kind and benevolent to his friends, affable and polite in his behaviour to all men, firm and ſteady in the principles which he believed right; and though diveſted of an opulent eſtate, by the attainder of his nephew, upon an inconſiderable fortune of his own, he maintained the dignity of his family, and always appeared on every occaſion in a manner ſuitable to his rank. He married, 1ſt, the heireſs of Balegarno; 2dly, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Charles earl of Traquair, but died without iſſue at Edinburgh, *anno* 1757, and was buried in the abbay church of Holyrood-houſe. The next in ſucceſſion was his brother,

Lord Edward Drummond, only ſon of the chancellor's third marriage, born in Stirling caſtle, during his father's confinement. He went very early abroad to France, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his time, and lived in a great retirement, being very bookiſh, and, in a manner, quite devoted to religious duties.

He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of Charles earl of Middleton; but dying without iſſue at Paris, *anno* 1760, in him ended the male-line of the chancellor's body, whereby the repreſentation of that moſt noble and illuſtrious family devolves upon James Drummond of Lundin, grand-ſon of John earl of Melfort, to whom we now return.

XXII. **John**, earl of Melfort, was ſecond ſon of James third earl of Perth, and brother-german to the chancellor.

To the account we have already given of this noble peer, page 468th of this work, we muſt here ſubjoin, that after the revolution, when principle induced him to ſacrifice all, and follow the fortunes of king James VII. that ſame addreſs, that ſame genius, and acuteneſs of parts which diſtinguiſhed him in Britain, made him admired at the court of France, and continued him a firſt favourite of his unfortunate maſter. The favourites of princes are always the objects of envy, and the voice of ſlander, and detraction is ever loud and noiſy againſt them. This Melfort found from the tongues and pens of many, as much beneath the conſideration of the publick, as unworthy the nobility and rank of thoſe who propagated the calumny. As we dare venture to challenge any perſon to ſhew, from ſufficient proof, that he ever betrayed the intereſt of his maſter, or deviated from theſe principles of honour and truth for which his family have always been remarkable.

Clarendon's diary.

Balcarras's memoirs.

He married, 1ſt, Sophia, daughter and ſole heireſs of Margaret Lundin of that ilk (heireſs of that antient family) by her huſband Robert Maitland, ſecond brother of John duke of Lauderdale, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, his heir apparent, who died unmarried.

2. *Robert*, who carried on the line of the family.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to ſir John Houſtoun of that ilk, baronet, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William viſcount of Strathallan, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to Walter Scot of High-Cheſter; 2dly, to ſir James Sharp, Bart. and had iſſue to both.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of ſir Thomas Wallace, &c. &c. &c.

XXIII. **Robert**, ſon of John earl of Melfort's fort's firſt marriage, ſucceeding to his mother's eſtate, retained the name of Lundin, as repreſentative of that moſt antient and honourable family.

He married Anne, daughter of ſir James Inglis of Cramond, Bart. by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, of whom afterwards.

He died *anno* 1716, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

John, who dying unmarried, *anno* 1735, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XXIV. James, grand-ſon and heir of John earl of Melfort's firſt marriage.

Upon the death of lord Edward Drummond, the laſt male deſcendant of the chancellor's body, the repreſentation of that moſt noble family devolved upon this James, as before obſerved, who now carries the name of Drummond, &c. And it being underſtood, that the attainder of the lord Drummond, ſon of the chancellor, affected himſelf only, the chancellor never having been attainted, and his iſſue-male being now extinct, this James (as we are informed) is entitled to the dignity of the earl of Perth; and as his claim to the peerage appears to be well founded, he will no doubt take up all the honours his anceſtors enjoyed.

He married lady Rachel Bruce, daughter of Thomas ſeventh earl of Kincardine, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, who died unmarried.
2. *Thomas*.
3. *James*.

His daughter, *Rachel*.

ARMS.

Or, three bars wavy *gules*.

Crest; on a ducal coronet, in place of the wreath ſtandeth a ſlouth-hound proper, collared and leiſhed *gules*.

Supporters; two ſavages proper, wreathed about the head and middle with oak leaves, holding batoons over their ſhoulders, ſtanding upon a compartment like to a green hill ſemee of galtrops.

Motto; *Gang warily*.

CHIEF SEATS,

Are at Drummond-caſtle and Stobhall, in Perth-ſhire.

* * *

FORBES Lord PITSLIGO.

THE immediate anceſtor of this great branch of the noble family of Forbes, was,

Sir John Forbes of that ilk, the fifth generation of that antient houſe, in a direct male-line, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. and had iſſue four ſons. 1. Sir Alexander his heir, afterwards lord Forbes. 2. Sir William, the firſt of this family. For the other ſons, *vide* page 264th.

I. Sir William Forbes, ſecond ſon of ſir John Forbes of that ilk, and brother of Alexander firſt lord Forbes, was deſigned ſir William of Kinnaldy.

He married Agnes, daughter of ſir William Fraſer of Philorth, with whom he got the lands and barony of Pitſligo in Aberdeenſhire, which afterwards became the chief ſeat and title of his family; and they, on account of this marriage, have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Fraſer with theſe of their own.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1424.

By her he had a ſon,

II. Sir Alexander Forbes of Pitſligo, who ſucceeded him, and married a daughter of the family of Errol, by whom he had three ſons, and four daughters.

Lumiſden's hiſt. of the family of Forbes, M. S.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *George*, anceſtor of the Forbeſes of Lethinty.

3. Sir *Arthur*, progenitor of the Forbeſes of Rires.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to John Gordon of Pitevie.

2. ———, married to the ſheriff of Cromarty.

3. ———, married to ———, of Moncoffer.

4. ———, married to ——— of Balquhalie.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. Sir Alexander, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Forbes de Pitſligo*, of the lands and barony of Pitſligo, *&c.* *anno* 1474.

Hiſtory of the family of Forbes, M. S.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir John Ogilvie of Lintrethan, anceſtor of the earl of Airly, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *William Forbes* of Dauch, afterwards of New, who married and had iſſue, and of whom captain John Forbes, now of New, is the lineal repreſentative.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IV. Sir John, who got charters under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Forbes de Pitſligo*, of the lands of Pittaloquhy, *&c. &c.* in 1507.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Patrick Wemyſs of Rires, by whom he had a ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of Forbes.

John, his heir, —— and four daughters.

1. ———, married to ———, laird of Aſloune.

2. ———, married to William Woodman of Fingaſk.

3. ———, married to William White in Aberdeen.

4. ———, married to William Lawſon in Dyſart.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. John, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Forbes de Pitſligo*, of the lands of Argathin, mill of Auford, the lands of Coubarty, and ſeveral others, betwixt the years 1530 and 1540.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir William Keith of Innerugy, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Arthur*, killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, without iſſue.

3. *William*.

4. *John*.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to ——— Straiton of Lauriſton.

2. ———, married to ——— Forbes of Watertoun.

3. ———, married to ——— Keith of Pittendrum.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. Alexander, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Forbes de Pitſligo*, of the lands and barony of Pitſligo, with the lands of Fingaſk, mill thereof, *&c.* betwixt the years 1577 and 1583.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He married a daughter of Alexander lord Salton, by whom he had ſix ſons, and one daughter,

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who carried on the line of the family.

3. *John Forbes* of Boynlie, who married Agnes Gray, a daughter of ——— Shives, and had iſſue.

4. *Arthur Forbes*, who married Margaret Leſlie, a daughter of Pitcaple, and had iſſue.

5. *George*.

6. *Hector*.

His daughter, *Anne*, married to ——— of Liſmore.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir William Forbes of Pitſligo, who married Catharine Gordon, a daughter of the laird of Strathdon, by whom he had two daughters.

Ibidem.

The eldeſt married to the laird of Lethinty.

The ſecond married to the laird of Auchinhoove.

Sir William dying without male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

VII. Alexander Forbes of Pitſligo, who married, 1ſt, Elizabeth Anderſon, relict of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, by whom he had only one daughter.

Elizabeth, married to George Menzies of Pitfoddels.

Chart. penes comitem Mariſhall.

He married, 2dly, Barbara Keith, daughter of William lord Keith, ſon and apparent heir of William fourth earl Mariſhal, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *John*, his heir, ——— and a daughter,

Marjory, married to John Forbes of Brux.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. Sir John Forbes of Pitſligo, who got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Pitſligo, the town and lands of Kinnaldy, *&c. &c.* in the years 1599 and 1600.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got charters of ſome lands in 1618 and 1620, *domino Johanni Forbes de Pitſligo, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Walter Ogilvie of Finlater and Deſkford, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, afterwards lord Pitſligo,——and four daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Alexander tenth lord Forbes.

2. *Jean*, married to ——— Forbes of Tolquhoun.

3. *Mary*, married to ——— Ogilvie of Boyne.

4. *Chriſtian*, married to ——— Frazer of Strichen.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

IX. **Alexander Forbes** of Pitſligo, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Forbes filio domini Johannis Forbes de Pitſligo*, of the town and lands of Little Braco, Auchintoun, Bannamone, Keakis, *&c. &c.* in the years 1617 and 1618.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

This Alexander being a man of parts and learning, was highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Forbes of Pitſligo, 24th June 1633, by patent, *hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque, cognomen et arma de Forbes de Pitſligo gerentibus*.

He married lady Jean Keith, daughter of William ſixth earl Mariſhal, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and a daughter,

Mary, married to ſir John Gordon of Haddo.

He died *anno* 1635, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage, p. 407.

X. **Alexander**, ſecond lord Forbes of Pitſligo, who married lady Mary, daughter of James earl of Buchan, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

XI. **Alexander**, third lord Forbes of Pitſligo, who married lady Sophia Erſkine, daughter of John ninth earl of Marr, and dying *anno* 1691, by her left iſſue a ſon,

XII. **Alexander**, fourth lord Forbes of Pitſligo, who ſucceeded him. He was a man of good parts, great honour and ſpirit, and univerſally beloved and eſteemed.

He married, 1ſt, Rebecca, daughter of John Norton, an eminent merchant in London, by whom he had a ſon,

John, maſter of Pitſligo.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Allan, alſo an Engliſh lady, by whom he had no iſſue.

He had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1745, for which he was attainted by parliament, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

He died in an advanced age in December 1762.

XIII. **John**, maſter of Pitſligo, only ſon of the fourth lord, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been fifth lord Pitſligo.

He married Rebecca Ogilvie, a daughter of the family of Auchincroſs, by whom he hath no iſſue.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, three boar's heads couped *argent*, and muzzled *gules*, for Forbes; 2d and 3d *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Frazer.

Crest; on a wreath, a falcon *argent*.

Supporters; two boars proper, muzzled *gules*.

Motto; *Altius ibunt qui ad ſumma nituntur.*

CHIEF SEAT,

At Pitſligo, in Aberdeenſhire.

* * *

STEWART Lord PITTENWEEM.

SIR Alan Stewart of Darnly, anceſtor of the duke of Lennox, married Catharine, daughter of ſir William Seton of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his ſucceſſor, who carried on the line of the Stewarts of Darnly and Lennox.

2. *Alexander*, anceſtor of lord Pittenweem.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family.

I. **Alexander**, ſecond ſon of ſir Alan of Darnly, got from his father the lands and barony of Galſtoun, in Airſhire, and left iſſue a ſon,

II. **Robert Stewart** of Galſtoun, who ſucceeded him, and was father of,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. **Alexander**, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Stewart, filio et hæredi quondam Roberti Stewart de Galſtoun*, of the lands and barony of Glaſtoun, *&c.* 1511.

He left iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Thomas*, of Galſtoun.
2. *Alan Stewart* of Threapwood, who was provoſt of Edinburgh in the reign of king James V. and captain of his majeſty's guards.

Stewart's hiſt.

His daughter, *Margaret Stewart*, married to James Chalmers of Gadgirth.

Nisbet's append. p. 19.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. THOMAS STEWART of Galſtoun, who, by Iſabel Henderſon his wife, had iſſue two ſons.

Stewart's hiſt. &c.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. Colonel *William Stewart* of Houſton, progenitor of lord Pittenweem, of whom afterwards.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. THOMAS STEWART of Galſtoun, who left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

VI. WILLIAM STEWART of Galſtoun, who left iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. LUDOVICK STEWART of Galſtoun, who ſucceeded him, and died without iſſue, *anno* 1650. We therefore return to,

Ibidem.

V. Colonel WILLIAM STEWART of Houſton, ſecond ſon of Thomas Stewart of Galſtoun, before mentioned. He was appointed commendator of Pittenween, *anno* 1567.

Keith's biſhops.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Stewart coronatori ad prioratum de Pittenweem, cum terris, dominiis, redditibus, &c. ad dictum prioratum ſpectant. &c. anno* 1583.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was captain of the guards to king James VI. and married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, knight, by Margaret his wife, ſiſter of William Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. FREDERICK STEWART, a man of great parts and learning, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Pittenween, by patent, to the heirs male of his body, dated *anno* 1609.

Chart. in cancellaria.

But he dying without male iſſue, the honours became extinct.

* * *

COLLIER Earl of PORTMORE.

THOUGH the ſirname of the earls of Portmore is Collier, yet they are originally ſprung from the ancient family of Robertſon of Strowan, the chief or head of that great and numerous clan in Scotland.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. Sir ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a cadet of the ſaid honourable houſe of Strowan, who being a man of diſtinguiſhed merit, was created a baronet by king Charles II. on 26th February 1676. He ſettled in the province of Holland, where he made a conſiderable figure. He aſſumed the ſirname of Collier, and was afterwards deſigned ſir Alexander Robertſon *alias* Collier.

Scotch comp. and Salmon's abridg.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. Sir DAVID, who dropped the name of Robertſon altogether, and retained only that of Collier.

He was a man of a rare military genius. He, on many occaſions, remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct, and deſervedly roſe to the higheſt rank in the army.

He was in great favour with king William, was very inſtrumental in reducing Ireland to his majeſty's obedience, *anno* 1691; and for his good and faithful ſervices, was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, with the title of lord Portmore, by patent, dated 1ſt June 1699.

Chart. in cancellaria.

In the firſt year of queen Anne, he was made a major-general, and was by her majeſty further dignified with the titles of earl of Portmore, viſcount Milſington, in the county of Roxburgh, lord Collier, &c. by patent, to the heirs male of his body, dated 13th April 1703.

Ibid. hæred. male ex ejus corpore.

In 1710, he was appointed commander in chief of her majeſty's forces in Scotland; and in January thereafter, he was made a general of foot.

In 1712, he commanded part of the army in Flanders, under the duke of Ormond; and that ſame year was conſtituted one of the privy council to her majeſty, and a knight of the moſt ancient order of the thiſtle.

In Auguſt 1713, he was appointed governour of Gibraltar. In October thereafter, he was choſen one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the fourth Britiſh parliament; and in April 1714, he got the command of the royal regiment of Scotch dragoons.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir Charles Sidley of Great Chart, in the county of Kent, baronet, who was by king James

VII. created counteſs of Dorcheſter for life.

By her he had two ſons.

1. *David*, lord Milſington.

2. *Charles Collier*, Eſq; who became his father's heir.

David, lord Milſington, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of David earl of Portmore, married Bridget, daughter of John Noel of Walcot, in the county of Northampton, Eſq; a ſon of the viſcount Campden, by whom he had ſeveral children, who all died in infancy. He alſo died before his father, without any ſurviving iſſue.

The old earl died *anno* 1729, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. CHARLES, ſecond earl of Portmore, who, in his father's lifetime, was choſen member of parliament for Andover, in Hampſhire, and after his father's death, was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the eighth and ninth Britiſh parliaments, in the years 1734 and 1741, and is alſo a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle.

He married Juliana, dutcheſs dowager of Leeds, daughter of Roger Hele, in the county of Devon, Eſq; by whom he had ſeveral children, whoſe names have not come to our knowledge.

Collin's peerage of Engl. vol. I. p.254

ARMS.

Gules, a cheveron between three wolve's heads couped *argent*, three trees *argent*, fructed, of the firſt.

CREST; an unicorn's head rampant *argent*, horned and unguled *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two wolves *argent*.

MOTTO; *Avance*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Weybridge, a beautiful ſeat on the river Thames, in the county of Surry.

* * *

GRAHAM Viſcount PRESTON.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

Sir John Graham of Kilbride, ſecond ſon of Maliſe earl of Strathearn and Menteith; a branch of the moſt illuſtrious houſe of Montroſe.

This ſir John got the lands of Kilbride, Port Coldon, *&c.* from Maliſe earl of Menteith, his father, which are confirmed to him by two charters under the great ſeal, the one in 1464, the other in 1485.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married ——— Campbell, a daughter of the family of Argyle, by whom he had three ſons.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. *Thomas*, his heir, anceſtor of the Grahams of Gartmore, *&c.*

2. *John*, progenitor of this noble family.

3. ———, of whom the Grahams of Oibb in Argyleſhire are deſcended.

John, ſecond ſon of ſir John Graham of Kilbride, in the beginning of the reign of king James V. ſettled in the north of England, where he acquired a conſiderable eſtate, and of him was lineally deſcended,

Ib. Salmon's abridg. Scotch comp. &c.

I. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM, who was proprietor of the lands of Norton in Yorkſhire, Netherby and Plump, *&c.* in Cumberland.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Charles I. who created him a baronet, 1629.

Ibidem.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject and ſervant to his majeſty, during all the time of the civil war, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

He married Catharine, daughter and coheireſs of ſir Thomas Muſgrave of Cumeath, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

Salmon's abridg.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.

2. Sir *Richard Graham* of Norton Conyers, in Yorkſhire, who was created a baronet, *anno* 1662, of whom is lineally deſcended ſir Reginald Graham, the preſent baronet.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, died unmarried.

2. *Mary*, married to ſir Edward Muſgrave of Hayton, in Cumberland, baronet.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchaſe, in Northumberland, baronet.

4. *Suſan*, married to Reginald Carnaby of Hulton, in Northumberland, Eſq;.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir GEORGE GRAHAM, deſigned of Netherby and Eſk, who married lady Mary Johnſton, daughter of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had two ſons.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Richard*.

2. *James Graham*, Eſq; who was elected member of parliament for Appleby, in 1702 and 1705, and for the county of Weſtmoreland in the five ſucceeding parliaments.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM of Netherby and Eſk, who was a man of great honour and merit, and highly eſteemed by king Charles II. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, by the titles of lord Graham of Eſk, and viſcount Preſton, in Haddingtonſhire, by patent, wherein he is deſigned ſir Richard Graham of Eſk, grandſon of ſir Richard of Norton, *&c.* to him and his heirs-male for ever, dated 12th May 1681.

Chart. in archivis Caroli II. hæredibus maſc. in perpetuum.

In the patent are particularly narrated the great fidelity, faithful ſervices, and ſufferings of his grandfather for his attachment to the royal family, and his own conſtant loyalty, *&c.*

He was one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, one of the council to her majeſty queen Catharine, and member of parliament for Windſor, *anno* 1685.

He was appointed one of the ſecretaries of ſtate for England, in the room of Robert Spencer earl of Sunderland, *anno* 1688, but was deprived of that office at the revolution.

He was, by king James VII. created a peer of England, by the title of baron Eſk, in the county of Cumberland, but the patent being dated at Verſailles, after the king's abdication, was rejected by the houſe of lords.

Salmon's abridgement.

In 1690, he and his brother James, together with John Aſhton, William Pen the quaker, doctor Turner biſhop of Ely, and Henry Hyde earl of Clarendon, were apprehended for a conſpiracy to reſtore king James. Lord Preſton and Mr. Aſhton were tried and condemned; the latter was executed, but the former had his life granted him.

Ibidem.

He married lady Anne Howard, daughter of Charles earl of Carlyle, by whom he had a ſon,

Colin's peerage of Engl. vol. II. p. 408.

IV. **Charles**, who, had it not been for his father's ſentence, would have been ſecond viſcount Preſton.

He married a daughter of John Cox, Eſq; ſiſter of the counteſs of Peterborough, and died in February 1739, leaving iſſue a ſon,

V. **William Graham**, a clergyman of the church of England, *&c.*

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *or*, on a chief *ſable*, three eſcallop ſhells of the field; 2d and 3d *or*, a feſſe *argent* and *azure*, on a chief a cheveron *gules*.

Crest; on a wreath *argent* and *azure*, two wings conjoined.

Supporters; on the dexter an eagle; on the ſiniſter, a lion, both *ermine*, and ducally crowned *or*.

Motto; *Reaſon contents me.*

* * *

PRIMROSE Viſcount PRIMROSE.

AS the deſcent of this noble family is fully deduced under the title, earl of Roſeberry, page 574th, to that we refer our readers.

* * *

DOUGLAS Duke of QUEENSBERRY.

AS the grandeur and antiquity of the noble and illuſtrious name of Douglas is fully ſet forth under the title, duke of Douglas, we ſhall deduce the deſcent of this great branch of that illuſtrious houſe, from their immediate anceſtor, *viz.*

William, firſt earl of Douglas, who, about the year 1340, married lady Margaret, daughter of Donald, ſiſter, and at laſt ſole heireſs of Thomas earl of Marr, by whom he got the lands and barony of Drumlanrig, (the original patrimony of this noble family,) and ſeveral other conſiderable poſſeſſions in the ſouth of Scotland, of which there are many documents.

Chart. in pub. arch. Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, Chartulary of Melroſe, and chart. in archiv. fam. de Douglas.

He dying *anno* 1384, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

James, ſecond earl of Douglas, who commanded the Scotch army at Otterburn, where he gained a victory over the Engliſh, but loſt his life in the battle, *anno* 1388.

I. Sir **William**, the firſt of this family, was ſon of the ſaid James. He got from his father the lands and barony of Drumlanrig, *&c.* by a charter, in theſe words: *Jacobus comes de Douglas, &c. noveritis nos dediſſe, &c. Willielmo de Douglas, filio noſtro, omnes terras noſtras totius baroniæ noſtræ de Drumlanrig, &c. infra vicecom. de Dumfries, tenend. et* *habend. omnes dictas terras præfatæ baroniæ, cum pertinen. eidem Willielmo et hæredibus ſuis, de corpore ſuo legitime procreandis, in feodo et hæreditate in perpetuum, &c. faciendo ſervitium unius militis, nomine albæ firmæ. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum fecimus apponi, teſtibus domino Archibaldo de Douglas domino Calovidiæ, Jacobo de Douglas domino de Dalkeith, Jacobo de Lindſay domino de Craufurd, Willielmo de Lindſay, Roberto Colville, Willielmo de Borthwick, Adamo Forreſter, Adamo de Hope-Pringle, Alano de Laudre, cum multis aliis.* The charter is without date; but appears to have been granted about the year 1387.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

It may be here obſerved, that this noble family hath always carried the arms of the earls of Marr quartered with their own, which denotes their deſcent from Margaret heireſs and counteſs of Marr, as before-noticed.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 77.

This ſir William was a man of fine natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education; and he always appeared like a man of the firſt rank.

He obtained a ſafe conduct from king Richard II. for himſelf, with twenty perſons in his retinue, to go into England, *anno* 1397.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. VIII. p. 25.

He got another from king Henry IV. to travel through England, *anno* 1405, in which he is deſigned *Willielmus dominus de Drumlanrig*. Alſo one, *anno* 1406.

Ibid. p. 421. 429.

He, like many of his brave anceſtors, was a great warrior, and ſignalized himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions againſt the enemies of his country.

Anno 1411, he and Gavin Dunbar, ſon of the earl of March, with remarkable conduct and reſolution, attacked, retook, and plundered the town of Roxburgh, then in the hands of the Engliſh.

Extract ex chron. Scot. & Scotch comp. p. 87.

He being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, was concerned in all the public ſtate-tranſactions of his time.

In 1412, the duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, ſent him ambaſſador to the court of England, to negotiate the releaſe of king James I. then their priſoner, where he acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation, tho' his negotiation at that time was not attended with the deſired ſucceſs: however he obtained from his majeſty a charter, all fairly writ with his own hand, which, for the ſake of the curious, we have here inſerted, and is as follows:

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ. tom VIII p. 703. & ib. p. 735.

"James, through the grace of God, kynge "of Scottis, till all that this lettre heiris or "ſeis, ſendis gretynge. Wit ze, that we "have grantit, and by this preſent lettre "grantis, a ſpecial confirmatioune in the maiſt "forme, till our truſty and well beloſit coſyng "ſir William of Douglas of Drumlanrig, of "all the landis that he is poſſeſſit and charterit of, within the kyngdome of Scotland; "that is to ſaye, the landis of Drumlanrig, of "Hawike, and of Selkirk; the which charter "and poſſeſſiouns, by this lettre we confirm. "In witneſs of the quhilke thes preſent lettres we wrate with our proper hande, under the ſignet uſſit in ſeyling of our lettres, "as now at Croydon, the laſt day of November, the zeire of our Lord 1412."

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

In 1416, a treaty was ſet on foot for relieving the king, which proceeded ſo far, that the king of England conſented to his coming to Scotland, provided he ſhould return againſt a certain time, or pay the ſum of 100,000 merks ſterling, and give hoſtages for the performance.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. IX. p. 417.

This ſir William of Drumlanrig, with the earls of Fife, Athole, Buchan, Marr, Douglas, Crawfurd, the biſhops of St. Andrews, Glaſgow, &c. were named the hoſtages as well as commiſſioners to bring the treaty to a concluſion; but for reaſons of ſtate even this treaty did not take effect.

Ibidem.

In 1420, the Engliſh carried king James to France, in hopes of drawing the Scotch auxiliaries over to their intereſt, by their king's preſence in their army.

Sir William, at this time, intending to wait on the king in France, obtained a ſafe conduct from king Henry V. of England, for himſelf and twenty of his retinue. He arrived in France, and waited on the king accordingly; but it does not appear that he or any of the Scots could be prevailed on to deſert their old allies the French, tho' their king was in the army againſt them; well knowing, that if their royal maſter had not been a priſoner, he would not have been there on that ſide.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 9.

Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 254.

This great man, being in high favour with king James I. had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the ſolemnity of his majeſty's coronation, *anno* 1424; and having afterwards joined the Scotch auxiliaries in France, loſt his life in the ſervice of that crown, *anno* 1427, having married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Stewart of Duriſdeer and Roſythe, by whom he had a ſon,

Simſon's account of the family of Queensberry.

II. William, ſecond baron of Drumlanrig, who ſucceeded him, and that ſame year was ſent an hoſtage to England (in exchange of another lord) for payment of the remainder of king James's ranſom, but was releived ſoon afterwards.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry. et Rymer's fœd.

He was a great patriot, and a gallant officer, having remarkably ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Sark, where the Scotch army obtained an important victory over the Engliſh, under the command of his couſin the brave earl of Ormond, brother of James earl of Douglas, *anno* 1448.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir Herbert Maxwell, lord of Carlaverock, anceſtor of the earl of Nithſdale, by whom he had

William, his ſon and ſucceſſor, and died *anno* 1458.

Simſon's account, &c.

III. William, third baron of Drumlanrig, eminently diſplayed his great knowledge in the military art at the ſiege of Roxburgh, where his royal maſter, king James II. loſt his life, *anno* 1460.

Ibidem.

He was likeways engaged in the bold attempt of the earl ot Angus in 1462, where he relieved and brought off Mr. Bryſack with the French forces, then cloſely beſieged by the Engliſh in the caſtle of Alnwick: this was done in ſight of the whole Engliſh army, which was more than double the number of the Scotch.

Ibid. Vide title Douglas.

He married Margaret Carlyle, daughter of William lord Torthorald, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *William*.
2. Mr. *John Douglas*, bred to the church.

He died *anno* 1464, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 332 penes Walter. MacFarlane de eodem.

IV. William, fourth baron of Drumlanrig, who was a man of great loyalty, worth, and honour, and a faithful ſubject to king James III.

In the unnatural rebellion of Alexander duke of Albany, againſt his brother the king, this William joined the royal army, and was killed at the battle of Kirkconnel near Sanquhar, 22d July 1484, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, a daughter of ſir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries, four ſons, and three daughters.

Thomſon's hiſtorical col.

Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry.

1. *James*, of Drumlanrig.
2. *Archibald*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Caſhogle and Dalony.
3. *George*, anceſtor of the Douglaſes of Penziere.
4. *John*, vicar of Kirkconnel.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Cathcart; 2dly, to ſir Robert Dalziel, anceſtor of the earl of Carnwath.

Chart. penes dom. Cathcart.

2. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to William lord Somerville; 2dly, to Alexander Gordon, ſon and apparent heir of John Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of viſcount Kenmure.

Scots compend. p. 88. Ibidem.

Charta penes dom. Cathcart.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Campbell, ſon and heir apparent of James of Loudoun, anceſtor of the earl of Loudoun.

Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. James, fifth baron of Drumlanrig, who, upon his own reſignation, got a new grant from the crown of his whole eſtate, to himſelf and his heirs, 19th May 1492.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married Janet, daughter of David Scot of Buccleuch, anceſtor of the duke of Buccleuch, by whom he had a ſon,

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

Sir *William*, of Drumlanrig, —— and a daughter,

Janet, married to Roger Grierſon of Lag.

And dying in 1498, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VI. Sir William, ſixth baron, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Douglas de Drumlanrig, terrarum baroniæ de Hawick, &c.* 15th June 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He being a man of good parts, and great ſpirit, was in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, and the flower of the nobility of Scotland, *anno* 1513. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of viſcount Kenmure, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *James*, of Drumlanrig.
2. *Robert*, anceſtor of the family of Lincluden, of whom the Douglaſes of Burford are deſcended.

Chart. in archiv. ad ann. 1512.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to Robert lord Maxwell.

2. *Agnes*, married to Andrew Cunningham of Kirkſhaw.

3. *Margaret*, married to John lord Cathcart.

VII. Sir James Douglas, ſeventh baron of Drumlanrig, ſucceeded his father. He was a man of great worth, probity, and honour, and a faithful ſubject both to king James V. and queen Mary.

In 1526, he was one of the loyaliſts that attempted to deliver king James V. from the earl of Angus, and others of the nobility, who, it's ſaid, kept his majeſty in the condition of a priſoner; but their attempt was not attended with ſucceſs at that time, which obliged him to take a remiſſion.

He continued faithful and ſteady to the intereſt of queen Mary, for which the duke of Chattelherault, then regent, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; and in 1553, the queen and the regent were pleaſed to conſtitute him warden and juſticiary of the weſt marches of Scotland over againſt England, which office he diſcharged with great fidelity, conduct, and reſolution for many years, till old age obliged him to reſign it.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ. Chart. penes ducem de Queensberry.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Douglas de Drumlanrig, militi, terrarum*

Chart. in pub archiv.

de Moſwald, &c. in Annandale, 8th June 1562.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret Douglas, daughter of George maſter of Angus, ſon and heir apparent of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had two daughters.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry, ad ann. 1513.

1. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to ſir William Douglas of Caſhogle; 2dly, to John Charteris of Amisfield.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Jardine of Applegirth.

Sir James having divorced his firſt lady, married, 2dly, (by a diſpenſation from the pope's legate,) Chriſtian Montgomery, daughter of John maſter of Eglington, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Douglas de Drumlanrig, et Chriſtianæ Montgomery ejus ſponſæ*, of ſeveral lands in Drumfries-ſhire, 30th October 1545. By her he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir *William Douglas*, deſigned of Hawick, —— and four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Edward lord Sanquhar; 2dly, to William Graham fifth earl of Menteith; and, 3dly, to Mr. Wauchop of Niddery.

Ibidem.

2. *Helen*, married to —— Grierſon of Lag.

Ibidem.

3. *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to James Tweedie of Drumelzier; 2dly, to ſir William Ker of Ceſsford, anceſtor of the duke of Roxburgh.

Ibidem.

4. *Chriſtian*, married to Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, anceſtor of the earl of Galloway.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1578.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Hawick, only ſon of ſir James of Drumlanrig, was a man of great valour and magnanimity. He ſuppreſſed ſeveral incurſions on the borders with ſingular prudence and conduct.

When the civil wars broke out in queen Mary's time, he joined the king's party, whoſe intereſt he always adhered to with great fidelity.

In his father's lifetime he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Douglas de Drumlanrig, juniori, terrarum de Chaplaine, Carroghane, Lincluden, &c.* 28th July 1565.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir James Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor of viſcount Kenmure, by whom he had a ſon,

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry, and chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir *James* of Drumlanrig, —— and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, Bart.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir James Murray of Cockpool.

Ibidem.

3. *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to Robert, ſecond earl of Carnwath; 2dly, to ſir Alexander Stewart of Gairlies, father of the firſt earl of Galloway.—They all had iſſue.

Ibidem.

Sir William of Hawick died before his father in 1572, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Sir JAMES DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig, who ſucceeded alſo to his grand-father, *anno* 1578.

He obtained a charter of a great many lands from king James VI. *anno* 1586.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great judgment and prudence, and was very inſtrumental in reconciling the differences amongſt the contending parties, which gave great trouble and uneaſineſs to king James VI. before his acceſſion to the crown of England.

He was alſo very active in ſuppreſſing the inſurrections on the borders, which were too frequent in thoſe days; for all which, and his ſteady adherence to the king's intereſt, he was in great favour, and highly eſteemed by his majeſty.

He married Mary, daughter of John lord Fleming, and ſiſter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

1. Sir *William*, afterwards earl of Queenſberry.

2. Sir *James Douglas* of Mouſwald.

3. *David Douglas* of Airdoch.

4. *George Douglas* of Penziere.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to William Livingſton of Jarviſwood, anceſtor of viſcount Teviot.

2. *Helen*, married to John Menzies of Caſtlehill.

He died in Auguſt 1615, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig, who, being a man of eminent parts and learning, was a great favourite of king James VI. whom he had the honour of entertaining at his houſe of Drumlanrig, in 1617, and to whom he continued a faithful, dutiful, and loyal ſubject all his reign; and being in no leſs favour with king Charles I. he was by that prince raiſed to the honour of the peerage, by the titles of viſcount Drumlanrig, lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, &c. 1ſt April 1628.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

When the king came to Scotland, he was pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles and honours of earl of Queensberry, viſcount Drumlanrig, lord Douglas of Hawick, Tibbers, &c. by patent to him and his iſſue-male, 13th June 1633.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo comiti de Queensberry*, of the lands of Sanquhar, Cumnock, &c. 13th June 1638.

Ibidem.

He married lady Iſabel Ker, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *James*, earl of Queensberry.

2. Sir *William Douglas* of Kelhead, created

ed baronet by king Charles II. in 1668, great grand-father of ſir John Douglas now of Kelhead, baronet.

3. *Archibald Douglas* of Dornock.

4. *Robert*, who died unmarried.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Hartfield, grand-father of the firſt marquis of Annandale.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to Thomas lord Kirkcudbright.

And dying in 1639, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. James, ſecond earl of Queensberry, a man of ſingular merit, honour and probity, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family during all the time of the civil war.

In 1645, he was amerced by the parliament in 100,000 merks for ſiding with Montroſe.

Minutes of parliament.

After the battle of Kilſyth, he thought to have joined Montroſe; but the leading men of Glencairn, who had raiſed a great force for the defence of their country, as they pretended, ſurpriſed him in the mean time, carried him priſoner to Carlyle, and there delivered him to the governor, who cloſely confined him for ſome time.

After he obtained his liberty, thinking to be even with the Glencairn men, he obtained from the king a grant of juriſdiction over their country, the ampleſt that could be beſtowed, but that grant was taken from him by the parliament 1649.

Ibidem.

In 1654. He was again condemned by Oliver Cromwell to pay 4000*l.* ſterling, as a new mulct, for his malignancy and rottenneſs of heart, according to the language of theſe times.

Ibidem, and Cromwell's act of indem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John earl of Traquair, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was a lieutenant-general in the army, married, and had iſſue, which are now extinct. He died in 1691.

3. *John*, who was killed at the ſiege of Treves, *anno* 1673.

4. *Robert*, ſlain at the ſiege of Maeſtricht, *anno* 1676.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Alexander earl of Galloway.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to ſir James Douglas of Kelhead, baronet.

3. Lady *Henriet*, married to ſir Robert Grierſon of Lag, baronet.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth; 2dly, to ſir David Thoirs.

5. Lady *Iſabel*, married to ſir William Lockhart of Carſtairs.

He died *anno* 1671, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. William, third earl of Queensberry, who was a man of fine accompliſhments, and great abilities, was highly eſteemed by his majeſty king Charles II. who conſtituted him one of the lords of his privy council, *anno* 1667; and in 1680, by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, he was made juſtice-general of Scotland.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In his father's lifetime he got two charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino de Drumlanrig, domino de Sanquhar, officiorum vicecomitis de Dumfries, et coronatoris ejuſd. &c.* in 1664 and 1667.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

In February 1682, he was created lord Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie and Dornock, viſcount of Nith, Torthorald and Roſs, earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and marquis of Queensberry, *&c.* as a mark of the royal favour, on account of his own, and the unſhaken loyalty of his noble progenitors.

Ibidem.

In April 1682, he obtained the king's manuel, to the lord lyon king at arms, ordering the double treſſure to be ſuperadded to his armorial bearings, as it is in the royal atchievement.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 77.

In May thereafter, he was conſtituted lord high treaſurer of Scotland.

In September, he was made conſtable and governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, holding at the ſame time divers military commiſſions beſides: and indeed there were few great offices in Scotland, whether ſacred, civil, or military, that, upon every vacancy, were not left to his diſpoſal during the latter part of this reign; the king, and his brother the duke of Albany and York, having delegated to him almoſt all their authority in that kingdom. This is fully inſtructed by a vaſt number of letters from the duke of Albany to this noble duke, ſtill preſerved in the family.

Penes ducem de Queenſberry.

And that no honour might be wanting which his prince could beſtow, he was created marquis of Dumfries-ſhire, and duke of Queensberry, by letters patent, to him and his male iſſue, dated 3d November 1684, and was afterwards made one of the lords of the privy council in both kingdoms.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon king James's acceſſion to the crown, he was not only continued in his former poſts by that prince, but was appointed high commiſſioner to repreſent his majeſty's royal perſon

ſon in the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1685; and he and his ſon, the earl of Drumlanrig, were at the ſame time conſtituted the king's lieutenants in the county of Dumfries, *&c.*

In 1686, he was made preſident of the council; but as he did not altogether comply with the meaſures of theſe times, but oppoſed the project of taking away the penal laws and teſt, he was ſoon after laid entirely aſide.

He then retired to his ſeat at Drumlanrig, where he lived to the end of his days, in great ſplendor and magnificence: he rebuilt his fine caſtle there, which, with it's gardens, now highly improved and finiſhed, yields to none in Scotland for ſtatelineſs and elegance.

He alſo greatly improved his eſtate, which had been much impaired by the loyalty and ſufferings of his father and grand-father, and the iniquities of theſe unhappy times.

He married lady Iſabel, daughter of William marquis of Douglas, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, created earl of March, to whom he gave a conſiderable eſtate in Tweeddale. *Vide* title Douglas earl of March, p. 443.
3. Lord *George*, a youth of great hopes, who died unmarried, *anno* 1693.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, married to David earl of Wemyſs, and had iſſue.

The duke dying in 1695, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. JAMES, ſecond duke of Queensberry, a man of great abilities, and fine accompliſhments, both natural and acquired.

After he had finiſhed the courſe of his travels, king Charles II. immediately upon his return home, made him one of his privy council for Scotland, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of horſe commanded by general Graham, afterwards viſcount of Dundee, *anno* 1684: which offices he enjoyed till the year 1688, that he was laid aſide for not complying with the meaſures of the court.

He came early into the revolution, and was made colonel of the Scotch horſe-guards by the prince of Orange.

After that prince was declared king, his commiſſion was renewed, and he was made one of the lords of the privy-council and exchequer, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

In 1690, king William ſent him to command a body of troops in Scotland under general Mackay.

In 1692, he was made one of the lords of the treaſury, and in 1693, he had a patent to ſit and vote in parliament as a peer, being then lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and an officer of ſtate, his father being then alive.

In 1695, he gave up all his military employments, was made lord privy ſeal, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion.

In 1700, he was appointed lord high commiſſioner, to repreſent his majeſty's royal perſon for two ſeſſions of parliament in Scotland. When he returned to court in 1701, he was elected a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and was inſtalled at Windſor on the 10th July following.

Queen Anne, being ſenſible that the duke had ſerved king William with great fidelity, immediately upon her acceſſion to the throne, made him ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland; and having a great opinion of his abilities and good conduct, did alſo conſtitute him her high commiſſioner in 1702, to repreſent her majeſty in the Scotch parliament; and then being appointed firſt commiſſioner, on the part of Scotland, to treat of an union between the two nations, he ſet out for London accordingly.

The commiſſioners met at the Cockpit on 22d October; but things not being ripe for accompliſhing the intended union, her majeſty again honoured the duke with the office of high commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland, *anno* 1703.

At firſt matters went on pretty ſmoothly; but after the act of ſecurity for the kingdom of Scotland came to be ſtrongly inſiſted on, nothing could be brought to a concluſion that ſeſſion, tho' the diſputes (which run very high) were managed with great dexterity by the commiſſioner; and having paſſed ſome uſeful bills, he put an end to that ſeſſion the 6th September.

In 1704, upon a change of ſome meaſures at court, he was removed from all his public employments; but in July 1705, he was again made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and lord privy ſeal, and alſo reſtored to his places in the privy council and exchequer.

In November following, her majeſty was pleaſed to direct a commiſſion to him to repreſent her perſon as ſovereign of the noble order of St. Andrew; by virtue whereof, he, with the uſual ſolemnity, did inveſt William Ker, marquis of Lothian, with the ſaid order.

The Engliſh miniſtry, on account of the forementioned act of ſecurity, thought themſelves under a neceſſity of endeavouring to effectuate an union betwixt the two crowns; and her majeſty being impowered, by the parliament 1705, to nominate commiſſioners to treat with thoſe of England, for that purpoſe, the duke of Queensberry, now lord privy ſeal, was one of the number.

The commiſſioners of both kingdoms met accordingly at London in April 1706, and againſt the 22d day of July thereafter, every article thereof was by them agreed to.

In June the ſame year, upon his own reſignation, he obtained a new diploma, extending the titles of duke of Queensberry, *&c.* to the heirs of entail of his family, whether male or female, with rank and precedency according to the former diploma in 1684.

Penes ducem de Queenſberry.

The parliament of Scotland being to meet at Edinburgh on the 3d of September following, his grace the duke of Queensberry was again appointed her majeſty's high commiſſioner, being judged the fitteſt perſon in the kingdom to bring about that great and important work of the union, which was accordingly brought to a concluſion (though not without great oppoſition) on 10th January 1707. After which, the duke was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers, in the firſt Britiſh parliament.

Before he arrived at London, he was met at ſome miles diſtance from that great metropolis, by many noblemen and gentlemen in their coaches, and on horſeback; and next morning waited on the queen at Kenſington, where he found that gracious reception which his great ſervices had merited.

Her majeſty immediately ſettled on him a penſion of 3000 *l.* ſterling *per annum* out of the poſt office; and, as a further mark of her royal favour, in May 1708, created him a peer of Great Britain, by the titles of baron of Rippon, marquis of Beverly, and duke of Dover; which honours were to deſcend to Charles earl of Solway, then his ſecond ſon.

In 1710, he was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate for both kingdoms: which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He was alſo made joint keeper of the ſignet with William lord Dartmouth.

He married Mary Boyle, ſecond daughter of Charles lord Clifford, eldeſt ſon to Richard earl of Burlington and Cork, by lady Jean Seymour, daughter to William duke of Somerſet, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *William*, earl of Drumlanrig, born in 1696, who died an infant.

2. *James*, who alſo died young.

3. *Charles*, earl of Solway, now duke of Queensberry.

4. Lord *George*, a youth of great hopes, who died at Paris, in the 24th year of his age.

1ſt daughter, lady *Iſabel*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to Francis earl of Dalkeith, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Anne*, married to the honourable William Finch, Eſq; brother to the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the Hague, without iſſue.

The duke died at London on the 6th July 1711, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. Charles, third duke of Queensberry and Dover, who, on account of the great ſervices done to the crown by his father and anceſtors, was created earl of Solway, *anno* 1706, when very young, his elder brother being then alive.

When he came to be of age, he claimed his ſeat in the houſe of peers, as duke of Dover; but as, by the articles of the union, 'tis alledged that no Scotch peer can be made a Britiſh peer, the houſe of lords therefore ſet aſide his claim at that time.

This duke was made lord of the bed-chamber to king George I. was one of the privy council both to kings George I. and II. and was appointed vice admiral of Scotland by the latter. He was alſo lord of the bed-chamber to his late royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, was appointed lord keeper of the great ſeal for Scotland, one of the lords of the privy council to his preſent majeſty; and, upon the death of the marquis of Tweeddale, in 1762, was conſtituted lord juſtice general of Scotland.

He married lady Catharine Hyde, daughter of Henry earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Henry*, earl of Drumlanrig, who, after finiſhing his ſtudies at Oxford, betook himſelf to a military life, and ſerved two campaigns in the laſt war, under the earl of Stair, and three campaigns under the king of Sardinia, where he gave ſingular proofs of his military genius, particularly at the ſiege of Coni, for which his Sardinian majeſty ordered his ambaſſador at the court of Britain to wait on the duke of Queenſberry, and return him thanks for the ſervices his ſon had done in the courſe of that war. He afterwards got the commiſſion of a regiment in the ſervice of the ſtates of Holland, conſiſting of two battalions. He married lady Elizabeth Hope, daughter of John earl of Hopeton, but died ſoon afterwards, without iſſue.

The duke's ſecond ſon, lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Drumlanrig, was choſen member of parliament for the county of Dumfries, *anno* 1747. Being of a delicate conſtitution, he went to Liſbon for his health, and narrowly eſcaped in the dreadful earthquake 1755; but ſoon thereafter paid the common debt to nature on his return to Great Britain, dying unmarried in the 30th year of his age, *anno* 1756.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a heart *gules*, imperially crowned, proper, on a chief *azure*, three mullets of the firſt, for Douglas; 2d and 3d, *azure*, a bend between ſix croſs croſslets fitchy *or*, for the earldom of Marr; the whole within a border *or*, charged with a double treſſure of Scotland, being an augmentation; as is alſo the heart in the 1ſt and 4

4th quarters, being uſed in memory of the pilgrimage made by ſir James Douglas, anceſtor of his grace, to the holy land, with the heart of king Robert Bruce, &c. The double treſſure *gules*, was added by king Charles II. when he honoured the family with the marquiſate of Queensberry; before which the border was only plain.

Crest; on a wreath, a heart, as in the coat, between two wings expanded *or*.

Supporters; two pegaſuſes or flying horſes *argent*, their manes, wings, tails, and hoofs *or*.

Motto; *Forward*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Drumlanrig, in the county of Dumfries, a ſtately palace, with noble gardens, terraſes, &c. At Middleton-ſtoney, in Oxfordſhire, and at Amesbury, in the county of Wilts.

MACKAY Lord REAY.

Nisbet, vol. I. and Scotch compend. &c.

THE progenitors of the houſe of MacKay were ſettled, and had conſiderable poſſeſſions in the northern counties of Scotland, as early as the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1214.

Sir Rob. Gordon's hiſtory, penes com. de Sutherland, p. 35, et 214.

A learned author, who wrote the hiſtory of the earls of Sutherland, in a very elegant manner, ſays, that before they had the ſirname of MacKay, they were called the clan Wic-Worgan.

Scotch comp. and Salmon's abridgement.

Other authors are of opinion, that one Alexander, ſon of Ochonacker, came from Ireland to Scotland, about the end of the 12th century, ſettled in the northern parts, and was progenitor of the clan MacKay.

Writs of the family, &c.

The traditional account of the family is, that Alexander, a younger ſon of John, firſt of the family of Forbes, was the immediate anceſtor of this noble family. This ſeems probable, as in many authentic writs they are deſigned MacKay *alias* Forbes, and ſometimes there are Forbeſes *alias* MacKay.

We therefore proceed to deduce their deſcent from,

I. **Alexander**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. and was father of,

II. **Magnus**, who left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor, called,

III. **Morgan**, whoſe deſcendents were generally called the clan Wic-Worgan.

He left iſſue a ſon,

Sir Rob. Gordon's hiſt. of Sutherland.

IV. **Donald**, who ſucceeded him, and was deſigned ſon of Morgan, ſon of Magnus, &c.

He lived in the reign of king David Bruce, and married the daughter of Jye MacNeil-Ghika, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

V. **Jye More**, whoſe ſon Donald was called Mack-Jye, (that is the ſon of Jye) and from hence he and his poſterity aſſumed the ſirname of MackJye, afterwards called Mackie, MacKay, or Macky.

Ibidem.

This Jye More made a great figure in the reign of Robert II. He was proprietor of the lands of Farre, and ſeveral others, in Strathnaver, and had many vaſſals and followers.

Ibid. p. 35.

This appears from the hiſtory of the earls of Sutherland, wherein are theſe words: "Nicholas earl of Sutherland had great controverſy with the houſe and family of Mackie, chief of the clan Wic-Worgan, in Strathnaver." &c. &c.

Ibidem.

Theſe families, it ſeems, had been at variance for ſome time; and in the beginning of the reign of king Robert III. there was a meeting appointed at Dingwall, to accommodate and make up matters betwixt them. The earl of Sutherland, Jye More, and Donald MackJye, his ſon, met at the time appointed, but inſtead of a reconciliation, a ſcuffle enſued, wherein both Jye More, and his ſon Donald, loſt their lives, *anno* 1395. However, this ſufficiently ſhows, that the houſe of Mackie, or the clan Wic-Worgan, were very conſiderable in the reign of king Robert III.

Ibid. p. 215.

VI. **Donald Mack'y, or Mackie**, ſon and apparent heir of Jye More, married a daughter of ——— MacLeod of Lewes, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Angus*, his heir.
2. *Hutcheon Dou Mackie*, who married, and had iſſue.
3. ——— *Martin*, of whom it is ſaid the Mackies in Galloway are deſcended.
4. *Neil Mackie*, &c.

Ibidem.

And it may be obſerved, that all theſe brothers were brave and gallant men, and often fought with remarkable courage and intrepidity againſt their enemies.

VII. **Angus Mackie**, eldeſt ſon of Donald, ſucceeded his father in the lands and barony of Farre, and many others in Strathnaver, *anno* 1395.

In the beginning of the 15th century, Donald, lord of the Iſles, having been diſappointed of the earldom of Roſs, to which he thought he had a good title in right of his wife, raiſed a great body of men, and laid waſte all Sutherland, Roſs, *&c.* Angus Mackie of Farre raiſed his Strathnaver men to oppoſe him. They came to an engagement near Dingwall, and a bloody conflict enſued, but at laſt Mackie, being overpowered with numbers, was taken priſoner, *anno* 1410.

Ibid. p. 38.

The lord of the Iſles keeped him confined for ſome time; but at laſt, he not only gave him his liberty, but beſtowed his daughter upon him in marriage. He brought her home with him to Strathnaver, and by her he had a ſon,

Ibid. p. 215.

Neil, his heir.

Some time thereafter Angus raiſed a conſiderable body of his vaſſals and followers, and invaded Caithneſs, where he committed vaſt outrages, and ravaged and ſpoiled the whole country, *anno* 1425.

Ibidem.

But king James coming to the north country in perſon, *anno* 1426, Mackie threw himſelf at his majeſty's feet, and implored his mercy, who, out of his innate lenity and goodneſs, granted him pardon, but took his ſon, Neil, an hoſtage for the father's good behaviour. He confined him in the Baſs for ſome months, but ſet him at liberty *anno* 1427.

Ibidem.

Angus died in 1428, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. NEIL MACKIE of Farre, who was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of his eſtate, than he raiſed his men, invaded Caithneſs, ſpoiled the country, had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the inhabitants, in which he generally had the better, and then returned home.

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of the family of Monro, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Angus Dou*, his heir.
2. *John Roy MacKay*, of whom John More Mack Yaukeanigh, and ſeveral families in that country, are deſcended.

He had alſo another ſon, who was anceſtor of the MacKays in Fife.

Neil died about the year 1436 or 1437, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX ANGUS DOU MACKAY of Farre, a brave ſoldier.

In the beginning of the reign of king James II. there happened ſome variance between the Keiths and the inhabitants of Caithneſs. The Keiths deſired the aſſiſtance of the MacKays, which was readily granted. Angus and his brother John Roy, joined them with a conſiderable body of men, and they invaded Caithneſs. The Caithneſs men were appriſed of their coming, and were prepared for them. The two armies met at a place called Blair-Tannic, where a cruel fight followed, and the Caithneſs men were overthrown, chiefly by the bravery and conduct of Angus, *anno* 1438.

Ibidem.

He married a daughter of the family of MacKenzie, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Jye Roy*, or *Odo MacKay*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Neil Navaragh MacKay*.

His daughter, —— married to —— Sutherland of Dalred.

In the end of the year 1442, or beginning of 1443, Angus was burnt to death in the church of Tarbet, by the Roſs men, whom he had often moleſted, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibid. p. 216.

X. JOHN MACKAY of Farre, who, in revenge of his father's death, attacked the Roſs men, but they being appriſed of his coming, were prepared for him, overcame him, and he was ſlain on the ſpot, *anno* 1479, and having no iſſue, his eſtate devolved upon his brother,

Ibid. p. 47.

X. JYE ROY, or ODO MACKAY of Farre, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king James IV. for his good and faithful ſervices, Odoni MacKay in Strathnaver, of the lands of Farre, Golſpey, Catach, Croyn, Kilchallum, Chile, *&c.* in Inverneſs ſhire, dated 4th of November 1499.

Charta in archivis Jacobi IV.

He got another charter under the great ſeal from the ſame prince, of the lands of Aſſiter, Ledchoigack, *&c.* 6th of March 1507.

Ibidem.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1512, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XI. DONALD MACKAY of Farre, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, Donaldo MakKay in Strathnaver, of the lands of Farre, Armadale, Strathy, Rinovie, *&c.* *&c.* *anno* 1539.

Ibidem.

He married Helen Sinclair, but of what family we know not, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor.

Ibid. ad ann. 1545.

XII. HUTCHEON MACKAY of Farre, who married lady Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of George fourth earl of Caithneſs, by whom he had three ſons.

Writs of the family of Sutherland.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. *William MacKay* of Bighouſe.

Ibidem, and Crawford's peerage.

3. *Donald MacKay* of Scaury, anceſtor of general Hugh MacKay commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, *anno* 1689.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. HUGH, or HUTCHEON MACKAY of Farre, a man of great parts, and univerſally eſteemed. He was at much pains to have all the differences, that had long ſubſiſted between the family of Sutherland and his, taken away and buried in oblivion, which, by his prudence and ſagacity, he in a great meaſure effectuated.—He was alſo deſigned Hugh MacKay Forbes, *anno* 1610.

Ibid Gordon, p. 213 & 214.

Minutes of parliament.

He married lady Jean, daughter of Alexander earl of Sutherland, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Donald*, his heir, afterwards lord Reay.

2. *John MacKay* of Strathy, who married a daughter of James Sinclair of Murthil, *ad annum* 1619.

His daughter, *Annas*, married to Alexander Sinclair of Brimms.

He died *anno* 1614, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIV. DONALD MACKAY of Farre, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *officii coronatoris inſule de North Kintyre*; alſo of the lands of Armadall, and many others, 28th December 1615.

He was a man of great honour and ſpirit, and had a wonderful military genius.

He raiſed a regiment of his own name and followers, conſiſting of 1500 men, which he carried over to Germany, to the aſſiſtance of the king of Bohemia.

Hiſtory of Sutherl Crawford, Scotch compend. &c.

He afterwards went into the ſervice of the king of Sweden, and had ſome conſiderable commands under that great general. He always behaved with ſuch intrepidity and conduct, that he acquired the reputation of a brave and experienced officer.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He returned to England in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. to whom he was a moſt faithful and loyal ſubject, and highly eſteemed by his majeſty, who firſt conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Donaldo MacKay de Strathnaver, militi*, of the lands of Sandſide, Reay, *&c. &c.* all united into one free barony, to him, his heirs male or aſſigneys whatſoever, dated 19th February 1628.

Ibid. hæred. maſc. omni temp. futuro.

Soon thereafter his majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Reay, by patent, to him and his heirs male for ever, they carrying the name and arms of MacKay, dated 20th June 1628.

He went into the king's ſervice upon the firſt breaking out of the civil war, and was taken priſoner when Newcaſtle ſurrendered to the Scots. He was ſent to Edinburgh, in order to be tried, and continued cloſe confined in the tolbooth there, till Montroſe ſet him at liberty after the battle of Kilſyth, and he was afterwards excepted from pardon by the then parliament.

Minutes of parliam. and Guthrie's memoirs.

He ſuffered many other hardſhips on account of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family. At laſt, when he could do them no more ſervice, he retired to Sweden, *anno* 1649, was made governor of Bergen, and died there ſoon afterwards.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Barbara MacKenzie, daughter of Kenneth lord Kintail, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Mary, married to Hector Monro of Clynes, only brother of ſir Robert Monro of Foulis.

He married, 2dly, dame Rachel Harriſon, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Robert*.

2. *Hugh*, both deſigned MacKay Forbes.

This appears by a petition and complaint entered into parliament, or the committee of eſtates, by dame Rachel Harriſon, lady Reay, for an order for the payment of 2000 *l.* ſterling, reſting her for the maintenance of her and her ſons Robert and Hugh MacKay Forbes, *&c.* for which ſhe obtained a decreet, *anno* 1641.

Minutes of parliament, & reſcinded acts.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. JOHN, ſecond lord Reay, who, upon his father's reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni MacKay, filio et hæredi apparenti Donaldi MacKay de Farre*, of the lands of Strathnaver, and ſeveral others, in the ſhires of Inverneſs and Caithneſs, dated 1ſt February 1621.

This lord was alſo a great loyaliſt, and after the murder of the king, he retired to his own country, where he lived privately all the reſt of his days.

He married Barbara, daughter of Donald MacKay of Scaury, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Donald*, maſter of Reay.

2. Brigadier general *Æneas MacKay*.

3. Colonel *Robert MacKay*.

XVI. DONALD, maſter of Reay, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of John ſecond lord Reay, died before his father, having married Anna, daughter of ſir George Monro of Culcairn, by whom he had a ſon,

XVII. GEORGE, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was third lord Reay.

He was a man of parts and learning, and a fellow of the royal ſociety at London.

He was moſt ſincerely attached to the intereſt of the preſent eſtabliſhment, and embraced every opportunity of manifeſting his loyalty, particularly in the years 1715, 1719, and 1745, when he raiſed his vaſſals and followers for the government's ſervice, againſt the rebels, &c.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of general Hugh MacKay of Scaury, by whom he had one ſon,

Donald, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbſter, by whom he had another ſon,

Colonel *Hugh MacKay* of Bighouſe, who married, and hath iſſue.

Alſo a daughter, *Anne*, married to John Watſon of Muirhouſe, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Mary, daughter of John Dowel, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *George MacKay* of Skibo, Eſq;.
2. Colonel *Alexander MacKay*.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*.

2. *Harriot*.
3. *Chriſtian*, married to John Erſkine, younger of Carnock.
4. *Marian*.

He died *anno* 1748, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. **Donald**, fourth lord Reay, who married, 1ſt, Marian, daughter of ſir Robert Dalrymple of North Berwick, by whom he had one ſon,

George, now lord Reay.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter of ——— Sutherland of Pronſy, by whom he had one daughter,

Mary.

He died *anno* 1761, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XIX. **George**, fifth lord Reay, who married, 1ſt, Marian, daughter of colonel Hugh MacKay of Bighouſe, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of ——— Fairly of that ilk, an antient family in the county of Air, by whom he hath one daughter,

Jean.

ARMS.

Azure, on a cheveron *or*, between three bear's heads couped *argent*, and muzzled *gules*, a roebuck's head erazed of the laſt, between two hands holding daggers, all proper.

Crest; on a wreath, a right hand couped and erect, graſping a dagger, as thoſe in the arms.

Supporters; two men in a military dreſs, with muſkets, in a centinel's poſture, all proper.

Motto; *Manu forti*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Tong in Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland.

* * *

ROLLO Lord Rollo.

THE ſirname of Rollo is of very great antiquity, and appears to be originally from Denmark, from thence to France, and from France to Britain.

Fordun, that learned hiſtorian, mentions one Rollo, a Dane, a man of rank and figure, in the reign of king Gregory the Great, who was crowned at Scoon in the year 875.

Fordun, vol. I. p. 195.

The ſame author afterwards ſays, that king Charles III. of France, ſon-in-law to Edward the elder, king of England, about the year 900 converted to the Chriſtian faith one Rollo, a famous general of Normandy (afterwards called Robert Rollo.) To him he gave his daughter Gilla in marriage, and with her the whole dukedom of Normandy, to be held of the kings of France, according to the words of that celebrated author: *Normaniam ei dedit cum Gilla filia ſua, &c.* afterwards, *et ipſe Rollo teneret Normaniam de rege Francorum ſicut de domino ſuo, &c.* and he was the firſt duke of Normandy.

Ibid. p. 401, and 402.

He was ſucceeded in that dukedom by his eldeſt ſon William, who was father of Richard, father of a ſecond Richard, father of the famous Robert duke of Normandy, whoſe natural ſon William conquered and became king of England, *anno* 1066.

Ibidem.

Puffendorf, in his introduction to the hiſtory of Europe, ſays, "That William the Conqueror was ſon of Robert duke of Normandy, deſcended from Rollo, who was of Daniſh extraction, &c. &c."

Puffendorf, p. 88.

Robert Rollo, the firſt duke of Normandy, beſides his ſucceſſor William, had ſeveral other ſons who ſettled in Normandy, and they and their poſterity retained the ſirname of Rollo.

Some of their deſcendents came over to England with William the Conqueror, and being nearly related to that great prince, had conſiderable commands in his army.

Richard de Rollo, a ſon or grand-ſon of one of theſe, came to Scotland in the reign of king David I. ſettled in Perth-ſhire, and was progenitor of all the Rollos in Scotland.

In a charter to Robert de Bruis, of the manor of Elwick, or Ailewick, *Ricardus de Rollo*, *Walterus Eſpec*, *Petrus de Bruis*, *&c.* are witneſſes. The charter is without date; but muſt have been granted in or before 1141, in which year Robert de Bruis died.

Extracts from the Cotton library, penes MacFarlane, p. 98.

Of this Richard was lineally deſcended

I. John Rollo, the undoubted anceſtor of this noble family.

He flouriſhed in the reign of king David II. who ſucceeded to the crown, *anno* 1329, and obtained a charter from that prince, *dilecto et fideli ſuo*, *Johanni Rollo*, *&c.* of a tenement in Edinburgh, dated 23d July 1369, to which William biſhop of St. Andrews, Patrick biſhop of Dunkeld, chancellor, Robert high ſteward of Scotland, earl of Strathearn, the king's nephew, William earl of Douglas, and many others, are witneſſes.

Charta penes dom. Rollo.

This John de Rollo was clerk of council when the inſtrument was taken by king Robert II. in his firſt parliament, when John, his eldeſt ſon's title, as apparent heir to the crown, was aſcertained, to which the ſeals of the biſhops and nobility are appended, *anno* 1371.

The original inſtrument in the lower parliamenthouſe, Edinburgh.

In a charter to Laurence de la Haya, dated in the year 1376, John de Rollo is a witneſs.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

II. John Rollo of Duncrub, who ſucceeded him. He is the firſt we have found ſo deſigned; and that hath ever ſince been one of the chief titles of the family.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. confirming to him the lands of Duncrub, Fyndony, Pitenclethy, Lidcathy, Pitmedie, *&c.* in the earldom of Strathearn, and ſhire of Perth, "to the ſaid John, "and Duncan Rollo, his eldeſt ſon, and the "heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten; "which failing, to the ſaid John Rollo his "neareſt heirs whatſomever." The confirmation is dated at Methven, the 13th day of February, the tenth year of the king's reign, 1381.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This John was clerk and ſecretary to king Robert III. from whom he got a grant of ten pounds ſterling *per annum*, out of the cuſtoms of Innerkeithing, for his good and faithful ſervices, dated 20th Auguſt 1400; to which the biſhops of St. Andrews and Glaſgow, Robert earl of Fiſe and Menteith, Archibald earl of Douglas, *&c.* are witneſſes.

Charta penes dom. Rollo.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Duncan Rollo of Duncrub, deſigned ſon and heir apparent of John, in the charter 1381, above narrated.

He is witneſs in a charter by Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to John earl of Buchan, his ſon, *anno* 1413.

Chartulary of Newbottle, in the lawyers library, Edin.

He died before the year 1437, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IV. Robert Rollo of Duncrub, who ſucceeded him.

In the firſt parliament held by king James II. at Edinburgh, this Robert Rollo is mentioned as one of the lords of the articles and judges of cauſes, together with lord Graham, lord Borthwick, lord Gray, *&c.* they being in all nine in number, in October 1437.

Records of parliament, and creations of the nobil.

Ibidem.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James III. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. Robert, who got a charter from king James III. *Roberto Rollo de Duncrub*, of the lands of Petty, *&c.* *anno* 1464.

Books of original charters in the lawyers library.

He afterwards got a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral other lands, dated 25th December 1466.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before the year 1500, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. William, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Rollo de Duncrub*, of the lands of Duncrub, and many others, in Perth-ſhire, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Duncrub, in all time coming, dated 26th Auguſt 1511.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1538, having married a daughter of the family of Oliphant, by whom he had a ſon,

VII. Robert Rollo, his apparent heir, who married Janet, daughter of William lord Graham; but died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibid. ad ann. 1504.

VIII. Andrew, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and got a charter under the great ſeal from king James V. *Andreæ Rollo de Duncrub, et Mariotæ Rollo ſponſæ ſuæ, et Georgio eorum filio*, of the lands of Bello, Bokello, Petty, and many others in Perth-ſhire, dated 21ſt March 1540.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter under the great ſeal from queen Mary, of the lands and barony of Edendoning, *&c.* dated 18th July 1547.

Ibidem.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married Marjory, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir David Rollo of Ballachie, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *James Rollo* of Thaneſland, who carried on the line of this family.

3. *William* of Ballogrie.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

4. Sir *Walter*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Waltero Rollo militi, et dominæ Jeanæ Stewart, ejus ſponſæ, terrarum baroniæ de Cardin*, &c. 19th September 1601.

1ſt daughter, *Marjory*, married, 1ſt, to George Graham of Inchbraco; 2dly, to John Graham of Balgowan.

2. *Mary*, married to Laurence Oliphant of Gask.

He died *anno* 1560, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

IX. **George**, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio Rollo de Duncrub*, of of the lands of Pitmedie, &c. 22d December 1574.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the lands of Blaeberry-hill, Fairnyknows, &c. to him and Walter Rollo his brother, dated 23d March 1576.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a confirmation of a charter, formerly granted *quondam Andreæ Rollo de Duncrub*, of the lands of Eaſter-Roſſie, &c. The confirmation is dated 4th November 1579.

But he dying without iſſue on 6th May 1581, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Charta penes dom. Rollo.

IX. **James Rollo** of Duncrub, who married Agnes, daughter of Robert Collice of Balnamoon, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Andrew*, afterwards lord Rollo, and two daughters.

1. *Marian*, married to James Bruce of Pitcouls, Eſq;.

2. *Jean*, married to Alexander Blair of Roſſiehall.

He died before the year 1590, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir **Andrew Rollo** of Duncrub, who, being a man of fine parts, and great integrity, was much in favour with king James VI. who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He then got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Andreæ Rollo de Duncrub, militi*, of the lands and barony of Roſſie, &c. &c. dated 26th June 1621.

Commiſſion penes dom. Rollo.

And being in no leſs favour with king Charles I. he obtained from that prince a commiſſion under the great ſeal, *dilecto et fideli ſuo domino Andreæ Rollo de Duncrub*, to be ſheriff-principal of the county of Perth, &c. dated at Holyroodhouſe, 25th September 1633.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal from the ſame prince, of the lands of Kippans, &c. dated 5th February 1639.

Ibidem.

And another charter of the lands and barony of Tillycultry, in the ſhire of Clackmannan, dated 1ſt March 1644.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family, and never deſerted their intereſt, whereby he ſuffered many hardſhips.

Diploma penes dominum Rollo, hæredibus maſculis quibuſc.

King Charles II. in conſideration of the many good, faithful, and free ſervices, done and performed to his majeſty and his progenitors, by the ſaid ſir Andrew and his predeceſſors, &c. was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Rollo of Duncrub, by patent to him and his heirs-male whatſomever, dated 10th January 1651.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

The lord Rollo was afterwards fined by Oliver Cromwell, in the ſum of one thouſand pounds ſterling, for his adherence and attachment to the royal family, *anno* 1654.

He married Catharine Drummond, daughter of James lord Maderty, by whom he had five ſons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *James*, afterwards lord Rollo.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Sir *John*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Rollo, militi, filio legitimo ſecundo genito domini Andreæ de Duncrub, terrarum baroniæ de Bannockburn*, &c. dated 25th July 1636.

3. Mr. *Laurence Rollo* of Roſſie.

4. Mr. *Andrew Rollo*, who, being bred to the Church, was parſon of Dunning.

Guthry's memoirs.

5. Sir *William Rollo*, a youth of great honour and ſpirit, who joined the great Montroſe as ſoon as he declared for his majeſty, was taken priſoner at the unfortunate battle of Philiphaugh, condemned and executed at Glaſgow, in October 1645.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Drummond of Carnock, and had iſſue.

2. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to John Rollo of Powhouſe, Eſq; 2dly, to John Drummond of Pitkellony.

3. *Anne*, married to William Mercer of Clevedge, and had iſſue.

4. *Iſabel*, married to William Haliday of Tillibole, and had iſſue.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1659, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **James**, ſecond lord Rollo, a ſtaunch loyaliſt, and a man of great worth and merit.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, when a young man, by king Charles I. and, upon his father's reſignation, obtained from that prince a charter under the hart. in pub. rchiv.

great ſeal, *domino Jacobo Rollo juniori de Duncrub, militi*, of the barony of Duncrub, *&c.* dated 18th March 1642.

He married, 1ſt, lady Dorothea Graham, daughter of John fourth earl of Montroſe, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald ſeventh earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.
2. Major *Archibald Rollo*.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir George Oliphant of Newton.

He died *anno* 1671, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **Andrew**, third lord Rollo, who married Margaret Balfour, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *John*, maſter of Rollo, a young man of fine parts, and great hopes; but was unfortunately killed in a private quarrel by——— Graham younger of Inchbraco, 29th May 1691, without iſſue.
2. *Robert*, afterwards lord Rollo.

1ſt daughter, *Emilia*, married to William Irvine of Bonſhaw, Eſq; and had iſſue.

2. *Iſabella*, married to Robert Johnſton of Wamphray, Eſq; and had iſſue.
3. *Suſan*, married to Robert Gilleſpie of Cherryvalley, Eſq; in the kingdom of Ireland, and had iſſue.
4. *Jean*, who died unmarried.

He died 1ſt March 1700, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. **Robert**, fourth lord Rollo, a man of ſingular merit and great integrity.

He married Mary, eldeſt daughter of ſir Harry Rollo of Woodſide, by whom he had four ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, now lord Rollo.
2. *Harry*, who was an officer in the army, and married Anne, ſiſter of James lord Ruthven; but died without iſſue.
3. *John*, who married Cicily, daughter of James Johnſton merchant in Edinburgh, and hath iſſue.
4. *Clement*, married to Maria-Æmelia Irvine, eldeſt daughter of John Irvine of Bonſhaw, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to David Drummond of Pitkellony, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

2. *Jean*, married to captain Robert Johnſton of Wamphray, and hath iſſue.
3. *Iſabel*, married to John Aytoun of Inchdairny, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

He died *anno* 1758, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. **Andrew**, fifth lord Rollo, who betaking himſelf to a military life, ſerved in the army with great reputation, and roſe to the rank of a colonel.

In America, where he acted as a brigadier-general, he gave many ſignal proofs of his military capacity in the ſervice of his king and country.

He married Catharine, daughter and coheireſs of lord James Murray of Dowally, third ſon of John marquis of Athole, by whom he had a ſon,

John, maſter of Rollo, alſo an officer in the army, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit; but died at Martinico, in the flower of his age, much regreted.

He had ſeveral other children, who all died young.

ARMS.

Or, a cheveron between three boar's heads erazed *azure*.

Crest; on a wreath, a ſtag's head couped proper.

Supporters; two ſtags of the laſt.

Motto; *La fortune paſſe par tout.*

CHIEF SEAT,

At Duncrub in Perth-ſhire.

* * *

PRIMROSE Viſcount PRIMROSE, and Earl of ROSEBERRY.

AS the preſent earl of Roſeberry is the male repreſentative of the peerages of Primroſe and Roſeberry, we ſhall deduce the deſcent of both under this title.

The ſirname of Primroſe is of great antiquity, and local, and was firſt aſſumed from the lands and village of Primroſe, lying near the town of Innerkeithing, in Fife-ſhire.

And though there were a great number of that ſirname both in Fife and Perth-ſhire in very early times, yet as we cannot connect them with this noble family by authentic vouchers, we ſhall proceed to deduce their deſcent from the firſt of their anceſtors that we find documented by undoubted authority.

I. Duncan

Crawfurd's Peerage. Nisbet, vol. I. p. 380. Scots compend.

I. **Duncan Primrose**, deſcended of the Primroſes of that ilk, ſettled and fixed his reſidence near Culroſs in Perth-ſhire, in the reign of queen Mary.

He acquired the lands of Burnbrae, which continued in the poſſeſſion of this family till within theſe few years.

Ibidem.

He married Mary, daughter of ——— Main of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Gilbert*.
2. *Archibald*, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Roſeberry, of whom afterwards.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

II. **Gilbert Primrose**, in a charter under the great ſeal of king James VI. of a tenement and ſome lands about Culroſs, is deſigned ſurgeon burgeſs of Edinburgh, ſon and heir of Duncan Primroſe burgeſs of Culroſs, &c. dated *anno* 1576.

He was father of

Crawfurd's Peerage, and Nisbet.

III. **Gilbert Primrose**, a man of parts and learning, who applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of theology, in which he became a great proficient: he was a doctor of divinity, and wrote ſeveral treatiſes on that ſubject, very much eſteemed.

He was miniſter of the Proteſtant church at Bourdeaux in France, where he married ——— daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

IV. **David Primrose**, who was educated in England, ſtudied at Oxford, where he got the degree of a batchelor in divinity. He alſo wrote ſome treatiſes on divinity, and was an author of good repute.

He went to France, where he became miniſter of the Proteſtant church at Roan: but we can trace him no further; and whether he had any ſucceſſion or not, we cannot determine; we therefore return to his granduncle,

Crawfurd's Peerage, p. 408.

II. **Archibald Primrose**, ſecond ſon of Duncan, appears to have got from his father the lands of Burnbrae, which were afterwards confirmed to him.

He was likeways a man of good parts, and was very aſſiſting to Mr. Colvil, abbot of Culroſs, in ſettling the feus, and managing the revenue of that abbacy.

Ibidem.

He married Janet, daughter of —— Bleau of Caſtlehill, in the ſhire of Perth, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *David*, his ſucceſſor.
2. *James*, who carried on the line of this family.

His daughter, *Eupheme*, married to ſir George Bruce of Carnock, anceſtor of the earl of Kincardin.

III. **David Primrose**, firſt ſon of Archibald of Burnbrae, was deſigned by the title of Whitehouſe.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon,

James, —— and a daughter,

———, married to Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts.

IV. **James Primrose**, Eſq; only ſon of David, dying without ſucceſſion, the deſcent of this family was carried on by

Records of council, and charta penes comitem de Roſeberry.

III. **James Primrose**, ſecond ſon of Archibald of Burnbrae, who was bred to the law, and being a man of great abilities, was highly eſteemed by king James VI. who appointed him clerk to the privy council, *anno* 1602, which office he enjoyed near forty years, and diſcharged his duty with great fidelity and reputation.

Charta in archivis fam. de Primroſe.

He married Catharine, daughter of Richard Lawſon of Boghall, *in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Gilbert Primroſe*.
2. Sir *Archibald*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *James*, who was one of the clerks of council, and married Chriſtian, daughter of ——— Mercer of Aldie, by whom he had a ſon, who died young, and a daughter, Chriſtian, his ſole heireſs, married to Walter lord Torphichen.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to George Heriot, jeweller to king James VI the founder of that great and ſtately edifice in Edinburgh, called Heriot's hoſpital, which he endowed with vaſt revenues.

2. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Young of Lainie, Eſq;.

He died in 1641, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's Peerage, and Nisbet.

IV. **Gilbert Primrose**, who was appointed one of the clerks of council by king Charles I. and, in his father's lifetime, married a daughter of ——— Foulis of Ravelſton, by whom he had a ſon,

James, who died before him, without iſſue.

And he dying ſoon after his father, was ſucceeded by his brother,

IV. Sir **Archibald Primrose**, who having got a liberal education, was a man of great accompliſhments, both natural and acquired, and of ſingular loyalty, honour and integrity.

He

Records of council, and charta penes comitem de Roſeberry.

He applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of the laws, in which he became a great proficient, and being highly eſteemed by king Charles I. for his many eminent qualities, was, by his majeſty, with the approbation of his whole council, appointed chief clerk of the privy council, 2d September 1641; and, by a letter under the king's own hand, was ordered to tranſmit to court weekly all the tranſactions of the council, as his father had done; in which he acquitted himſelf entirely to his majeſty's ſatiſfaction, till the troubles in the country roſe to ſuch a height, that a correſpondence of that kind was abſolutely impracticable.

Ibidem.

As he was a moſt ſincere loyaliſt, he joined the marquis of Montroſe immediately after the battle of Kilſyth, and continued with him till the unfortunate battle of Philiphaugh, where he was taken priſoner.

He was afterwards tried by the parliament of St. Andrews for high treaſon, and was found guilty, *anno* 1646; but by the interceſſion of the marquis of Argyle, and his other friends, his life was ſpared, though he remained in priſon till the marquis of Montroſe's capitulation with the committee of eſtates, whereby the marquis was obliged to depart the kingdom, and ſir Archibald, with ſome others, obtained their liberty.

When the king was a priſoner in the Iſle of Wight, none was more forward in raiſing an army for his relief than ſir Archibald; and after the murder of his royal maſter, he ſtill perſiſted in his loyalty, and accompanied king Charles II. into England, where he was created a baronet by a royal patent, dated at the camp of Woodhouſe, 1ſt Auguſt 1651; the preamble whereof runs thus: "In conſideration of the many good and faithful ſervices performed to us, and our royal father of bleſſed memory, in our moſt ſpecial affairs, by ſir Archibald Primroſe, clerk to our privy council; and being deſirous to gratify the deſervings of ſo faithful a ſervant with ſome ſpecial mark of our royal favour, *&c.* Therefore, *&c.*"

Charta penes comitem de Roſeberry.

After the unfortunate battle of Worceſter, ſir Archibald's eſtate was ſequeſtrated, and he ſuffered many other hardſhips during the uſurpation, all which he bore with great firmneſs and conſtancy.

Ibidem.

King Charles II. was not forgetful of his faithful ſervices; but, immediately after the reſtoration, begun to reward him according to his great merit. He was made lord regiſter for Scotland in Auguſt 1660, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, under the title of lord Carrington, in which office he acquitted himſelf with great probity, judgment, and candour, for a conſiderable number of years.

And as he was a true patriot, and had nothing ſo much at heart as the intereſt of his country, he often oppoſed the meaſures of the court, when he thought they were acting contrary to it, and joined thoſe lords who were for the redreſs of grievances; for which he, with the duke of Hamilton, the earls of Dumfries and Kincardin, the lord Cochran, *&c.* were turned out of the council.

But the king was ſo much convinced of his loyalty and fidelity, that for a long time he could not be prevailed upon to deprive him of the regiſter's place; till at laſt, ſir Archibald being old and infirm, the king appointed ſir George MacKenzie of Tarbet lord regiſter; and at the ſame time to ſhew the real eſteem and regard he had for ſir Archibald, made him juſtice-general in October 1678.

Charta penes comitem de Roſeberry.

I ſhall conclude the memoirs of this great man, with a letter written to him by the earl of Clarendon, when chancellor of England, in theſe words:

"I cannot, my lord, but congratulate you for the meritorious part you had in reſtoring his majeſty, and the kingdom of Scotland, to its primitive honour and intereſt. I wiſh the ſame good ſpirit may poſſeſs you to the end, and with the ſame ſucceſs, while we here ſhall endeavour to follow your example, which indeed hath already been of great uſe to us, *&c.*"

Ibidem, and Scots comp. p. 339.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of James Keith of Benholm, ſon of George earl Mariſhal, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *James Primroſe* of Barnbougle, who died before his father, having married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had only one daughter, ———, married to George Hume of Kimmergham.

2. Sir *William Primroſe* of Carrington, who ſucceeded his father.

3. General *Gilbert Primroſe*, who, being bred to the army, roſe to the degree of a major-general in the Britiſh ſervice, and died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir John Foulis of Ravelſton, to whom he gave the eſtate of Dunipace, on condition his heir ſhould carry the name and arms of Primroſe, which accordingly his ſon ſir John did, and was grand-father of the late ſir Archibald Primroſe of Dunipace.

2. *Catharine*, married to ſir John Carnegy of Pittarrow.

He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of ſir William Gray of Pittendrum, ſiſter of William maſter of Gray, by whom he had a ſon,

Archibald Primroſe of Dalmenie, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Roſeberry, of whom afterwards, —— and a daughter,

Crizel, married to Francis lord Semple.

The lord regiſter died 27th November 1679, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Charta penes comitem de Roſeberry.

V. Sir WILLIAM PRIMROSE of Carrington, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Scot of Thirleſtane, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. Sir *James*, his ſucceſſor.

2. Captain *William Primroſe*, who was killed in the wars abroad, without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to William Hamilton of Bargenie.

2. *Jean*, married to Hugh Montgomery of Coalsfield.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Charles maſter of Elphingſton, ſon and apparent heir of John lord Elphingſton.

And dying on 23d September 1687, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VI. Sir JAMES PRIMROSE of Carrington, who was choſen one of the commiſſioners for the ſhire of Edinburgh, to the firſt parliament of queen Anne, who raiſed him to the honour of the peerage, by the title of viſcount Primroſe, lord Primroſe of Caſtlefield, *&c.* to him and his heirs-male, by letters patent bearing date 30th November 1703.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married lady Eleanor Campbell, daughter of James earl of Loudoun, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Archibald*, his ſucceſſor.

2. *Hugh*, who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *William*, died in 1724, without iſſue.

His daughter, *Margaret Primroſe*.

He died in 1706.

VII. ARCHIBALD, ſecond viſcount Primroſe, was a youth of fine ſpirit and great hopes; but dying unmarried, *anno* 1716, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VII. HUGH, third viſcount Primroſe, a man of undaunted courage and reſolution, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

He ſerved as a volunteer in the war between the emperor and France, under the imperial general, prince Eugene, and received a dangerous wound under his ear, in 173--.

In 1740, he married miſs Drelincourt, daughter of the dean of Armagh in Ireland, and died in 1741, without iſſue, in the 39th year of his age, which ended the male line of ſir William of Carrington, ſon of the firſt marriage of the lord regiſter. And as the preſent earl of Roſeberry is the next heir-male, who is deſcended of Archibald of Dalmenie, before-mentioned, to him we return.

V. ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE of Dalmenie, only ſon of the ſecond marriage of ſir Archibald Primroſe of Carrington, lord regiſter of Scotland, was a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education, and travelling.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He ſerved a campaign or two in Hungary; and, after his return home, lived a retired life till 1695, that he was choſen member of parliament for the county of Edinburgh, where he ſoon diſplayed his extraordinary talents; and being highly eſteemed by king William, was raiſed to the honour of the peerage, by the title of lord viſcount Roſeberry, by letters patent dated 1ſt April 1700.

Diploma in cancellaria. Hæred maſculis ex ejus corpore, quibus deficien. hæred. fæmellis.

And being in no leſs favour with her majeſty queen Anne, he was made one of the lords of her privy council immediately upon her acceſſion to the throne; and was further dignified with the titles of earl of Roſeberry, viſcount Innerkeithing, lord Dalmenie and Primroſe, by letters patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his heirs-female, *&c.* bearing date 10th April 1703.

He was alſo one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to prince George of Denmark, with whom he was in great favour, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union betwixt Scotland and England, which was concluded *anno* 1707.

After which he was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the firſt four parliaments of Great Britain.

Penes comitem de Roſeberry.

He married Dorothea, daughter and heireſs of Everingham Creſſy of Birkin, of the county of York, Eſq; repreſentative of four antient ſirnames, *viz.* Birkin, Everingham, Normanville, and Creſſy, whoſe arms the earl of Roſeberry was impowered to bear, by a warrant from the lion-office in England, in due form.

By her he had iſſue three ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, earl of Roſeberry.

2. *Richard*, who died unmarried.

3. *John*, who died alſo without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to ſir Archibald Primroſe of Dunipace, and had iſſue one ſon and ſeven daughters.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Alexander earl of Caithneſs, to whom ſhe hath a daughter, lady Dorothea Sinclair, married to viſcount James MacDuff, eldeſt ſon and heir of William earl of Fife.

3. Lady *Dorothea*.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, died young.

He died *anno* 17—, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. JAMES, ſecond earl of Roſeberry, who married miſs Mary Campbell, eldeſt daughter of John Campbell of Mamore, and ſiſter of the preſent duke of Argyle, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *Archibald*, lord Dalmenie, a youth of great hopes, was an officer in the army, but died before his father, without iſſue.

2. *John*, lord Dalmenie, a man of ſingular worth and merit, who very early diſcovered a great attention to buſineſs, and was remarkable for his morals and generoſity. Upon his becoming of age, and being informed that no proviſion had been made for his mother at her marriage, and that by the entail of his eſtate, no proviſion could be made out of it for younger children of the family, he applied to parliament, and by his intereſt, obtained an edict to enable him to provide his mother in a jointure ſuitable to her quality, and to make handſome proviſions for his brother and ſiſter, which he immediately executed. He died before his father, unmarried, to the great grief of his friends, and much regretted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

The earl's third ſon, *James*, died young.

4. *Neil*, now earl of Roſeberry.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, died young.

2, Lady *Dorothea*.

James, ſecond earl of Roſeberry, died *anno* 1755, and was ſucceeded by his fourth ſon,

VII. NEIL, third earl of Roſeberry.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, for the title of Roſeberry; 2d and 3d, *vert*, three primroſes in a double treſſure, counterfloweree *or*, for the name of Primroſe.

CREST; on a wreath, a demi-lion *gules*, holding in his dexter paw a primroſe, as in the arms.

SUPPORTERS; two lions *vert*.

MOTTO; *Fide et Fiducia*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Barnbougle and Dalmenie in the county of Linlithgow; and Roſeberry in the county of Edinburgh.

* * *

ROSS Earl of Ross.

THE dignity of earl of Roſs was enjoyed by the progenitors of this noble family, as early as the reign of king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1153.

I. MALCOLM earl of Roſs, was a man of the higheſt rank and diſtinction. This appears by a precept from the ſaid king Malcolm, directed to Malcolm earl of Roſs, deſiring him to protect and defend the monks of Dunfermline, in their lawful privileges, poſſeſſions, &c. to which Arnold biſhop of St. Andrews, is a witneſs. The precept has no date, but muſt have been in or before 1162, in which year the biſhop died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 186.

This Malcolm made alſo a conſiderable figure in the reign of king William, who ſucceeded Malcolm, *anno* 1165.

He left iſſue a ſon,

II. FERQUHARD earl of Roſs, who ſucceeded him, and flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded William, 1214.

He grants a charter of ſeveral lands in Roſsſhire, to Walter, ſon of the deceaſt Hugh de Moravia, to which Andrew biſhop of Murray, William the chancellor, and William, ſon and heir of the ſaid Ferquhard, are witneſſes, in or before 1231, in which year the chancellor died.

Chartulary of Murray, page 314.

When the differences betwixt king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, were accommodated, Ferquhard earl of Roſs was one of the guarantees on the part of king Alexander, *anno* 1237.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377.

He was a liberal benefactor to the religious.

He founded, and largely endowed the abbacy of Ferne, in Roſsſhire, in the reign of king Alexander II.

Keith's biſh. p. 245.

He died in the end of that prince's reign, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. WILLIAM earl of Roſs, who made a great figure in the reign of king Alexander III.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who engaged and bound themſelves not to conclude a peace with the king of England, without the conſent of the prince and nobles of Wales, *anno* 1258.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 763.

He confirmed his father's donations to the abbacy of Ferne, *anno* 1258, and made a donation himſelf to the religious in Murray, to which Robert biſhop of Roſs is a witneſs, in or before 1270, being the year in which the biſhop died.

Chartulary of Murray, pages 312 and 317.

He afterwards, with ſeveral others of the Scotch nobility, bound and obliged themſelves to maintain and defend princeſs Margaret's title to the crown of Scotland, in caſe of king Alexander III's. dying without iſſue-male, *anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He died before the year 1290, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. WILLIAM earl of Roſs, who was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, that wrote to king Edward I. of England, concerning a marriage betwixt Margaret queen of Scotland and Edward prince of Wales, *anno* 1290.

Ibid, p. 471.

He was afterwards one of the arbiters choſen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 553.

Though this earl, with many of his countrymen, ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1294, yet he was carried priſoner to London, where he remained confined for ſome years, and his wife, the counteſs of Roſs, obtained a ſafe conduct to come up to England and viſit him, for which ſhe had 100*l.* allowed her to bear her charges, *anno* 1296: however, he afterwards obtained his liberty, was a ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, and ſigned that famous letter to the Pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320, and died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue two ſons.

Ibid p. 644, and 728.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

1. *Hugh*, his heir.
2. *John Roſs*, who got from his father a conſiderable eſtate, but he dying without iſſue, it returned to the family.

Haddington's collections.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. HUGH, earl of Roſs, a great patriot, and a firm friend both of king Robert Bruce, and his ſon king David.

He married Jean, daughter of the firſt marriage of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Hiſt. of the royal family, p. 54.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Hugh Roſs* of Rarichies, who was named one of the hoſtages for king David's liberty, *anno* 1351, and is then deſigned *frater comitis de Roſs*. He was anceſtor of the Roſſes of Balnagowan, of whom Monro Roſs of Pitcalny is the male repreſentative.

Rymer tom. V. p. 124.

1ſt daughter, lady *Eupheme*, married, 1ſt, to John Randolph earl of Murray; 2dly, to king Robert II.

Hiſtory of the royal family, p. 57.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to ——— Monimuſk of that ilk; 2dly, to ſir Alexander Murray of Abercairny.

Charta penes dom. de Abercairny.

He was killed at the battle of Halidonhill, fighting valiantly in defence of the liberties of his country, *anno* 1333, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

VI. WILLIAM, earl of Roſs, a man of great parts, worth, and honour. He joined Robert the high ſteward of Scotland, and governor of the kingdom, was always ſteady in his intereſt, and behaved gallantly on every opportunity againſt the enemies of his country, and was appointed juſticiar of Scotland benorth the river Forth, *anno* 1344.

Ibid. p. 330.

Haddington's collections.

He made a donation to the church of Aberdeen, *anno* 1349.

Ibid. p. 86.

He was one of the hoſtages for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

He married, 1ſt, lady Iſabel, daughter of John earl of Caithneſs, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Eupheme*, afterwards counteſs of Roſs.
2. Lady *Johanna*, married to ſir Alexander Fraſer of Philorth.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of ſir David Graham of Montroſe, by whom he had another daughter,

Lady ———, married to ſir Walter Hamilton, anceſtor of the family of Innerwick.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, *totius foreſtæ de la Plat, &c.* to him and his heirs, 6th May 1369.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

He got another charter under the great ſeal, upon his own reſignation, of the whole earldom of Roſs, and lordſhip of Skye, (excepting ſome lands belonging to the ſaid earl, in the ſhires of Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Wigton,) to and in favours of William earl of Roſs, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten; which failing, to ſir Walter Leſly, knight, and Eupheme his ſpouſe, and the longeſt liver of them, and the heirs-male of the ſaid Eupheme her body, lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; which failing, to the heirs female of the ſaid Eupheme her body, the eldeſt always ſucceeding to the whole earldom and lordſhip above mentioned, without diviſion; failing heirs of the ſaid Eupheme her body, to Johanna, ſecond daughter of the ſaid earl, *&c. &c.* This charter is dated at Perth the 3d day of October 1370.

Ibidem.

The earl dying ſoon thereafter without male iſſue, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his eldeſt daughter,

VII. EUPHEME, counteſs of Roſs, who married ſir Walter Leſly, ſecond ſon of ſir Andrew Leſly of that ilk, who, in right of his wife, and in virtue of the above reſignation, and charter under the great ſeal to William earl of Roſs, became poſſeſſed of that whole earldom, and was afterwards deſigned both lord and earl of Roſs.

He

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 53.

He obtained a ſafe conduct to go up to England, with forty horſemen in his retinue, *anno* 1375, and is then deſigned *Walterus de Leſly dominus de Roſs*, &c.

Ibid. p. 215.

He got another ſafe conduct from king Richard II. of England, *anno* 1379, and is then deſigned *Walterus de Leſly, comes de Roſs*, &c.

They had iſſue a ſon,

Alexander, afterwards earl of Roſs,—and a daughter,

Lady *Margaret Leſly*, married to Donald lord of the Iſles, of whom more afterwards.

After the death of ſir Walter Leſly, the counteſs married, 2dly, Alexander earl of Buchan, ſon to king Robert II. but to him ſhe had no iſſue, and was ſucceeded in her eſtate and honours by her ſon,

Hiſtory of the Stewarts, p. 115.

VIII. **Alexander Lesly** earl of Roſs, who married lady Iſabel Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had only one child,

IX. **Eupheme**, counteſs of Roſs, who became a religieuſe, and died without iſſue; but having made a reſignation of the earldom of Roſs in favours of her uncle John earl of Buchan, he thereupon added that of earl of Roſs to his other titles.

Donald, lord of the Iſles, whoſe wife was really heir to the earldom of Roſs, thought the above reſignation in favours of the earl of Buchan, both unjuſt and injurious; he therefore highly reſented it, and claimed that earldom as his wife's right, even by force of arms. In conſequence whereof, the bloody battle of Harlaw enſued; but it did not entirely decide the controverſy as to the titles of Roſs: however, Alexander lord of the Iſles, ſon of this Donald, afterwards enjoyed the earldom of Roſs, as is fully ſet forth under the title of MacDonald lord of the Iſles, page 357, &c. of this work, to which we refer our readers.

ROSS Lord Ross.

THE ſirname of Roſs is of great antiquity in this country. There were ſeveral conſiderable families of that name in the ſouth, north, and weſt parts of Scotland, in very early times, and are ſaid to be deſcended from the Roſſes of Werk or Hamleck in Yorkſhire, who ſettled in England in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Sir James Dalrymple's hiſt. collect.

The Roſſes of Sanquhar in Dumfries-ſhire, of Tarbat in Cunningham, and of Halkhead in Renfrew-ſhire, were all conſiderable families before the reign of king Robert Bruce.

Alſo the Roſes of Kilravock, an ancient and flouriſhing family in the north of Scotland, appears to be from the ſame ſtock, as their armorial bearings were originally the ſame.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, p. 17.

In the reign of king William the Lion, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1165, king John of England ſent one Robert de Roſs to Scotland, who was well received by king William, and married a daughter of that prince, of whom was deſcended William de Roſs, competitor for the crown.

Dalrymple's collect. p. 420.

Sir James Dalrymple, that learned antiquary, mentions one Godfridus de Roſs, witneſs in a charter of Richard de Morville, conſtable of Scotland, to the church of Glaſgow, *anno* 1170.

Book of orig. writs, penes MacFarlane.

Alſo one Petrus de Roſs is witneſs in a compoſition between the monks of Melroſe and the ſaid Richard de Morville, who died *anno* 1189.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family, was,

I. Sir **James Ross**, who, in the reign of the ſaid king William, was proprietor of ſeveral lands in the ſhire of Renfrew; in which county the family have had their chief reſidence ever ſince.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes com de Dundonald.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, of ſome lands in his village of Stewarton in that county, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, &c.

He was father of,

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 163.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 224.

II. **Robert** de Ross, who is witneſs in a charter in the firſt year of the reign of king Alexander II. *anno* 1214; and being in great favour with that prince, accompanied him to England, when he went to have a conference with king Richard III. *anno* 1217.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 15.

This Robert, together with William de Roſs, are witneſſes to the confirmation charter of the earldom of Lennox to Maldwin earl thereof, *anno* 1238.

Book of charters penes M'Farlane, page 110.

The ſame Robert is witneſs alſo in the confirmation charter of king Alexander III. to the religious at Perth, *anno* 1250.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 220.

In a charter of confirmation of Clement biſhop of Dumblain, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, Robert de Roſs, with ſeveral others, are witneſſes, *anno* 1253.

He died about the year 1254, leaving iſſue a ſon,

III. Sir GODFRIDE de ROSS, who ſucceeded him in all his lands in the ſhire of Renfrew, and did not long ſurvive his father, but dying about the year 1260, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir GODFRIDE de ROSS, who confirmed the donation of his predeceſſor to the monaſtery of Paiſley, in theſe words: *dominus Godfridus de Roſs, miles, filius et hæres domini Godfridi de Roſs, confirmaſſe, &c. illam terram in villa de Stewardton, quam ex collatione, bonæ memoriæ, domini Jacobi de Roſs, tenend. et poſſidend. &c.* The confirmation is dated *anno* 1281, before theſe witneſſes, William de Roſs, John de Knock, William his ſon, Thomas de Fulton, John de Schaw, &c. &c. &c.

Chartulary of Paiſley p. 239.

When king Edward I. of England had overrun Scotland, *dominus Godfredus de Roſs* was one of thoſe who were compelled to ſwear allegiance to him, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect vol. III. p. 651.

The Roſſes, by this time, were become very numerous in Scotland. Beſides this Godfride, and his ſon Andrew, hereafter mentioned, we find Walter de Roſs a great patriot, (afterwards killed at Bannockburn) William de Roſs, Robert de Roſs, James de Roſs, &c. all ſwearing allegiance to king Edward I. for lands lying in different counties, *anno* 1296.

Ibid. p. 654, 658, and 659.

Sir Godfride was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. ANDREW de ROSS, who alſo ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. of England, and is deſigned *filius et hæres domini Godfridi de Roſs, &c.*

Ibidem.

This Andrew flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce; in whoſe time there appears to have been many conſiderable men of the name of Roſs, though we do not pretend to connect them with this family, *viz.*

Dominus Godfridus de Roſs was *vicecomes* of Lanark, *anno* 1316.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

Hugo de Roſs was one of the guarantees of a treaty concluded between king Robert Bruce and the Engliſh, *anno* 1323.

Rymer, tom. III. p. 1025.

Godfridus de Roſs, was ſheriff of Air, *anno* 1335, &c. &c.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 316.

Andrew died in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir GODFRIDE de ROSS, who obtained a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. to go up to England, *anno* 1335.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 639.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, to treat *ſuper negotiis David de Bruce, &c. anno* 1358, and is then deſigned *dominus Godfridus de Roſs, miles, &c.*

Ibid tom. VI. p. 108.

He died about the year 1360, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VII. JOHN de ROSS, who ſucceeded him in all his lands in the ſhire of Renfrew, and is the firſt we have found deſigned by the title of Halkhead.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1362.

Ibid. p. 395.

The year thereafter he was named one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh, and obtained a ſafe conduct to go up to that court, *anno* 1363.

Ibid. p. 408.

He died before the year 1392, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Sir JOHN, who, in a donation of Adam Fullerton of Croſby to the monaſtery of Paiſley, is deſigned *Johannes Roſs, dominus de Halkhead, anno* 1392.

Chartulary of Paiſley. page 228.

In a donation of ſir John Blair of Adamſton to the ſame monaſtery, *dominus Johannes de Roſs, miles, dominus de Halkhead*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1397.

Ibid. p. 238.

He married Agnes, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir John Melvile of that ilk, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, particularly the lands, barony, and caſtle of Melvile, in Mid Lothian, &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had a ſon,

IX. Sir JOHN ROSS of Halkhead, who ſucceeded him, and was appointed heretable conſtable of the caſtle of Renfrew, with power to uplift the cuſtoms at the principal fairs of the burgh; which office continued long in the family.

Hiſt. of Renfrew, p. 44.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Melvile, as heir to his mother, *anno* 1401; and the family, in conſequence of this marriage, have continued to quarter the arms of Melvile with thoſe of Roſs ever ſince.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir JOHN ROSS of Halkhead, who having acquired the lands of Tarbat and Auchenbath from Robert Roſs of Tarbat, upon his reſignation, he got a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, of theſe lands, *anno* 1450.

Ibidem.

He accompanied William earl of Douglas into England, *anno* 1451; for which he got a ſafe conduct from king Henry VI.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 285.

He being a man of parts, was appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1459, and is then deſigned *dominus Johannes Roſs, dominus de Halkhead, &c.*

Ibid. p 420.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Melvile, and ſeveral others, and was appointed high ſheriff of the county of Linlithgow for life, *anno* 1472.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 774.

He was again ſent one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England in 1473; and dying ſoon thereafter, left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *John*, afterwards lord Roſs,——and one daughter,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

———, married to ſir John Auchinleck of that ilk, in the ſhire of Air, as appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1481.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 241.

XI. Sir John Ross of Halkhead, who was one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary at the court of England, when a peace was concluded, *anno* 1484.

Creations of the nobility, in the lawyers library, Edin. and records of parliament.

He was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the title of lord Roſs of Halkhead, in the beginning of the reign of king James IV. and ſat as a lord of parliament in the years 1489, 1491, and 1494.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Roſs*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1501 *et* 1508.

He was a man of great courage and intrepidity, and accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513. Having married Chriſtian, daughter of Archibald Edmonſton of Duntreath, by her he had two ſons and one daughter.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, who, upon his father's reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Roſs de Melvile, militi, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis domini Roſs de Halkhead, &c.* of the lands and barony of Waterſton, in Linlithgowſhire, dated 31ſt May 1499; but he died before his father, without iſſue.

2. *Ninian*, who ſucceeded his father in the eſtate and honours.

Records of parliament.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married to ſir Thomas Semple of Ellioſton, anceſtor of lord Semple.

XII. Ninian, ſecond lord Roſs of Halkhead, who, in the minority of king James V. was, by the eſtates of the nation, nominated one of the ambaſſadors to the court of France, to endeavour to get Scotland included in their treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1515.

Rymer. tom. XIII. p. 509.

He was alſo one of the Scotch commiſſioners at the court of England, when a peace was concluded, *anno* 1534.

Ib. tom. XIV. p. 540.

He married, 1ſt, lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John earl of Lennox, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, maſter of Roſs, who was ſlain at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, his father being then alive, leaving iſſue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John lord Fleming; he had alſo another daughter Agnes, married to John Boyle of Kelburn, anceſtor of the earl of Glaſgow.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Ruthven, widow of William fifth earl of Errol, by whom he had a ſon,

XIII. James, who ſucceeded to his father's eſtate and honours, and was third lord Roſs of Halkhead.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands of Melvile, and others, *anno* 1548.

He was a great loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and never deſerted her intereſt.

Spotiſwood's hiſtory.

He was one of the peers that ſat on the trial of James earl of Bothwell, when he was acquitted, for having been concerned in the murther of king Henry, *anno* 1567.

He married Jean, daughter of Robert third lord Semple, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. Sir *William Roſs* of Muiriſton, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Alan, ſon and apparent heir of Mungo Lockhart of Cleghorn. This appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1582.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

XIV. Robert, fourth lord Roſs of Halkhead, who married Jean, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, by whom he had a ſon,

James, his heir,——and a daughter,

Grizel, married to ſir Archibald Stirling of Keir.

He died *anno* 1596, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XV. James, fifth lord Roſs of Halkhead, who got ſeveral charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1610 *et* 1621.

He married Mary, daughter of ſir Walter Scot of Buccleugh, by whom he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*.
2. *William*.
3. *Robert*.—All ſucceſſively lords Roſs.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir George Stirling of Keir.

2. *Jean*, married to John Hepburn of Waughton.

3. *Mary*, married to ſir Robert Innes of that ilk.

He died in 1633, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. JAMES, ſixth lord Roſs, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Roſs*, of the lands of Eaſter-Stanly, in the barony of Renfrew, the lands and barony of Halkhead, *&c.* in 1634 and 1635.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died unmarried *anno* 1636, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XVI. WILLIAM, ſeventh lord Roſs, who dying alſo a minor, *anno* 1640, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Crawfurd's peerage.

XVI. ROBERT, eighth lord Roſs, third ſon of the fifth lord, who dying alſo without iſſue about the year 1645, the eſtate and honours devolved upon ſir William Roſs of Muiriſton, the next heir-male, being ſon of his grand-uncle ſir William Roſs of Muiriſton, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

Ibidem.

XIV. Sir WILLIAM ROSS of Muiriſton, ſecond ſon of James third lord Roſs, married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XV. Sir WILLIAM, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Willielmo Roſs de Muiriſton, militi*, of the lands of Torehead, Toreſwoodhead, Kingſide-muir, *&c.* in 1636.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Upon the death of Robert eighth lord Roſs, without iſſue, he ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours, being next heir-male, as before-obſerved, and was ninth lord Roſs.

He was a man of parts and learning, and was made ſheriff-principal of the county of Renfrew, *anno* 1646.

Minutes of parliament.

He was appointed colonel of foot in the counties of Air and Renfrew, *anno* 1648, and one of the committee of eſtates in 1649.

Ibidem, and reſcinded acts

Though this noble lord was employed by the parliament, yet he was a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on that account.

He was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654, and died in an advanced age, in 1656.

Cromwell's printed act.

He married Helen, daughter of George lord Forreſter, by whom he had a ſon,

XVI. GEORGE, tenth lord Roſs, who, immediately upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. was by his majeſty appointed one of the lords of his privy council, and lieutenant-colonel to the royal regiment of guards.

Hiſt. of Renfrew, p. 36.

He married, 1ſt, lady Grizel Cochran, daughter of William earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir, —— and a daughter,

Grizel, married to ſir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmiller.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Ramſay, daughter of George earl of Dalhouſie, by whom he had a ſon,

General *Charles Roſs* of Balnagowan, who betaking himſelf to a military life, ſerved with great reputation, and roſe to the higheſt rank in the army.

George lord Roſs died *anno* 1682, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. WILLIAM, eleventh lord Roſs, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo magiſtro de Roſs*, of the lands, lordſhip, and barony of Melvile, Halkhead, *&c.* 10th Auguſt 1669.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He came early into the revolution, and was one of the lords of the privy council, both to king William and queen Anne. He was appointed her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the kirk of Scotland, *anno* 1704, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury.

He was alſo nominated one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union, *anno* 1706, of which he was a zealous promoter.

Upon the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, he was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the Britiſh parliament, to meet in March 1715; which year he was appointed lord lieutenant of the ſhire of Renfrew.

He married, 1ſt, Agnes, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Wilkie of Foulden, by whom he had a ſon,

George, his heir, —— and three daughters.

1. *Eupheme*, married to William earl of Kilmarnock.
2. *Mary*, married to John duke of Athole.
3. *Grizel*, married to ſir James Lockhart of Carſtairs.—They all had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, a daughter of Philip lord Wharton; but by her he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, lady Anne Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a daughter,

Anne.

He lived to a great age, died in 1738, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. GEORGE, twelfth lord Roſs, who was one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms, and married lady Elizabeth Ker, daughter of William marquis of Lothian, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,

William, maſter of Roſs, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit; but died before his father unmarried, —— and three daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to John Roſs Mackie of Palgowan, Eſq;.
2. *Elizabeth*, married to John third earl of Glaſgow, and hath iſſue.
3. *Mary*, died without iſſue.

ARMS,

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, a cheveron cheque *argent* and *ſable*, between three water budgets of the latter, for Roſs; 2d and 3d *gules*, three creſcents, and a border *argent*, the latter charged with eight roſes of the firſt, barbed and ſeeded proper, for Melvile.

Crest; on a wreath, a hawk's head erazed proper.

Supporters; two goſs hawks of the laſt, armed, the bells and cheſſes *or*.

Motto; *Think on.*

CHIEF SEATS,

Were at Halkhead and Stanly in the ſhire of Renfrew, and Melvile-Caſtle in Mid-Lothian.

LESLIE Earl of ROTHES.

THE traditional accounts of the origin of this moſt noble and antient family are various. Some authors are of opinion, that the ſirname is local, and was aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Leſlyn, in Aberdeen-ſhire, as ſoon as ſirnames began to be uſed in this country.

Others alledge, that one Bartholomew de Leſlyn, a noble Hungarian, came to Scotland with queen Margaret about the year 1067: that he was the ſon of Walter de Leſlyn, who had aſſumed his ſirname from the caſtle of Leſlyn in Hungary, where he was born, &c.

Sir Robert Sibbald, Mr. Martin of Clermont, and other learned antiquaries, deduce their deſcent from that

Bartholomew, who, being in great favour with king Malcolm Canmore, obtained from that prince grants of ſeveral lands in Aberdeen-ſhire, which he called Leſlyn, after his own ſirname: that he died in the beginning of the reign of king David I. leaving iſſue a ſon,

Malcolm de Leſlyn, who ſucceeded him, and was progenitor of all the Leſlies in Scotland.

No Scotch ſirname has made a greater figure in Europe than that of Leſlie. We have now ſubſiſting in Scotland four peers of that name. There were at one time three general officers of this name to three ſeveral crowned heads, *viz.* Count Walter Leſlie to the emperor of Germany, Alexander earl of Leven to king Charles I. of Britain, and David (afterwards lord Newark) to Guſtavus Adolphus king of Sweden.

There are at this time ſeveral counts of this name in Germany, beſides many conſiderable families in France, Muſcovy, Poland; and one of the ſame name governed the kingdom of Hungary as the emperor's vice-roy, whoſe daughter he had the honour to marry.

Bayle's dictionary, &c.

We now proceed to deduce the deſcent of this illuſtrious family by unqueſtionable authority.

I. **BARTHOLF**, or **BARTHOLOMEW de LESLYN**, was proprietor of the lands and barony of Leſlyn, in Aberdeen-ſhire, in the reign of king William the Lion, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1165, and died in 1214.

He was father of

II. **MALCOLM de LESLYN**, who obtained from David earl of Huntington, the king's brother, a new grant of the lands of Leſlyn in Garioch, which belonged to his father Bartholf, *ſicut perambulatæ fuerunt coram A. epiſcopo Aberdonenſi, per ſuas rectas diviſas, &c.*

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

This deed is without date; but as A. or Adam became biſhop of Aberdeen, *anno* 1207, and David earl of Huntington died in 1219, it muſt have been granted betwixt the years 1207 and 1219.

Malcolm left iſſue a ſon,

III. **NORMANNUS de LESLY**, *dominus ejuſdem*, who ſucceeded him.

He got a charter from John earl of Huntington and Cheſter, confirming his father's grant, *Normanno filio Malcolmi, de terris de Leſlyn, ſicut charta patris ſui inde teſtatur.* It contains alſo a new gift of the lands of Caſkieben, *propter ſervitium unius militis*, reſerving a donation of the church of Leſlyn to the abbacy of Lindores, &c.

Ibidem.

This charter is alſo without date; but as John earl of Huntington died *anno* 1237, it muſt have been granted in or before that year.

The armorial bearing of this family was *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*.

This Norman, according to ſir Robert Sibbald, married a daughter of the lord Lorn, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir **LEONARD de LESLYN**, *dominus ejuſdem*, who made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king Alexander III. and is ſaid by ſeveral authors to have been a valiant knight.

Sibbald, Martin, &c.

He is witneſs in a charter granted by Iſabel de Bruce, daughter of David earl of Huntington, wherein he is deſigned *filius Normanni, &c.* confirmed by king Alexander III. the 24th year of his reign, *anno* 1273.

Chartá penes comitem de Rothes.

He married Catharine More, heireſs of Taces in Fiſe, which barony continued long in the poſſeſſion of this family. By her he had a ſon,

Sir Robert Sibbald, &c.

V. Sir **Norman Leslyn**, *dominus ejuſdem* who ſucceeded him, and being in great favour with king Alexander III. obtained from that prince a grant of the woods and lands of Fetekill in Fife, (now called Leſly) the 34th year of his reign, *anno* 1283.

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

He appears to have had conſiderable poſſeſſions both in Fiſe and the north; for we find him ſwearing fealty to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, for many lands lying in different counties, and is deſigned *Normannus de Leſly*, *chevalier*, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 651. 657, &c.

He is one of the Scotch nobles, who, to oblige the king of England, renounced the old league with the king of France, and is then deſigned *Normannus dominus de Leſlyn*, *anno* 1297.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 720.

He was afterwards appointed *vicecomes* (ſheriff) of Aberdeen, *anno* 1305.

Ibid. p. 1055.

By Elizabeth Leith his wife, he left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Andrew*, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to ſir John Innes of that ilk.

2. *Anne*, married to ſir Alexander Dunbar of Weſtfield.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir **Andrew Leslyn**, *dominus ejuſdem*, who married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of ſir Alexander Abernethy, lord of that ilk, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, *viz.* the lands and barony of Ballinbreich in the county of Fiſe, the lands of Cairny in the ſhire of Perth, and Rothes, *&c.* in the north; and in conſequence of this marriage the family have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Abernethy with their own.

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

There is an agreement, by way of indenture, between Andrew Leſly, ſon and heir of ſir Norman Leſly, with conſent and aſſent of Mary his ſpouſe, daughter and one of the heirs of umquhil ſir Alexander Abernethy, knight, on the one part, and ſir William Lindſay, rector of the church of Air, and chamberlain of Scotland, on the other part; whereby the ſaid Andrew obliges himſelf to infeſt the ſaid ſir William in a twenty-four merk land in the tenement of Cairny in Perth-ſhire, to be holden of the granter, dated 19th June 1312.

Indenture in archiv. familiæ de Douglas.

Note, This ſir William Lindſay was brother of ſir David Lindſay, who married Helen, another of theſe heireſſes of lord Abernethy.

Sir Andrew Leſly was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

By the ſaid Mary Abernethy he had iſſue four ſons.

1. *Norman*, his heir.

2. Sir *Walter*, who married Eupheme counteſs of Roſs, and was afterwards deſigned both *dominus* and *comes de Roſs*. He got ſeveral charters, *domino Waltero de Leſlyne, et Euphemiæ comitiſſæ de Roſs, ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* but their only ſon, Alexander earl of Roſs, died without male iſſue.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Fordun, Rymer, &c. Walterus de Leſly, frater Normanni, &c.

3. *Andrew*, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

4. *George*, anceſtor of the Leſlies of Balquhain.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **Norman** de **Lesly**, *dominus de eodem*, a man of great parts, who was concerned in all the public tranſactions of his time.

He was named one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *ſuper negotiis David de Bruis, &c. anno* 1358; and, that ſame year, was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of Rome, to petition the pope for a grant of the tythes of Scotland to help to pay king David's ranſom.

Rymer, tom. VI p. 82.

Fordun. vol. II. p. 362.

He was alſo appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh in 1361 and 1362; and was again ſent one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1363, and is then deſigned *frater Walteri, &c.*

Rymer, tom. VI p. 361.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 369.

He made a reſignation in the hands of king Robert II. containing an entail of his lands of Ballinbreich, *&c.* in the county of Fife, in favours of himſelf and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to George Leſly of Fetekill, knight, and the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten; which failing, to his own lawful heirs-male whatever. The reſignation was made at the laſt council held by king Robert II. at Linlithgow, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert III. dated *anno* 1390.

Charta in archiv. Roberti III.

He married Margaret Lamberton, heir to her uncle Alexander de Lamberton, with whom he got a conſiderable fortune, and by her had a ſon,

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

VIII. **David**, who ſucceeded him, and

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308.

was one of the Scotch nobles that were appointed hoſtages for king James I.'s ranſom, *anno* 1424, and is then deſigned *David dominus de Leſly*.

Ibid. p. 509.

He remained in England ſeven years, and at laſt obtained a ſafe conduct to return to Scotland, *anno* 1431.

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He confirmed his father's entail in favours of the above-mentioned ſir George his couſin and heir-male, *anno* 1438, and died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue only one daughter, who got from her father the barony of Leſlyn, in Garioch, and married one of her own name, whoſe poſterity were deſigned by the title of Leſlies of that ilk.

This David dying without male iſſue, the lands and barony of Ballinbreich, &c. according to the above entail, devolved upon his couſin and heir-male,

Norman Leſly, grand-ſon of Andrew, before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

VII. **Andrew Lesly**, third ſon of ſir Andrew, by Mary Abernethy, obtained in patrimony the barony of Rothes, being a part of his mother's eſtate; and dying before his father, left iſſue a ſon,

Sir *George* of Fetekill——and a daughter, *Mary*, married to ——— Elphingſton.

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

VIII. Sir **George Lesly** of Fetekill, only ſon of Andrew, in a contract of marriage between his ſaid ſiſter Mary and——— Elphingſton, is deſigned *dominus de Rothes*, in 1392, which hath continued to be one of the chief titles of the family ever ſince.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter from king Robert III. confirming a grant by Alexander earl of Roſs, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Georgio de Leſly, domino de Rothes*, &c. of the lands of Woodfield, Pitnamoon, the mills of Kincardin, Fettercairn, *de Eſly, et de Romuin, infra vicecomitatum de Mernes*, &c. The onerous cauſe is, that he had advanced the earl two hundred merks to relieve the earldom of Roſs out of the king's hands, *et pro bono conſilio et ſervitiis*, &c. The confirmation is dated *anno* 1400.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 435.

He was taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402, and is then deſigned *Georgius Leſly de Rothes, miles*, &c.

He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of ſir Thomas Hay of Errol, lord high conſtable of Scotland, by lady Elizabeth Stewart his ſpouſe, daughter of king Robert II.

By her he had a ſon,

Penes magiſt. Stirling de Keir.

IX. **Norman**, lord Leſly of Rothes. There is a ſaſine given by Robert Graham of Kynpounte, as bailie of Norman of Leſly of Rothes, to Lucas of Strevline of Retherne, of the lands of the Kere, wadſet by Norman to Lucas. The ſaſine proceeds on a precept dated 18th December 1433, and is dated 22d January thereafter.

Retour penes comitem de Rothes.

This Norman, upon the death of David *dominus de Leſly*, without male iſſue, ſucceeded him, as before-obſerved, and was accordingly ſerved heir-male and of entail to him, on 19th May 1439.

Diſpenſation penes comit. de Rothes.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of John lord Seton, anceſtor of the earls of Winton, for which he got a diſpenſation from the pope, as being within the forbidden degrees of conſanguinity, he being great grand-ſon of king Robert II. and lord Seton being deſcended of king Robert I.'s ſiſter lady Chriſtian, married to ſir Chriſtopher Seton, alſo of his ſiſter lady Iſabel, married to Thomas earl of Murray.

They had iſſue a ſon,

X. **George**, afterwards earl of Rothes, who, by his father and mother, is deſcended of both the royal families of Bruce and Stewart.

Penes magiſt. Stirling de Keir.

There is a procuratory by this George for reſigning, in the king's hands, the half of the lands of Keir in favours of Lucas of Stirling, dated at Leſly, 7th May 1448.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, in the lawiers library, Edin.

There is a renunciation by George, deſigned *dominus de Leſly ſuper Leven*, ſon of Norman, ſon of ſir George Leſly, knight, of the lands of Balvaird, &c. *anno* 1450.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The ſame George gets a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Taces in Fife, *anno* 1455, and is then deſigned *dominus de Leſly*.

Chart. penes comitem de Rothes.

He afterwards got another charter from king James II. of the lands of Ballinbreich and Taces in Fife, the lands of Cairny in the county of Perth, the lands of Lower-Taveret, and Fithes in Forfar-ſhire, the lands of Cuſhnie, Fowlis, Mowat, and Rothie-Norman, in Aberdeen-ſhire, and Rothes in the county of Elgin, *Georgio comiti Rothes, domino Leſly*, &c. dated 20th March, *anno regni* 22*do*, which is 1459.

Ibidem.

On the 21ſt of March that ſame year, he got another charter, *Georgio comiti de Rothes, domino Leſly*, erecting the town of Leſly-Green into a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and a yearly fair at Michaelmaſs.

Records of parliament.

There is alſo produced in parliament, an inſtrument of ſaſine, bearing, "that king "James II. gave to Andrew Leſly, ſon to "George earl of Rothes, the lands of Taces "in the ſhire of Fife, November 16th "1459."

By all which it is evident, he was created earl of Rothes by king James II. *inter* 1455 *et* 1459.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio comiti de Rothes*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *inter* 1465 *et* 1470.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ——— Lundin of that ilk, an antient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had a daughter,

Chart. penes comitem de Rothes.

Lady *Margaret*, married to George Leſly of that ilk in Garioch, which is inſtructed by his obligation to George earl of Rothes, dated 20th May 1478, to which his ſeal is appended, and ſtill entire, *viz.* three buckles on a feſs, *&c.*

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, *Chriſtian*, daughter of ſir Walter Halyburton, lord of Dirleton, by whom he had a ſon,

Andrew, his apparent heir, — and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to William lord Sinclair; and, 2dly, to William third earl of Errol.

XI. ANDREW, deſigned lord Leſly and maſter of Rothes, only ſon and apparent heir of George firſt earl of Rothes, married lady Marjory Sinclair, daughter of William earl of Orkney, and dying before his father, by the ſaid lady Marjory he left iſſue three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, maſter of Rothes, who married lady Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhal; but died without iſſue.

2. *George*, who became his grand-father's heir.

3. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

The old earl was a man of great worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by king James II. III. and IV.

Hollinſhed.

He lived to a great age, died in 1501 or 1502, and was ſucceeded by his grand-ſon,

XII. GEORGE, ſecond earl of Rothes, ſecond ſon of Andrew lord Leſly, dying without iſſue, *anno* 1512, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XII. WILLIAM, third earl of Rothes, third ſon of Andrew lord Leſly, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo, fratri germano Georgii comitis de Rothes*, of the lands of Eaſter-Feths, in the barony of Fethens in Forfarſhire, dated 7th Auguſt 1511.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Michael Balfour of Montquhanie, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *John Leſly* of Parkhill, who married a daughter of the laird of Moncrief, by whom he had two daughters. He was taken priſoner at Solway-moſs; but was releaſed for a ranſom of two hundred merks ſterling, *anno* 1543. He was afterwards engaged with his nephew in the ſlaughter of cardinal Bethune, and died without male iſſue.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 132.

Earl William was a man of great ſpirit and reſolution. He accompanied king James IV. to the unfortunate battle of Flowdon, and there loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. GEORGE, fourth earl of Rothes, a man of great parts, fine accompliſhments, and highly eſteemed by king James V. who, in the year 1537, took him to France, together with the earl of Mar, *&c.* when he went to eſpouſe princeſs Magdalene, a daughter of that crown.

He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Denmark, upon a negotiation of importance, and acquitted himſelf with great fidelity and honour.

He was made heretable ſheriff of the county of Fife, and got no leſs than ten charters under the great ſeal from king James V. and queen Mary, *Georgio comiti de Rothes*, of many lands and baronies, *inter* 1530 *et* 1550, by which it appears he was poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1517 he was betrothed, but not canonically married, to Margaret, daughter of William third lord Crichton; for in a charter under the great ſeal, ſhe is deſigned his *ſponſa affidata*. By her he had a ſon,

Ibidem, ad annum, 1517.

Norman, deſigned maſter of Rothes, to whom his father gave ſeveral lands, upon which he got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *Normanno Leſly, filio Georgii comitis de Rothes, &c. inter* 1540 *et* 1545. This Norman married Iſabel, daughter of John ſixth lord Lindſay of Byres; but having been concerned in the murder of cardinal Bethune, was outlawed and forfeited. He went into the ſervice of the king of France, and at a battle in Picardy he received a mortal wound, of which he died, *anno* 1554, without iſſue. *Vide* Melvile's memoirs.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

Sometime after the birth of Norman, the earl regularly married Nicholas, daughter of ſir John Somerville of Cambuſnethan, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned his lawful wife and counteſs of Rothes, *anno* 1528. By her he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1528.

Andrew, afterwards earl of Rothes, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Janet*, married to —— Crichton, laird of Naughton.

2. Lady *Helen*, married to Mark, commendator of Newbottle.

Nicholas counteſs of Rothes died in 1539.

M. S. hiſt. of the fam.

The earl then canonically married his former betrothed wife, Margaret Crichton, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned counteſs of Rothes, *anno* 1542, whereby his ſon Norman became legitimated. By her he had another ſon,

Chart. in pub. archivis.

Robert Leſly, who got from his father the lands of Finraſſie, and is erroneouſly by ſome authors ſaid to have been elder brother of Andrew, becauſe he was born of the ſame mother with Norman, which is plainly a miſtake.

By the ſaid Margaret he had alſo four daughters.

Chart. penes comitem de Morton.

1. Lady *Agnes*, married to ſir William Douglas of Lochleven, afterwards earl of Morton.

2. Lady *Beatrix*, married to —— Beaton of Creich.

3. Lady *Eupheme*, married to —— Learmont of Balcolmie.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married to Archibald eighth earl of Angus.

By the manuſcript hiſtory of the family, this earl is ſaid to have had other two wives, *viz.* 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew third lord Gray, widow of John lord Glammis, and Alexander earl of Huntly; 2dly, Iſabel Lundie, widow of David ſeventh earl of Crawfurd; but of theſe there is no ſucceſſion.

The earl, after his return from his embaſſy in Denmark, was tried by his peers, as having been acceſſary with his friends to the murder of cardinal Bethune, but was honourably acquitted. He then bought back his lands, which had been forfeited in the perſon of his ſon Norman; and being a man of great prudence and ſagacity, was appointed one of the commiſſioners to attend her majeſty queen Mary to France, when ſhe married the dauphin; but he dying at Dieppe, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, *anno* 1558, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

M. S. hiſt of the family,

XIV. Andrew, fifth earl of Rothes, who, in his father's lifetime, got charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Leſly*, of the lands and baronies of Ballinbreich, Fethes, Balmane, Rothes, Leſly, *&c. inter* 1546 *et* 1550.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got nine or ten charters under the great ſeal, *Andreæ comiti de Rothes*, of many lands, lordſhips, and baronies, *inter* 1560 *et* 1590.

Ibidem,

He was a man of great honour and integrity, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of ſir John Hamilton of Evandale, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *James*, his apparent heir.
2. *Patrick*, afterwards lord Lindores.
3. *Andrew*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Eupheme*, married to James eighth lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to David, ſon and apparent heir of ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk; and, 2dly, to James earl of Finlater.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third lord Ruthven, by whom he had two daughters.

Charta penes comitem de Rothes.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir William Cunningham of Caprington.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to Robert lord Melvile.

He married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of David Durie of that ilk, an antient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *George*, who died unmarried.
2. Sir *John Leſly* of Newton, of whom the preſent lord Lindores is lineally deſcended. *Vide* page 408th of this work.
3. *Robert*, who died without iſſue.

His daughter, lady *Iſabel*, was married to James maſter of Sinclair.

XV. James, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, was, in his father's lifetime, put in poſſeſſion of ſeveral lands, upon which he got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo magiſtro de Rothes*, of the baronies of Ballinbreich, *&c. &c.*

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter *officii vicecomitis vicecomitatus de Fiſe, cum feodis, ſalariis, proficuis, &c. inter* 1595 *et* 1599.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Patrick ſeventh lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Mr. John Murray, miniſter of Dunfermline, a ſon of the family of Abercairny.
2. *Iſabel*, married to the laird of Newhall.
3. *Agnes*, married to Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie.
4. *Grizel*, married to Alexander earl of Dunfermline.

Chart. in archivis fam. de Keir,

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of Patrick lord Drummond, by whom he had a ſon,

John, afterwards earl of Rothes, — and a daughter,

Jean, married to Alexander Menzies of Weem.

He died before his father.

XVI. John, only ſon of James maſter of Rothes, upon the death of his grand-father Andrew the fifth earl, ſucceeded to his eſtate and honours, and was ſixth earl of Rothes.

He got many charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Rothes*, of different lands and baronies, *inter* 1620 *et* 1635.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity; and though at the firſt breaking out of the civil war, he joined the covenanters for the redreſs of grievances, yet he was far from being diſloyal to the king. He was firſt commiſſioner from the Scots at the treaty of Rippon, and by his prevailing addreſs, a ratification was concluded, to the ſatisfaction of all well diſpoſed men.

He had a penſion of 10,000 *l. per annum* ſettled on him for life by parliament, *anno* 1640, and ratified *anno* 1641; yet the king was perfectly well ſatisfied of his ſincerity and good inclinations. When he was at London, he wrote to the eſtates at Edinburgh, deſiring them to be more moderate in their meaſures, and to do nothing to irritate the king, who was immediately coming down to Scotland, and would give them all the ſatisfaction they could in juſtice require or deſire, &c. This letter is written in July 1641, and he died at London, in Auguſt thereafter, much regreted by his majeſty, who, in his death, ſuſtained an irreparable loſs. A noble author ſays, "It is certain the king expected, by his help and intereſt, to have found ſuch a party in Scotland, as would have been more tender of his honour than they after expreſt themſelves, and he did always impute the failing thereof to the abſence of the earl, who, being ſick at London when the king went for Scotland, within ſix weeks after died."

Reſcinded acts of parliament.

Minutes of parliament.

Lord Clarendon's hiſt. v. I. p. 280.

He married, lady Anne Erſkine, daughter of John earl of Marr, by lady Mary Stewart his wife, daughter of Eſme, duke of Lennox, and by her he had a ſon,

Charta penes com. de Rothes.

John, his heir, afterwards duke of Rothes, who ſucceeded him,

XVII. JOHN, ſeventh earl of Rothes, who was too young to be engaged on either ſide, at the breaking out of the civil war; but he ſoon diſcovered himſelf to be a man of good parts, great ſpirit, and vivacity, and ſincerely attached to the intereſt of the royal family.

When king Charles II. came over from Breda to Scotland, *anno* 1650, the earl immediately waited on him, was moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour to carry the ſword of ſtate at his majeſty's coronation, 1ſt January 1651.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 224.

When the Scotch parliament at Stirling agreed to raiſe an army for the king, the earl of Rothes being now of age, and high ſheriff of Fife, by his intereſt in that county, got together a regiment of horſe, and charged on their head at the battle of Worceſter, in 1651. A noble author tells us, that they made a brave reſiſtance, and charged the enemy ſo vigorouſly, that they beat back the body that oppoſed them, but were quickly after overpowered, &c.

Lord Clarendon.

This brave young earl had the misfortune to be taken priſoner, was ſent to the tower of London, where he ſuffered a long and tedious confinement, but at laſt obtained his liberty, a year or two before the reſtoration.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He went over to Breda, and waited on the king, with whom he was in great favour. He returned with him to England at the reſtoration; and as ſoon as the miniſtry for Scotland was ſettled, he was conſtituted preſident of the council, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion.

Commiſſion under the great ſeal.

In the year 1663, he was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament which met at Edinburgh, on the 18th of June that year, in which many popular and loyal acts were paſſed.

They made an offer to the king of 20,000 foot, and 2000 horſe, to be ready to march upon the firſt orders, with forty days proviſions, to any part of his majeſty's dominions, to oppoſe invaſions, ſuppreſs inſurrections, or for any other cauſe in which his authority, power, or greatneſs was concerned, &c.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 225.

In the ſame year alſo, he was made lord high treaſurer of Scotland, upon the reſignation of his father-in-law, the earl of Crawfurd, was made captain of the troop of life guards, and general of the forces.

In the year 1664, he was made lord keeper of the great ſeal: all which employments he enjoyed till the year 1667, when he was made lord high chancellor of the kingdom; in which great office he continued till the day of his death.

And having acquitted himſelf in every ſtation of life entirely to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, he was pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles of duke of Rothes, marquis of Ballinbreich, earl of Leſly, viſcount Lugtoun, lord Auchmoutie and Caſkieberry, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated at Windſor, 29th May 1680.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

By this patent, which contains many clauſes very honourable for the family, it is ſpecially provided, that in caſe of the duke's dying without male-iſſue of his body, it ſhall not prejudge his other heirs, or prevent the dignity and titles of earl of Rothes to deſcend to the heirs of entail and proviſion, according to the other ſettlements of the eſtate, &c.

Ibidem.

He married lady Anne Lindſay, daughter of John earl of Crawfurd, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, afterwards counteſs of Rothes.

2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married, 1ſt, to James third marquis of Montroſe, father of the firſt duke; and, 2dly, to ſir John Bruce of Kinroſs, baronet.

His grace the chancellor dying without male-iſſue, in July 1681, the title of duke became extinct, but the honours and earldom of Rothes, by the ſettlements of the family, and the duke's appointment, devolved upon his eldeſt daughter,

XVIII. **Margaret**, counteſs of Rothes, who married Charles fifth earl of Haddington, to whom ſhe had three ſons.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Rothes.

2. *Thomas*, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Haddington. *Vide* page 319th of this work.

3. Mr. *Charles Hamilton*, who died young.

XIX. **John**, eldeſt ſon and heir of Margaret counteſs of Rothes, ſucceeded to that earldom in right of his mother, aſſumed the name and arms of Leſly, and was eighth earl of Rothes.

This noble lord enjoyed many high offices in the ſtate. He was, by her majeſty queen Anne, appointed lord privy ſeal, and was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the ſecond, fifth, and ſixth Britiſh parliaments.

Upon the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, he was made lord high admiral of Scotland in November 1714; and in 1715 he was appointed governour of Stirling-caſtle, and his majeſty's commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland; which high dignity he enjoyed for ſeven years ſucceſſively. He was alſo lord lieutenant of the counties of Fife, Kinroſs, and Aberdeen, of which firſt he was heretable ſheriff.

He married lady Jean Hay, ſecond daughter of John, ſecond marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had eight ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Rothes.

2. *Charles*, a colonel in the ſervice of the States General.

3. *Thomas*, who is barrack-maſter-general for Scotland, and was a member of ſeveral parliaments of Great Britain.

4. *James*, who was bred to the law, was one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh, ſollicitor of exchequer, and depute-ſheriff of the county of Fife. He died on 24th September 1761, without iſſue.

5. *David*, who died young.

6. *William*, major commandant of his majeſty's invalids in Ireland.

7. *Francis*, who alſo died young.

8. *Andrew*, one of the equerries to her royal highneſs the princeſs Dowager of Wales.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jane*.

2. Lady *Mary*, died in infancy.

3. Lady *Margaret*.

4. Lady *Anne*, alſo died young.

The earl died *anno* 1722, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. **John**, ninth earl of Rothes, who entering early into the military ſervice, was, in the year 1715, appointed to the command of a troop of dragoons.

In 1717, he had a company of the guards.

In 1719, he was lieutenant-colonel of the royal Scotch Fuſileers.

Upon the death of his father, in 1722, he was appointed governour of Stirling-caſtle, and chamberlain of the county of Fife.

In 1731, he had the command of a regiment of foot, and afterwards, ſucceſſively, the ſecond troop of grenadier guards, the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, the royal regiment of Scotch Grays, and is now lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the third regiment of guards, governour of Duncannon fort, commander in chief in Ireland, one of his majeſty's privy council in that kingdom, and knight of the moſt antient order of St. Andrew.

He was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the ſeventh, tenth, eleventh, and the preſent Britiſh parliament, *&c. &c.*

He married miſs Hannah Howard, ſecond daughter and co-heireſs of Matthew Howard, Eſq; of Thrope, in the county of Norfolk, who died in April 1761, and by her he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, Lord Leſlie.

2. *Charles-Howard Leſlie*, who died in April 1762, in the 15th year of his age.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jane-Elizabeth*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

ARMS.

Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three buckles *or*, for Leſly; 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, ſuppreſſed by a ribband *ſable*, for Abernethy.

Crest; on a wreath, a demi-griffin, proper.

Supporters; two griffins partee *per* feſs, *argent* and *gules*.

Motto; *Grip faſt*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Leſly, a noble ſeat, with a park, in the county of Fife.

DUKE of ROTHSAY.

THE firſt who enjoyed the title of duke in this kingdom, was David, prince of Scotland, eldeſt ſon of king Robert III. by queen Annabella Drummond. He was born *anno* 1378, and created duke of Rothſay, earl of Athole and Carrick, *anno* 1398.

Hiſtory of the royal family, p. 162.

He was a youth of great reſolution and intrepidity. He held out the caſtle of Edinburgh againſt a royal army, commanded by king Henry IV. of England.

Ibidem.

He challenged king Henry to fight him, with three or four, or a hundred nobles on each ſide, to ſave the blood of his ſubjects, but the challenge was not accepted.

He married lady Marjory Douglas, daughter of Archibald third earl of Douglas, and lord of Galloway, but by her he had no iſſue.

Winton, extract. e chron. Scotiæ, &c.

Though this prince wanted neither parts nor ſpirits, yet it is certain he gave himſelf too much up to a voluptuous life, which gave his old and virtuous father great vexation. He therefore ordered him to be confined in the palace of Falkland, and narrowly looked after by ſome particular friends, where according to the beſt and cotemporary authors, he died of a dyſentery, *anno* 1401.

Ruddiman's notes on Buchanan.

We are ſenſible it has been alledged, that this prince was ſtarved to death by the duke of Albany's means; but as there is good reaſon to believe, that that calumny was raiſed by the earl of Athole, on purpoſe to aſperſe the duke of Albany, and as it is certain the earl of Douglas, then one of the greateſt men in the kingdom, and brother-in-law to the duke of Rothſay never reſented it, we think we have followed the beſt authority.

Ever ſince this duke's death, the eldeſt ſon of the king of Scotland, is born duke of Rothſay, earl of Carrick, and lord of Renfrew, *&c.*

* * *

KER Duke of ROXBURGH.

THE ſirname of Ker or Car is of great antiquity in Scotland, and ſome are of opinion that they came originally to this iſland from France, where there were ſeveral conſiderable families, who made a great figure, even before the tenth century, and whoſe poſterity are ſubſiſting in that kingdom to this day.

That one of theſe, a man of rank and ſpirit, came over to England with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, had a conſiderable command in his army, and having remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf for courage and conduct, got from that great prince a large ſhare of the conquered lands, particularly in the north of England, where his poſterity ſtill ſubſiſts, and that of him all the Kers in Great Britain are deſcended.

Prynne's collect. Rymer's fœd. Ang. &c.

Certain it is, the armorial bearing of the Kers in England and France are the very ſame: But at what time the Kers ſettled firſt in Scotland, or whether they came from England or France, cannot now be poſitively aſcertained: yet it appears from good authority, that there were ſeveral families of that ſirname in the weſt of Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander III. who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1249.

Sir George MacKenzie, that learned antiquary, ſays, that the firſt of this family, who ſettled in the ſouthern parts, was,

Sir G. MacKenzie's collections in the lawyers library, Edin.

I. **Robert de Ker**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and that of his ſon king David, who ſucceeded to the crown *anno* 1329.

He was father of,

II. **John Ker**, who appears to have had conſiderable poſſeſſions in lands, both in the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, by two original charters, which we have ſeen, and he was the undoubted progenitor of this illuſtrious family.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Upon the reſignation of John de Copeland, there is a charter, *Johanni Ker de foreſta de Selkirk*, of all his lands and tenements in Auldtounburn, with their pertinents, which formerly belonged to Adam de Rule, *&c.* The charter is dated the Monday after the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, *anno* 1357.

Ibidem.

And upon the reſignation of William de Blackdene, of part of the lands of Mow and Auldtounburn, in the regality of Sprouſton, and ſhire of Roxburgh, he got another charter, *Johanni Ker de foreſta de Selkirk, et Mariotæ ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de Molla, Auldtounburn, &c. &c.* dated at Auldtounburn, the Thurſday

day after the feaſt of St. Michael, *anno* 1358.

As he was ſoon afterwards proprietor of the whole barony of Auldtounburn, that became one of the chief titles of his family.

By the ſaid Mariota, he had iſſue a ſon,

III. **Henricus**, or **Henry** de **Ker**, who ſucceeded him, and appears to have been a man of conſiderable rank and diſtinction, for he obtained letters of ſafe conduct from king Edward III. for himſelf, and twelve knights in his retinue, to paſs through England, &c. *anno* 1363.

Rymer tom. V. p. 428.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. **Robert**, who got a charter from Archibald fourth earl of Douglas, *Roberto Ker de Auldtounburn*, of the lands of Smellholme, and others, holding blench of the earl, dated 20th June 1404.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Richard*, his heir.
2. *Andrew*, who carried on the line of the family.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **Richard Ker** of Auldtounburn, who got charters from the earl of Douglas, of ſeveral lands, wherein he was deſigned *filius et hæres Roberti Ker de Auldtounburn*, *anno* 1412; but he died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Ibidem.

V. **Andrew Ker**, the firſt of the family we have found deſigned *dominus de Auldtounburn*.

He was retoured heir to his brother Richard, *anno* 1428, and was armour-bearer to the earl of Douglas.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of the lands and barony of Prymſide, upon the reſignation of Andrew Rule, *nobili viro Andreæ Ker, domino de Auldtounburn*, &c. &c. to which Archibald Douglas of Cavers, James Rutherford of that ilk, Thomas Cranſton of that ilk, and others, are witneſſes, 20th November 1430.

Ibidem.

He got a charter of confirmation of theſe lands from Archibald duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas and Longueville, lord of Galloway and Annandale, ſuperior thereof, *Andreæ Ker domino de Auldtounburn, ſcutifero ſuo*, &c. to which William, abbot of Kelſo, James Douglas, lord Balveny, Walter Scot of Buccleugh, &c. are witneſſes, 6th Auguſt 1432. The earl of Douglas's ſeal at this charter, which is ſtill entire, is a ſavage at full length, holding in his dexter a ſhield, containing, quarterly, 1ſt, three flowers de lis; 2d, a man's heart, with three mullets in chief; 3d, a ſaltier; 4th, a ſpread eagle.

Ibidem.

He got another charter from the ſame duke of Turenne, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Andreæ Ker de Auldtounburn*, of ſeveral other lands in the regality of Sprouſton, and ſhire of Roxburgh, *anno* 1439.

Ibidem.

He got likeways a charter, *honorabili viro Andreæ Ker de Auldtounburn*, of the lands and barony of Ceſsford, *anno* 1446, which afterwards became alſo one of the chief titles of his family.

Ibidem.

He got charters of many other lands and baronies, *inter* 1440 *et* 1448, too numerous to be here inſerted, which ſufficiently ſhows what a vaſt eſtate this family was poſſeſſed of, as early as the reign of king James II.

He married a daughter of William Douglas of Cavers, heretable ſheriff of the county of Roxburgh, by whom he had three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.
2. *Thomas Ker*.
3. *James*.

Thomas and James are both deſigned brothers-german of Andrew Ker of Auldtounburn in a charter of William earl of Douglas to George Ker, of the lands of Huttonhall, dated 11th January 1451.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1450, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **Andrew Ker**, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Auldtounburn and Ceſsford, who got a precept from William earl of Douglas, for infefting him in the lands of Prymſide, and others, as heir to his father, dated 19th Auguſt 1450.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts, was highly eſteemed by king James II. and was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time.

He accompanied William earl of Douglas into England, *anno* 1450, for which he got a ſafe conduct from king Henry VI. and another in 1451, wherein he is deſigned *Andreas Ker, dominus de Auldtounburn*.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 277 and 285.

Though he was in ſtrict friendſhip with the earls of Douglas, who were ſuperiors of many of his lands, yet he does not appear to have been concerned in their rebellion; on the contrary, immediately after their forfeiture, we find him employed in negociations of ſtate, and got all his lands, which formerly held of that family, to hold of the crown, &c.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1457.

Ibid. p. 397.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, and warden of the marches, *anno* 1459. In which office he did his country ſignal ſervice, in ſuppreſſing the inſurrections on the borders.

Ibid. p. 437.

He obtained from king James III. a gift of

the

Chart. in pub. archiv.

the ward of the marriage of Robert de Mow, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Ker de Auldtounburn, anno* 1465.

He married Margaret, daughter of——— Tweedie of Drumelzier, an antient family in the county of Peebles, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Thomas.*
3. *William.*
4. *Radulphus*, or *Ralph Ker.*

He died about the year 1480, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh.

VII. WALTER KER, deſigned lord of Ceſsford and Auldtounburn, who, in his father's lifetime, got a precept from William Douglas lord of Cavers, his grand-father, for infefting him in the lands of Borthwick-ſhiels, as ſon and apparent heir of Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, *anno* 1471.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got two charters, under the great ſeal, of the lands, barony, and caſtle of Ceſsford, the lands of Caverſton, *&c. anno* 1473.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh.

He obtained alſo from his father a charter of ſome lands in the barony of Oxenham, in the county of Roxburgh, in January 1474; all which lands, with ſeveral others, were confirmed to him by a charter containing an entail, *viz.* "To Walter, ſon and apparent
" heir of Andrew Ker of Ceſsford, and the
" heirs-male of his body; which failing, to
" Thomas Ker; then to William; then to
" Ralph, brothers-german of the ſaid Walter,
" and the heirs-male of their reſpective bo-
" dies; which failing, to the ſaid Andrew
" his neareſt heirs whatſomever, reſerving a
" third part to Margaret Tweedie, his ſpouſe,
" dated 5th April 1474."

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. XII p. 246. 469. and 555.

He was named one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1484.

He was alſo appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1491, and again in 1494.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got ſix charters under the great ſeal, *Waltero Ker de Ceſsford*, of the lands and baronies of Ceſsford, Cockburn, Toderick, Caſtleſtead of Roxburgh, Auldtounburn, Auld-Roxburgh, Caverſton, *&c. &c. inter* 1480 *et* 1496.

He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Robert*, his apparent heir, ——— and a daughter,

Contract penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Elizabeth, married to Philip Rutherford, ſon and apparent heir of James Rutherford of that ilk, the two fathers being the parties contracters, 12th February 1484.

Ibidem, and Chartulary of Kelſo.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *pro ſalute corporis ſui, et pro ſalute animæ Roberti Ker, militis, filii ſui nuper defuncti, &c.* 2d November 1500.

He died *anno* 1502.

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

VIII. Sir ROBERT KER, only ſon and apparent heir of Walter of Ceſsford, married Chriſtian, daughter of James Rutherford of that ilk, whoſe contract was ſigned at the ſame time with that of his ſiſter, at Roxburgh, 12th February 1484.

Ibidem.

There is a precept for infeſting Robert Ker, knight, ſon and apparent heir of an honourable man, Walter Ker of Ceſsford, and Chriſtian Rutherford his ſpouſe, in certain lands in the barony of Ceſsford, *anno* 1486.

He died in the beginning of the year 1500, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Chriſtian Rutherford, a ſon,

Retour ibid.

IX. Sir ANDREW KER of Ceſsford, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1502, and was retoured heir to him, *anno* 1511.

He was a man of great parts, was often employed in negotiations of importance, which he managed with dexterity and ſucceſs.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 509.

He was ſent one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of France, to endeavour to get Scotland comprehended in their treaty with England, *anno* 1515.

Ibid. p. 735.

He was afterwards appointed one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh, *anno* 1521.

He married Agnes, daughter of William, third lord Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had five ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. *Marc Ker*, commendator of Newbottle, father of Marc, firſt earl of Lothian. *Vide* page 420.
3. *Andrew Ker.*
4. *Thomas*, who was abbot of Kelſo.
5. *Radulphus*, or *Ralph*, who is often, with his brother, mentioned in the chartulary of Kelſo.

1ſt daughter, *Katharine*, married to ſir John Ker of Fernyhirſt.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir John Home of Erſilton, anceſtor of the earl of Home, as appears from a charter under the great ſeal, *&c.*

He died *anno* 1527, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour penes ducem de Roxburgh.

X. Sir WALTER KER of Ceſsford, who was retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1528.

He got a charter under the great ſeal (containing many clauſes very honourable for the family) of the lands, barony, and caſtle of Ceſsford, Huntly's lands, the barony of Auld-Roxburgh, and caſtle thereof, the lands and barony of Auldtounburn, with ſeveral others, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Ceſsford, "to and in favours of ſir Walter Ker of Ceſsford, and the heirs male of his body; which failing to his brother Marc; then to Andrew his next brother-german; then to George Ker of Fawdonſide; then to Marc Ker of Dolphington; then to Gilbert Ker of Prymſide-Loch; then to James Ker of Merſington; then to George Ker of Linton; then to Lancelot Ker of Gaitſhall, and the heirs-male of all their reſpective bodies; which all failing, to the ſaid ſir Walter his neareſt heirs-male whatſomever," dated at St. Andrews, 21ſt September 1542.

Chart. penes comitem de Roxburgh.

He got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, in the years 1542 and 1543.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, and ſat in the convention or parliament, when the reformed religion was eſtabliſhed, *anno* 1560.

Records of parl. and Calderwood's church hiſt.

He was alſo one amongſt the Scotch nobility, who entered into a bond of aſſociation to maintain and defend king James's authority and government, after the queen his mother had been forced to reſign the kingdom, *anno* 1567.

Ibidem, and MS. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Waltero Ker de Ceſsford, militi, terrarum burgi de Roxburgh, terrarum de Halyden cum manerio de Huntlywood, &c. &c. anno* 1569.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirſt, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Waltero Ker de Ceſsford, et Iſabellæ Ker, filiæ domini Andreæ Ker de Fernyhirſt, ſuæ ſponſæ.*

Ibidem.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Andrew*, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Ker apparenti de Ceſsford*, of the lands and barony of Ceſsford, Auldtounburn, *&c. anno* 1554; but he died before his father without iſſue.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *William*, who carried on the line of the family.

Sir Walter lived to a great age, died in the year 1584, or 1585, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir WILLIAM, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Ker de Ceſsford, militi*, of a vaſt number of lands and baronies, in the years 1587, 1588, and 1591.

Ibidem.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two ſons.

Chart. penes ducem de Roxburgh.

1. Sir *Robert*, afterwards earl of Roxburgh.

2. *Marc*, who got from his father the lands of Ormiſton, by a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Ker de Ceſsford, et Marco, ejus filio ſecundo genito, anno* 1591.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

At laſt he got a charter, *Willielmo Ker de Ceſsford*, of the lands and barony of Eliſheugh, *&c. anno* 1595; and dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XII. Sir ROBERT KER of Ceſsford, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto filio et hæredi apparenti Willielmi de Ceſsford, baroniæ de Ceſsford, &c.* dated *anno* 1573.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great parts and ſpirit, and much eſteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and he was one of the Scotch nobles that aſſiſted at the coronation of queen Anne, *anno* 1590.

Rymer, tom. XVI. p. 60.

He was a moſt loyal ſubject, joined the king, with a conſiderable retinue of his own followers, againſt Bothwel and his aſſociates, then in rebellion, *anno* 1591.

Ibid. p. 107.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto Ker, feodotario de Ceſsford*, of the lands of Sprouſton, *&c. anno* 1591; and being ſtill more and more in favour with king James VI. he was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Roxburgh. He then got two charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Roxburgh, et hæredibus quibuſcunque*, of the lands of the abbacy of Kelſo, and ſeveral others, in 1602; and in theſe charters there are particularly mentioned the great ſervices he and his anceſtors had done their country, as wardens of the marches, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He accompanied his majeſty up to England, *anno* 1603, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a nearer union betwixt the two nations, *anno* 1604, which at that time took no effect.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Roxburgh, et dominæ Joannæ Drummond ſuæ ſponſæ*, of many lands, *anno* 1613 *et* 1614.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1616, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Roxburgh, lord Ker of Ceſsford, Caverſton, *&c.* and got a charter under the great ſeal, containing a *novodamus* of many lands and baronies, to Robert earl of Roxburgh and lady Jean Drummond his ſpouſe in liferent, and Henry their ſon and apparent heir in fee, and the heirs of his body whatſomever; which failing, to John earl of Perth, and the heirs procreate or to be procreate betwixt him and lady Jean Ker, counteſs of Perth, his ſpouſe; which failing, to the ſaid earl Robert, his heirs and aſſignies what-

Ibidem.

whatſomever, they bearing the name and arms of Ker, &c. dated 19th Auguſt 1618.

He got afterwards no leſs than ten charters, under the great ſeal, of different lands and baronies, three whereof are to him and Henry lord Ker, his ſon and apparent heir, *inter* 1630 *et* 1642.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a moſt faithful and dutiful ſubject to king Charles I. with whom he was alſo in great favour, and was by that prince made lord privy ſeal, *anno* 1637, which office was confirmed to him by parliament, *anno* 1641.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh. and Guthry's memoirs.

And the king being fully convinced of his loyalty, appointed him one of the commiſſioners he ſent to treat with the Scotch rebels, *anno* 1642.

Ibidem.

This earl, with ſome others of the loyal nobility, joined in a letter to the queen, giving an account of the difficulties the earl of Derby was reduced to, with ſome other particulars relating to his majeſty's affairs, &c. This letter was intercepted by general Fairfax, *anno* 1643, which brought the earl into great trouble.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of ſir William Maitland of Leithington, by whom he had one ſon,

William, who got a charter, *Willielmo magiſtro de Roxburgh, filio natu maximo Roberti domini Roxburgh, terrarum dominii et baroniæ de Halyden, &c. anno* 1614; but he died without iſſue before the year 1625.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Of this marriage he had alſo three daughters.

1. Lady *Jean*, married to John ſecond earl of Perth, whoſe ſon ſir William Drummond ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Roxburgh, as will be ſhown hereafter.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to James Scrymgeour, ſecond lord viſcount Dudhope, and had iſſue.

3. Lady *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to ——— Haliburton of Pitcur, to whom ſhe had no iſſue; ſhe married, 2dly, James ſecond earl of Southeſk, and had iſſue.

The earl married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick third lord Drummond, by whom he had a ſon,

Henry, lord Ker, his apparent heir.

XIII. HENRY, only ſurviving ſon and apparent heir of Robert earl of Roxburgh, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Henrico domino Ker*, of the lands and barony of Prymſide, *&c. anno* 1625.

Ibidem.

He was alſo a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family.

Minutes of parliament, & reſcinded acts, &c.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William tenth earl of Errol, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Jean*, afterwards counteſs of Roxburgh, who carried on the line of this family.

2. *Anne*, married to John earl of Wigton.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir Henry Innes of that ilk.

4. ———.

Henry lord Ker died *anno* 1643, and his father, earl Robert, dying in 1650, his eſtate and honours, by entail, devolved upon his grand-ſon,

XIV. Sir WILLIAM DRUMMOND, ſon of his eldeſt daughter lady Jean, before-mentioned, who, by his grand-father's appointment, married his own couſin-german, Jean, eldeſt daughter of Henry lord Ker, and undoubted heir of line of the family. He was accordingly ſerved heir of entail to his grandfather, *anno* 1650, was ſecond earl of Roxburgh, and he and his poſterity thereby became bound to carry the name and arms of Ker, &c. &c.

Retour penes ducem de Roxburgh.

Sir William, his genius in his younger years leading him to a military life, went into the ſervice of the States General, where, by his merit, he ſoon got the command of a regiment, and acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer; but upon the breaking out of the civil war in Scotland, he returned home, joined the loyaliſts, was ſteady in the intereſt of the royal family, for which he was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of ſix thouſand pounds ſterling.

Cromwell's act of indem.

After the reſtoration he got a charter under the great ſeal, containing a *novodamus totius comitatus de Roxburgh, &c. Willielmo comiti de Roxburgh*, dated 10th January 1663.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Jean, counteſs of Roxburgh, he left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, afterwards lord Ballenden. *Vide* that title, page 63d.

His daughter, lady *Jean*, was married to Colin earl of Balcarras.

He died *anno* 1675, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. ROBERT, third earl of Roxburgh, a man of great worth and honour, and one of the privy council to king Charles II.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, afterwards duke of Roxburgh.

3. General *William Ker*.

He accompanied his royal highneſs the duke of York, (who was coming from London to Scotland by ſea,) in the Glouceſter frigate, and had the misfortune to be caſt away on the Yarmouth

Crawfurd's peerage, and Scotch comp.

mouth coaſt, May 1682, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. **Robert**, fourth earl of Roxburgh, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit; but dying abroad in his travels without iſſue, in 1696, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Ibidem.

XVI. **John**, fifth earl of Roxburgh, a man of great parts and learning, who, by her majeſty queen Anne, was appointed ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, *anno* 1704; and having been very faithful in promoting the union of the two crowns, was raiſed to the honour of duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Beaumont and Ceſsford, earl of Kelſo, viſcount Broxmouth, lord Ker of Ceſsford and Caverſton, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs ſucceeding to the eſtate and honours of earl of Roxburgh, *&c.* dated 27th April 1707.

Diploma in cancellaria.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt Britiſh parliament, ſummoned to meet in October 1707, and was re-elected to the ſecond, fifth, and ſixth.

He was one of the regency appointed by king George I. from the queen's death till his arrival at London, and was immediately named one of his privy council, lord lieutenant of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, keeper of the great ſeal, and was again conſtituted ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, *anno* 1716.

In 1722, he was made one of the knights of the moſt noble order of the garter; and after the death of king George I. he retired fom all public buſineſs, and led a private life the remainder of his days. He died 24th February 1741.

He married lady Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel late earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, and widow of William marquis of Halifax, by whom he had a ſon,

XVII. **Robert**, ſecond duke of Roxburgh, who ſucceeded him.

He was created a peer of England, by the title of baron and earl Ker of Wakefield, in the county of York, *anno* 1722.

He married his couſin-german, miſs Eſſex Moſtyn, eldeſt daughter of ſir Roger Moſtyn in Flint-ſhire, Bart. by lady Eſſex Finch, eldeſt daughter of Daniel earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham; and by her he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, now duke of Roxburgh.
2. Lord *Robert Ker*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Eſſex*.

2. Lady *Mary*.

He died *anno* 1755, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. **John**, third duke of Roxburgh.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *vert*, on a cheveron between three unicorn's heads erazed *argent*, horned and maned *or*, as many mullets *ſable*, for the name of Ker; 2d and 3d *gules*, three maſcles *or*, for Weepont, as being deſcended from that family.

Crest; on a wreath, an unicorn's head, as thoſe in the coat.

Supporters; two ſavages wreathed about the waiſt with laurel, each holding a batoon over his ſhoulder, all proper.

Motto; *Pro Chriſto et patria dulce periculum.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Floors in Roxburgh-ſhire; at Friers in the ſame county; at Broxmouth in the county of Haddington; and at Bray in the county of Bucks.

HAMILTON Earl of Ruglane.

William Douglas earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of William marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, married Anne dutcheſs of Hamilton, was created duke of Hamilton, and by her had iſſue ſeven ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James* earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton.
2. Lord *William*, who died without iſſue.
3. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Selkirk.
4. Lord *John*, afterwards earl of Ruglane.

For the other children, *vide*, page 335th.

Lord John, fourth ſon of William and Anne duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, was created earl of Ruglane by king William, 15th April 1697, by patent under the great ſeal, *ad hæredes maſculos de ejus corpore*; *quibus deficientibus, hæredes de ejus corpore quoſcunque*, *&c.*

Diploma in cancellaria.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of John ſeventh earl of Caſſilis, by whom he had a ſon,

William, deſigned lord Dair and Riccarton,

ton, who died in his father's lifetime, without iſſue.

He had alſo two daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, of whom afterwards.

2. Lady *Suſan*, married to John, eighth earl of Caſſilis, but died without iſſue, in February 1763.

The earl married, 2dly, Elizabeth, relict of John lord Kennedy, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of John ſeventh earl of Caſſilis, by whom he had no iſſue.

Upon the death of Charles earl of Selkirk, his elder brother, without iſſue, *anno* 1739, theſe honours came to this earl of Ruglane, as his next heir-male, but he dying alſo without male iſſue, *anno* 1745, the titles of Selkirk devolved upon Dunbar, the grandſon of lord Baſil, the next heir-male, who is now earl of Selkirk, (*vide* that title,) but the honours of Ruglane being to heirs-general, went to his eldeſt daughter, lady Anne, who became counteſs of Ruglane, and married William Douglas earl of March, *&c. &c.*

Vide title Douglas earl of March, page 443d of this work.

RUTHERFOORD Lord RUTHERFOORD.

THE traditional account of the origin of this moſt ancient family is, that a man of diſtinction, on the borders, having conducted Ruther king of the Scots ſafely through the river Tweed, in an expedition againſt the Britons, at a place from that event called Rutherfoord, the king, after the expedition was over, beſtowed ſome lands, contiguous thereto, upon his faithful conducter, from which his poſterity aſſumed the name of Ruther-foord, as ſoon as ſirnames became hereditary in Scotland.

Certain it is, the Rutherfoords have always been looked upon amongſt the moſt antient and moſt powerful families on the borders; were a race of brave and gallant men, who, on many occaſions, ſignalized themſelves, and fought valiantly againſt their enemies, in defence of the liberties of their country.

There were ſeveral conſiderable families of this ſirname in the ſouth of Scotland, *viz.* the Rutherfoords of that ilk, of Hunthill, of Edzerſton, of Hundelie, of Nisbet, of Fairnytoun, of Fernelie, of Capehope, and many others; but the firſt of them we have found upon record, is,

I. **Hugo de Rutherfoord**, who is witneſs in a grant by Philip de Valoniis, of the lands of Terpenhow, in Northumberland, to Robert de Stuteville, *&c.* in or before 1215, in which year Philip de Valoniis died.

Book of orig. writs, penes MacFarlane.

He was father of,

II. Sir **Nichol de Rutherfoord**, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. and is mentioned in a charter of that prince, *anno* 1261.

Charta penes eund.

He is witneſs alſo in ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Kelſo, and is deſigned *Nicholaus de Rutherfoord miles*, in the years 1270 and 1272.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes eund.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Nichol*, his heir.

2. *Aymer de Rutherfoord*, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 655.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir **Nichol de Rutherfoord**, who appears to have had conſiderable poſſeſſions; for after king Edward I. had over-run Scotland, we find him ſwearing fealty to him for lands lying in different counties, and is deſigned *Nicholaus de Rutherfoord, chevalier, dominus Nicholaus de Rutherfoord. &c. anno* 1296.

Ibid. p. 651, &c.

He was father of,

IV. Sir **Robert Rutherfoord**, deſigned *dominus de eodem*, a great patriot, and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce. He is particularly mentioned as a brave and gallant man in Barber's hiſtory of that great prince.

Barber, Niſbet and Crawfurd.

He had iſſue a ſon,

V. Sir **Richard Rutherfoord** of that ilk, who ſucceeded him. He is witneſs in a charter granted to the abbacy of Coupar, and is deſigned *Ricardus dominus de Rutherfoord, anno* 1328.

Chart. penes MacFarlane.

In a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, by William de Felton, *Ricardus de Rutherfoord dominus ejuſd.* William de Boſvile, Robert de Colvile, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1338.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, penes magiſt. Erſkine de Carnock.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **William**, who, in a donation to the monaſtery of Kelſo, is deſigned *Willielmus de Rutherfoord dominus ejuſd. anno* 1354.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

It ſeems he was afterwards forfeited of part of his lands, though for what reaſon we know not; but there is a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. *Johanni de Allen, clerico regis*, confirming a charter of king David, in which are theſe words: *omnes terras quæ fuerunt quondam Ricardi de Rutherfoord, infra vicecomitatum de Lanark, quæ nos contingunt ratione foriſfacturæ Willielmi de Rutherfoord, filii et hæredis dicti quondam Ricardi, contra pacem et fidem noſtram exiſtentis, &c.* the charter is dated in 1357, and the confirmation in 1377.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir RICHARD RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who was in poſſeſſion of all the eſtates and dignities of the family.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert III. with whom he was a mighty favourite.

In a confirmation of that prince, of a charter of William Turnbull of Minto, *Willielmo Stewart nepoti ſuo, Ricardus de Rutherfoord, dominus ejuſd.* is a witneſs, *anno* 1390.

Ibidem.

This ſir Richard being a man of parts, was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1398, and managed his negotiation with dexterity and prudence.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 54.

Soon thereafter he and his ſons were made wardens of the marches, *anno* 1400, and did their country ſignal ſervice in repelling the inſurrections on the borders.

Ibid. p. 162.

He married ——— Douglas, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, of Chatto, &c. He was anceſtor of the Rutherfoords of Hunthill, who at laſt enjoyed the honours of lord Rutherfoord, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

3. *Nichol Rutherfoord*, who got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands of Grubet, Mackerſton, and others, in the years 1426 and 1430. He was anceſtor of the Rutherfoords of Hundalee, &c.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. JAMES RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who, together with his brother Nichol, were appointed guarantees of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1449.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Rutherfoord de eodem*, of the lands of Leithbert, Leithbertſheils, and many others, in the years 1451 and 1452.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. JAMES RUTHERFOORD of that ilk, who, in a gift of the patronage of the kirk of Rutherfoord, which formerly belonged to the earl of Douglas, is deſigned *filius et hæres, quondam Jacobi Rutherfoord de eodem*, 13th July 1457.

Ibidem, and Nisbet's append. p. 219.

He appears to have been in great favour both with king James II. and III.

He was named one of the conſervators of a truce with the Engliſh, *anno* 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397.

He was afterwards appointed one of the wardens of the marches, *anno* 1459.

Ibid. p. 434.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Rutherfoord de eodem*, of the lands and barony of Hownam, Capehope, Swinſet, &c. 8th Auguſt 1471.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter, *de jure patronatus eccleſiæ de Bethrule, &c.* 13th June 1482.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of ſeveral other lands, to him and Margaret Erſkine his ſpouſe, dated 17th December 1483.

Ibidem.

He was appointed one of the commiſſioners for ſettling the marches on the borders, under the deſignation of James lord Rutherford, *anno* 1484.

Rymer. tom. XII. p. 246.

He afterwards got a charter from king James IV. *terrarum baroniæ de Edzerſton*, 15th January 1492.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo another charter from the ſame prince, confirming a charter granted by William Douglas of Cavers, as ſuperior, of the lands of Rutherfoord and Wells, to himſelf and Richard Rutherfoord, his grandſon and apparent heir, and his heirs-male; which failing, to his ſecond ſon Thomas Rutherfoord, and Robert his ſon and apparent heir, and his heirs-male, &c. The confirmation is dated the ſaid 15th day of January 1492.

Ibidem.

He died in the year 1493; and by the ſaid Margaret, a daughter of the lord Erſkine, he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Philip*, his apparent heir.
2. *Thomas*, who, at laſt, became heir-male of the family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

His daughter, *Chriſtian*, was married to ſir Robert Ker, only ſon and apparent heir of ſir Walter of Ceſsford, anceſtor of the duke of Roxburgh.

Charta penes ducem de Roxburgh, ad annum 1484.

X. PHILIP, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of James Rutherfoord of that ilk, married Elizabeth, daughter of the ſaid ſir Walter Ker of Ceſsford, (the two fathers being the parties contracters) by whom he had a ſon,

Contract ib.

Richard, who ſucceeded his grandfather,—and two daughters.

1. *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to ſir John Foreman of Davine, knight; 2dly, to Andrew Rutherfoord of Hunthill, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Rutherfoord de Hunthill, et Helenæ Rutherfoord ejus ſponſæ*, of the lands of Kephope, &c. 20th Auguſt 1529, but ſhe had no iſſue to either.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Catharine*, married to James Stewart of Traquair. She at laſt became heir of line of the Rutherfoords of that ilk; on which account the family of Traquair have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Rutherfoord with their own.

Philip died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Richard Rutherfoord of that ilk, who was ſerved heir to his grandfather James, on 5th May 1499; but he dying without iſſue, there happened ſeveral diſputes, with regard to the ſucceſſion to the eſtate, between the heirs-male and the heirs of line.

Ibidem.

Thomas, uncle to Richard, ſerved himſelf heir-male to him, but Richard's eldeſt ſiſter, Helen, reduced that ſervice as heir of line; and ſhe dying without iſſue, as before obſerved, ſir William Stewart of Traquair, grandſon of Catharine, ſerved himſelf heir to the ſaid Helen, his grandmother's ſiſter, and got the lands of Rutherfoord and Wells confirmed to him as heir of line; but the lands and barony of Edzerſton remained with the heir-male, *viz.* Richard, ſon of the ſaid Thomas, who got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Edzerſton, on 13th January 1559. This family ſtill ſubſiſts, and they now deſign themſelves Rutherfoords of that ilk.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

The next great branch of this ancient family, is Rutherfoord of Hunthill, deſcended from John of Chatto, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

VIII. John Rutherfoord, ſecond ſon of ſir Richard Rutherfoord of that ilk, got a grant of the lands of Chatto from Archibald earl of Douglas, *anno* 1424.

Haddington's collections, in the lawyers library, Edin.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IX. Robert Rutherfoord of Chatto, who got a charter under the great ſeal to him and Margaret his wife, *mediæ partis villæ de Scaresburgh*, dated 18th January 1466.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He lived after the year 1500, and by the ſaid Margaret, left iſſue a ſon,

X. Andrew, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Andreæ Rutherfoord de Hunthill*, of the lands of Kephope, and many others, dated 20th Auguſt 1529.

Ibidem.

He was the firſt of the family we have found deſigned by this title, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. John, who got two charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Rutherfoord de Hunthill*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, in the years 1535 and 1537.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue a ſon,

XII. John Rutherfoord of Hunthill, who ſucceeded him, and was deſigned the Cock of Hunthill.

He left iſſue three ſons.

Ibidem.

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *John Rutherfoord*, father of John of Bankend, whoſe male line is extinct.
3. *Richard Rutherfoord* of Littlehaugh, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Thomas, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Thomæ Rutherfoord, filio et hæredi Johannis Rutherfoord de Hunthill, et ſuæ ſponſæ, &c.* of ſeveral lands, 30th June 1612.

Ibidem.

He was father of,

XIV. John Rutherfoord of Hunthill, who was ſerved heir to his grandfather John, and left iſſue three ſons.

Retour in cancellaria.

1. Sir *Thomas*.
2. *Archibald*.
3. *Robert*.

Theſe three brothers were all ſucceſſively lords Rutherfoord.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir Thomas Rutherfoord of Hunthill, of whom more hereafter.

We now proceed to give an account of the firſt lord Rutherfoord.

William Rutherfoord of Quarryholes, a cadet of the family of Hunthill, about the year 1600, married Iſabel, daughter of James Stewart of Traquair, by whom he had a ſon,

Hiſtory of the royal family, p. 176.

Andrew, afterwards lord Rutherfoord,—and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to Robert Durie of Grange, in the county of Fiſe, whoſe deſcendents claim the peerage, *&c.* as will be ſhown hereafter.

This Andrew betaking himſelf to a military life, went into the French ſervice, where he ſoon obtained the command of a company of foot. He gave ſo many teſtimonies of his valour and conduct, that he quickly roſe to the rank of a lieutenant general, and acquired great reputation for his knowledge in the art of war.

He continued in the French ſervice till the reſtoration of king Charles II. He then came over to England, and having been particularly recommended to his majeſty by the king of France, he ſoon became a favourite, and was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage of Scotland, by the title of lord Rutherfoord, 19th January 1661.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

The patent contains many clauſes very honourable for this great man, but we ſhall here narrate only what concerns the dignity and honours. *Creaſſe, &c. ipſum Andream Rutherfoord, ejusque hæredes maſculos, ex corpore ſuo legitime procreatos ſeu procreandos; quibus deficientibus, quamcunque aliam perſonam ſeu perſonas, quas ſibi, quoad vixerit, quin etiam in articulo mortis, ad eum ſuccedendum, ac fore ejus hæredes talliæ et proviſionis in eadem dignitate, nominare et deſignare placuerit, ſecundum nominationem et deſignationem manu ejus ſubſcribendam; ſubſque proviſionibus, reſtrictionibus, et conditionibus, a dicto Andrea, pro ejus arbitrio, in dicta deſignatione exprimendis: ac dediſſe, &c. et ejus antedict. dictum titulum, honorem, dignitatem, et gradum domini parliamenti, ut ita tempore futuro vocitentur et denominentur, cum poteſtate ſibi ſuiſque antedict. denominandi et deſignandi ſemetipſos dominos Rutherfoord, &c. &c.*

This lord continued in great favour with his majeſty, and was appointed governour of Dunkirk. He managed the ſale of that important place with ſuch dexterity, and ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that immediately upon his return home, he was created earl of Teviot, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 2d February 1663. *Vide* that title.

Soon thereafter he was appointed governor of Tangier; and according to the power given him by the crown, in his patent of lord Rutherfoord, he, by his deed of ſettlement, duly ſigned and executed by him at Portſmouth the 23d December 1663, did nominate and appoint ſir Thomas Rutherfoord of Hunthill to ſucceed him in his whole eſtate and dignity of lord Rutherfoord, to him and his eldeſt ſon; which failing, to his neareſt heirs-male, &c.

This noble lord, immediately after executing this deed, went and took poſſeſſion of his government at Tangier; and having made a ſharp and bold ſally upon the Moors, they were ſo well prepared to receive him, that he and his whole party were cut off on the 3d May 1664; and he having no iſſue, the honours of Rutherfoord, according to the above deſtination, devolved upon ſir Thomas Rutherfoord of Hunthill, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Crawfurd's peerage.

XV. Sir Thomas Rutherfoord of Hunthill, eldeſt ſon of John, thus ſucceeding to the eſtate and honours of Rutherfoord, *anno* 1664, was accordingly ſerved and retoured heir of tailzie in general and ſpecial to lord Andrew, 16th March 1665, before a jury of two peers, the lord preſident, ſix lords of ſeſſion, the lord regiſter, king's advocate, three or four knights, &c. and was ſecond lord Rutherfoord.

Retour in cancellaria.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, with a *novo damus*, *Thomæ domino Rutherfoord*, and took his ſeat in parliament accordingly.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But he dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1668, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XV. Archibald, third lord Rutherfoord, who was ſerved heir-male in ſpecial to him, in his whole lands, titles, and dignities, on 8th March 1670.

Retour ibid.

He alſo ſat in parliament as a peer; but dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1685, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Records of parliament.

XV. Robert, fourth lord Rutherfoord, who ſat as a peer in the parliaments of Scotland till the union, and thereafter voted at the elections for the ſixteen Scotch peers; but he dying alſo without male-iſſue, *anno* 1724, the honours have been ſince claimed by the next collateral heir-male, *viz.*

Ibidem.

Captain John Rutherfoord, lineally deſcended from Richard Rutherfoord of Littlehaugh, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XIII. Richard Rutherfoord of Littlehaugh, third ſon of John, called the Cock of Hunthill, and grand uncle of Thomas the ſecond lord, was father of,

XIV. John Rutherfoord, deſigned of Capehope, who had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Walter*, whoſe male line is extinct.
2. *John*.

XV. John Rutherfoord, ſecond ſon of John of Capehope, was deſigned of Kirkraw.

He had iſſue a ſon,

XVI. Captain John Rutherfoord, who claimed the honours of Rutherfoord, as heir-male to Robert the fourth lord, and was accordingly ſerved and retoured heir-male to him, on 2d September 1737. His connexion and deſcent, as above deduced, being fully and diſtinctly proven, before a jury of the moſt conſiderable gentlemen of the county of Roxburgh, he thereby became fifth lord Rutherfoord.

In like manner his ſon,

XVII. Alexander, who alſo claims the ſame honours, (if his claim is ſuſtained by the houſe of peers) will be ſixth lord Rutherfoord.

But it muſt here be obſerved, that the honours of Rutherfoord have alſo been claimed by George Durie of Grange, as heir of line to the patentee, being lineally deſcended from Chriſtian, daughter of William Rutherfoord of Quarryholes, before-mentioned, and ſiſter german of the firſt lord Rutherfoord. The ſaid George therefore ſerved himſelf heir of line to the firſt lord, *anno* 1733: he aſſumed the titles of lord Rutherfoord; and that year voted at an election of a peer without any objection; but at the next election in 1734, captain John Rutherfoord having claimed the ſame honours, proteſted againſt him, and he, in his turn, proteſted againſt the ſaid captain John, and both voted. At the election in 1738, the two claimants renewed their proteſts againſt each other, *&c. &c. &c.* ſo that the right to the titles of lord Rutherfoord can only be determined by the houſe of lords.

Report of the lords of ſeſſion to the houſe of peers

ARMS.

Argent, an orle *gules*, and in chief three martlets *ſable*.

Crest; on a wreath, a martlet as in the coat.

Supporters; two horſes proper.

Motto; *Nec ſorte nec fato.*

****

RUTHVEN Lord RUTHVEN.

AS the riſe and deſcent of the great and antient name of Ruthven is to be found under the title of earl of Gowrie, page 303d of this work, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

William, ſecond lord Ruthven, the thirteenth generation of the illuſtrous houſe of Gowrie, in a direct male line. He married Janet Haliburton, daughter and co-heireſs of Patrick lord Haliburton of Dirleton, by whom he had two ſons, and ſeven daughters. 1. Patrick, his ſucceſſor, who was father of William firſt earl of Gowrie; 2. Alexander Ruthven, progenitor of this family. For the daughters *vide* title Gowrie.

I. **Alexander**, ſecond ſon of William lord Ruthven, got from his father the lands and barony of Freeland in Perth-ſhire, which hath continued to be one of the chief titles of his family ever ſince.

He got from his nephew William, earl of Gowrie, a charter, *dilecto patruo ſuo Alexandro Ruthven de Freeland, et Iſabellæ Fotheringham, ſponſæ ſuæ*, of part of the lands of Fort-Teviot, 1ſt Auguſt 1585.

Chart. penes dominum Ruthven.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Ruthven de Freeland*, of ſome lands and an orchard, lying on the ſide of the water of Earn, with a fiſhing on that river, dated *anno* 1598.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Iſabel, a daughter of ——— Fotheringham of Powrie, he left iſſue two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, whoſe only ſon, colonel William Ruthven, died in the king's ſervice without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to ——— Mercer of Clevidge.

2. *Barbara*, married to Henry Rattray of that ilk, anceſtor of the Rattrays of Craighall.

3. *Iſabel*, married to baron Reid in Strathardale, of whom Alexander Robertſon of Straloch, *alias* baron Reid, is now the repreſentative.

He died in the beginning of the year 1600, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. **William**, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Ruthven de Freeland*, of the lands of Kirkton-Malar, and a fiſhing on the water of Earn, *anno* 1607.

Ibidem.

He married Elizabeth, dhughter of ſir William Moncrief of that ilk, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Thomas*, afterwards lord Ruthven, — and two daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to George Hay of Naughton, and had iſſue.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir David MacGill of Rankeillor, and had iſſue.

He died of the plague, *anno* 1608, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Sir **Thomas Ruthven** of Freeland, a man of great parts and ſpirit.

He was deeply engaged on the parliament's ſide during the civil war, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners to the treaty of Rippon, *anno* 1641.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

He was made colonel of one of the regiments that were ſent againſt the earl of Huntly, *anno* 1644.

Guthrie's memoirs.

He was one of the committee of eſtates in the years 1646 and 1647, and was appointed one of the colonels for Perth-ſhire, for putting the nation in a poſture of defence, after the murder of the king, and was made one of the commiſſioners of exchequer, *anno* 1649.

Reſcinded acts of parl.

However king Charles II. was ſo much convinced of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family, that he was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Ruthven of Freeland, *anno* 1651.

Rolls of parliament in the public regiſt.

After the reſtoration he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Thomæ domino Ruthven*, of the lands of Forgundenny, *&c. &c.* in 1663.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Iſabel Balfour, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had a ſon,

David, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to ſir William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead; 2dly, to William Cunningham younger of Craigends; but of her there is now no ſucceſſion.

2. *Elizabeth*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more afterwards.

3. *Jean*, died without iſſue.

This lord Ruthven died in an advanced age, *anno* 1674, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. **David**, ſecond lord Ruthven, who was in great favour with king William, and was one of the lords of the treaſury, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1701; and there being no deſcednents of his eldeſt ſiſter Anne, as before obſerved, the repreſentation devolved upon the iſſue of Elizabeth his ſecond ſiſter, to whom we now return.

Mr. Martin's collections, vol. II. p. 127.

IV. **Elizabeth**, ſecond daughter of Thomas firſt lord Ruthven, and ſiſter-german of David the ſecond lord, married ſir Francis Ruthven of Reidcaſtle, deſcended of the houſe of Gowrie, by whom ſhe had only one ſurviving daughter,

V. **Isabel**, grand-child of Thomas firſt lord Ruthven, who, upon the death of her uncle David the ſecond lord, and his eldeſt ſiſter Anne, without ſucceſſion, became undoubted repreſentative of this noble family.

She ſucceeded accordingly, and had letters as a baroneſs to the coronations of both king George I. and II.

Penes dom. Ruthven.

She married colonel James Johnſton of Gratney, a cadet of the moſt noble family of Annandale, to whom ſhe had a ſon,

James, now lord Ruthven, and a daughter.

Anne, married, 1ſt, to Henry Rollo, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Robert fourth lord Rollo; 2dly, to Frederick Bruce of Bunzeon, Eſq; but hath no iſſue.

Iſabel baroneſs of Ruthven died *anno* 1732, and was ſucceeded by her ſon,

VI. **James**, who now enjoys the eſtate and honours of lord Ruthven of Freeland, is the third lord of this family, and hath voted as a peer at ſeveral elections.

The patent was accidentally burnt with the houſe of Freeland ſome years ago, and is not upon record; but if the honours were to the heirs general of the patentee's body, this lord's title to the peerage is indiſputable.

And it muſt be obſerved, that in the year 1706, when the roll of the Scotch peers was adjuſted for the union parliament, the lord Ruthven was continued on the roll, though the male line of the firſt lord was extinct ſome years before. He was ranked, according to his creation, immediately after the lord Colvile, and before lord Rutherfoord; and by the articles of the union this was to be the eſtabliſhed and fixed roll *in futuram rei memoriam, &c.*

In the year 1739, when the houſe of peers gave an order to the lords of ſeſſion to make a particular enquiry into the titles of the Scotch peerage, the roll of 1706 was their rule; and they found the titles of no leſs than twenty-five peers of that roll dubious: the lord Ruthven was none of that number; but has continued on the rolls in his proper place uncontraverted to this day.

Report of the lords of ſeſſion to the H. of peers, printed in 1740.

James, third lord Ruthven, married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, maſter of Ruthven, an officer in the army.

2. *William*, who died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute, by lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald duke of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons, and eight daughters.

1. *Stewart*, who died young.
2. *John*, a captain of a ſhip of war.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*.

2. *Iſabel*, married to captain John MacDougal.
3. *Wortley-Montague*.
4. *Elizabeth*.
5. *Jean*, died young.
6. *Grace*, died young.
7. *Janet*.
8. *Crawford*, died young.

ARMS.

Pallee of ſix *argent* and *gules*.

Supporters; on the dexter a ram, and on the ſiniſter a goat, both proper.

Crest; a ram's head coupee.

Motto; *Deed ſhaw*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Freeland, now Ruthven-houſe, in Perthſhire.

ABERNETHY Lord SALTON.

AS the riſe and deſcent of the antient ſirname of Abernethy, is to be found under the title lord Abernethy, page 9th of this work, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

IV. Sir PATRICK ABERNETHY, knight, the fourth generation of that illuſtrious houſe in the male line, who left iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Hugh*, his ſucceſſor, whoſe male line is extinct.

2. *William*, progenitor of the family of Salton.

For the other two children, *vide* page 10th.

V. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, ſecond ſon of ſir Patrick, flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1249.

He was proprietor of the lands and barony of Salton, *&c.* which afterwards became the chief title of his family.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, of two merks *per annum* out of his mill of Ulkilſtone, now Ugiſton, in Lauderdale, *&c. anno* 1273.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, penes MacFarlane, p. 109.

He was afterwards concerned in the ſlaughter of Duncan earl of Fife, *anno* 1288, for which he was apprehended and caſt into priſon, where he died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 148.

VI. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, deſigned *dominus de Salton*, who ſucceeded him, and in a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, is deſigned *filius et hæres domini Willielmi, &c. anno* 1294.

Chartulary of Dryburgh, p. 246.

This ſir William of Salton made a donation to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, *de uno meſſuagio in villa ſua de Salton, &c. ante annum* 1300.

Ibid. p. 239.

He afterwards confirmed his father's donations out of the mill of Ulkilſton, to the ſame monaſtery, *anno* 1318.

Ibid. p. 218.

And though we find him, with many of his countrymen, ſubmitting and ſwearing allegiance to king Edward I. *anno* 1296, yet he was one of the Scotch patriots who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 656.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Laurence de Abernethy*, of whom there are many documents. He was a brave and gallant ſoldier, but was often on the Baliol's ſide, and againſt the intereſt of his country. He had the better of the brave ſir William Douglas, lord of Nithſdale, in five engagements in one day; yet was at laſt defeated, and taken priſoner by the ſaid ſir William before ſun-ſet that ſame day, *anno* 1338.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 330.

Sir William died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, *dominus de Salton*.

In a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle by ſir William Livingſton of Drumry, *dominus Willielmus de Abernethy, Alexander de Seton, David de Wemyſs, Johannes de Elphingſton, milites, &c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1338.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 68.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VIII. GEORGE ABERNETHY, lord of Salton, who, in his father's lifetime, is mentioned in a donation-charter of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, of the patronage of the church of Maxton to the monaſtery of Dryburgh, in or before 1328, in which year Walter the high ſteward died.

Books of original writs, penes eund. vol. I.

He was a man of great worth and honour, a faithful and ſteady friend of king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 534.

He obtained from that prince, for his good and faithful ſervices, a grant of the lands of Rothemay, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Abernethy* of Balgony, who got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, and from thence to return to Scotland, *anno* 1363. He afterwards got two charters under the great ſeal from king David Bruce, of ſeveral lands in the conſtabulary of Kinghorn and county of Fife, *anno* 1368.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 428.

King David's book of charters.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir GEORGE, who, in a charter of king Robert II. confirming the lands of Longformacus to ſir James Sinclair, is deſigned *Georgius de Abernethy dominus de Sawylton, miles*, 22d June 1384.

Charta penes dom. Johann. Sinclair, and Dalrymple's collections, p. 431.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

X. Sir WILLIAM ABERNETHY, lord of

Salton, who made a great figure under the reign of king Robert III. but had the miſfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Homildon, *anno* 1402.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 435.

However he obtained his liberty ſoon afterwards; for we find *Willielmus de Abernethy dominus de Salton, miles*, got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1405.

Rymer, tom. VIII p. 417.

He married a daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, p. 115.

1. *William*, his apparent heir.

2. *Patrick Abernethy*, who, in a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to his ſon Alexander earl of Buchan, is deſigned grandſon of the governor, *&c.* *anno* 1413.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir William, according to Fordun, who calls him *miles magnanimus*, died *anno* 1420.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 460.

XI. **William**, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Abernethy, lord of Salton, and grandſon to the governor of Scotland, was a man of great courage and reſolution.

He joined the earl of Marr before the battle of Harlaw, and loſt his life in that action, according to ſaid author, who ſays, *Willielmus de Abernethy, filius et hæres domini de Salton, et nepos gubernatoris, apud Harlaw occiſus eſt, &c.* *anno* 1411.

Ibid. p. 445.

By Margaret, his wife, a daughter of ſir William Borthwick of that ilk, he left iſſue a ſon,

XII. Sir **William Abernethy**, lord of Salton, who ſucceeded his grandfather, in 1420.

When king James I.'s liberty was negotiating with the Engliſh, this ſir William was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* appointed to meet his majeſty at Durham, *anno* 1423.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 309.

And when his liberty was concluded, he was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424; and his land-poſſeſſions were then valued at five hundred merks *per annum*, a very conſiderable eſtate in thoſe days.

Ibid. p. 327.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Laurence*, afterwards lord Abernethy.

2. *Oſwald Abernethy*, Eſq; who will be mentioned hereafter.

He died in the end of the reign of king James I. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. **Laurence**, deſigned lord of Salton and Rothemay.

He was a man of parts, and in great favour with king James II. who created him a lord of parliament, *anno* 1445. He ſat in the parliament called to meet at Edinburgh, *anno* 1456.

Fordun, p. 542.

Records of parliament.

He left iſſue four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*, who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *George Abernethy*, Eſq;

4. *Archibald Abernethy*.—Theſe brothers are all mentioned in an entail hereafter narated.

His daughter, *Chriſtian*, was married to John, ſon and apparent heir of ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk, knight.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad annum 1468.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king James III. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. **William**, ſecond lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Abernethy*, upon his own reſignation, containing an entail as follows, *viz.* "Firſt to "himſelf and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing to James Abernethy; "then to George; then to Archibald, his "brothers-german, and the heirs-male of their "reſpective bodies; then to his couſin John "Abernethy, ſon of Oſwald, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his "own neareſt heirs whatſomever, they carrying the name and arms of lord Abernethy; of all and haill the lands of Rothemay, with their pertinents, lying in the "ſhire of Banff; alſo the lands of Reddy, *&c.* in Forfar-ſhire, and the lands of "Dalders, *&c.* in Stirling-ſhire; alſo the "lands of Glencroſs, *&c.* in Edinburgh-ſhire, "and the lands of Salton, *&c.* in the conſtabulary of Haddington, with the lands of "Lileſton and Ugiſtoun, *&c.* in the lordſhip of Lauderdale, and ſhire of Berwick; "alſo the lands of Prenderleith, *&c.* in Roxburgh-ſhire, *&c.* *&c.*" This charter is dated 28th January 1463.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo a charter of confirmation of all the above lands, dated 5th Auguſt 1464.

Ibidem.

He ſat in the Scotch parliaments as a peer, in the years 1469, 1475, 1477, and 1482.

Records of parliament.

He at laſt got a charter confirming all the above lands in the ſaid ſhires, with ſeveral others, in the county of Fife, *&c.* to the ſame perſons in the above ſubſtitution, only Archibald, being deſigned *quondam*, was then dead. This confirmation is dated 28th January 1482-3.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He dying ſoon thereafter, without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIV. **James** third lord Abernethy of Salton, who was ſerved heir to his brother, in all the above lands, *anno* 1484.

Writs of the family of Strathmore.

He had iſſue a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,—and three daughters.

1. *Margaret*,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Stirling of Craigbernard, Eſq;.

Ibidem, ad annum 1509.

2. *Janet*, married to Walter Ogilvie, grandſon and heir apparent of ſir James Ogilvie of Deskford, knight, anceſtor of the earl of Finlater.

Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Hay, ſon and heir apparent of Gilbert Hay of Ardendroch, whoſe poſterity were afterwards deſigned of Dalgity.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. ALEXANDER, fourth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro filio et hæredi Jacobi domini Abernethy*, of the baronies of Salton, Glencroſs, *&c.* dated 9th March 1491.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *Alexandro domino Abernethy et Salton*, of the lands of Quorſque, Knockkorth, *&c.* dated 10th Auguſt 1515. Which lands of Quorskque are now the property of John Abernethy, Eſq; a cadet of this family.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got four charters from king James V. of the lands of Auchinkerdor, Romoyre, Ardmallie, Torax, Murealehouſe, *&c.* in the year 1516.

He left iſſue a ſon,

William, his heir,——and a daughter,

Beatrix, married to Alexander Forbes of Pitſligo, anceſtor of lord Pitſligo.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XVI. WILLIAM, fifth lord Abernethy, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo, filio et hæredi apparenti Alexandri domini Abernethy, et Elizabethæ Hay, ſponſæ ipſius Willielmi*, of the lands of Daldras, *&c.* dated 25th July 1512.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *Willielmo domino Salton*, of the lands of Park, Corncarn, *&c.* to him and his ſaid ſpouſe, dated 27th November 1536.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter of confirmation from king James V. *Willielmo domino Abernethy*, of the lands of Cromby, Corskie, and many others, in the ſhires of Aberdeen and Banff, dated 11th December 1538.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Quhelplaw, in the ſhire of Berwick, dated 22d March 1542.

By the ſaid Elizabeth Hay, a daughter of John lord Hay of Yeſter, and widow of George lord Seton, he had iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

XVII. ALEXANDER, ſixth lord, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter, *Alexandro domino Salton, terrarum dominicalium de Strathiſlay, &c.* in the ſhire of Banff, dated 24th January 1570.

Ibidem.

He got other two charters, under the great ſeal, of the ſuperiority of the lands and barony of Leſſendrum, *&c.* dated in February 1581.

Ibidem.

This Alexander, with conſent of Elizabeth Hay his mother, and his other curators, married lady Aliſon Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhal, 28th Auguſt 1550, and died in April 1587, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

XVIII. GEORGE, ſeventh lord Salton, who, in the year 1588, married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1598.

Margaret, married to Alexander Fraſer, ſon of ſir Alexander Fraſer of Fraſersburgh.

He died *anno* 1600, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Retour in chancery.

XIX. JOHN, eighth lord Salton, who was ſerved heir to his father George, the ſeventh lord, 29th June 1601, and to his grandfather Alexander, the ſixth lord, *anno* 1603.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Abernethy de Salton*, of the lands and barony of Abernethy in Rothemay, *&c.* dated 21ſt February 1603.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Balveny, Barterphine, Aberlour, *&c. &c.* all united into one barony, 26th April 1610.

He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Walter lord Blantyre, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and a daughter,

Ibidem.

Jean, who, in 1607, was married to ſir John Lindſay of Kinfauns, knight of the bath, and ſon of ——— earl of Crawfurd, who died before his father, without iſſue.

He died before the year 1617, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Retour in cancellaria.

XX. ALEXANDER, ninth lord Abernethy of Salton, who was ſerved heir to his goodſir Alexander, the ſixth lord, 6th April 1658.

But he dying without iſſue, *anno* 1669, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his couſin and heir of line, Alexander Fraſer of Philorth, ſon of Margaret Abernethy, only daughter of his grandfather George, ſeventh lord Salton, before mentioned, who thereupon ſucceeded to the honours of the lords Abernethy of Salton. *Vide* title Fraſer lord Salton.

We muſt here obſerve, that though the honours of Abernethy lord Salton went to the Fraſers, with the heir-female, yet there are ſome deſcendents of the male-line ſubſiſting to this day, though we do not hear of their ever having claimed the honours, *viz.* Abernethy of Corſkie, formerly of Natardale, elder brother to doctor Abernethy-Drummond of Hawthornden, deſcended of a younger ſon of the family, and documented by ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, whoſe repreſentative now enjoys the lands of Corſkie, which were the property of the lords Abernethy in 1515 and 1538, as before obſerved.

Alſo the Abernethies of Auchnacloich, now of Mayen, who, according to Mr. Nisbet, vol. I. page 288, are deſcended of the lords Abernethy, whoſe arms they bear, *&c. &c.*

ARMS of lord Abernethy of Salton.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, ſurmounted of a ribbon *ſable*, for Abernethy; 2d and 3d, *argent*, three piles, points, conjoined in baſe *gules*, for Wiſhart.

CREST; a parrot feeding on a buſh of cherries, proper.

SUPPORTERS; two falcons proper, armed, chaſed, and belled *or*.

MOTTO; *Salus per Chriſtum.*

* * *

FRASER Lord SALTON.

AS the origin of the great and illuſtrious name of Fraſer is fully ſet forth, page 427th of this work, under the title lord Lovat, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from,

Sir Alexander Fraſer, ſecond ſon of ſir Simon of Oliver-caſtle, and brother of that hero and patriot ſir Simon, who had ſo great a ſhare of the glory acquired by the Scots near Roſlin, where they defeated three Engliſh armies in one day, in the year 1303.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

This ſir Alexander was one of the greateſt men of his time, was lord high chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and married lady Mary, ſiſter of that great prince, by whom he had five ſons.

1. Sir *John*, his heir, who died without male-iſſue.

The other four ſons were ſir *William*, *Simon*, *James* and *Andrew*. *Vide* page 429th.

The undoubted anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. Sir WILLIAM, ſon of the above ſir Alexander, who obtained from his father the thanedom of Cowie, and lands of Aſſentully, *&c.* which were confirmed to him by a charter from king David Bruce.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo got from the ſame prince, a confirmation-charter of the lands of Dores, and others, which were the property of his father.

Ibidem.

And though there is a full and elegant hiſtorical account of this noble family, publiſhed in the lives of the officers of ſtate, to which we refer our readers, yet we ſhall here, by authentic vouchers, briefly deduce their deſcent, with the moſt remarkable occurrences that happened in the family.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 268, &c.

This ſir William was a man of great honour and loyalty, and performed many brave actions in defence of the liberties of his country, in the minority of his couſin king David Bruce, with whom he was afterwards in great favour.

He accompanied him in his unfortunate expedition into England, where he loſt his life, and his royal maſter was taken priſoner at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 343.

By a lady of the family of Douglas, he left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. of the lands of Weſter Aſſentully, *Johanni, filio quondam domini Willielmi Fraſer, militis, &c.* dated 8th June 1374.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir William was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, deſigned thane of Cowie, afterwards of Philorth, who being young at his father's death, we find little mention made of him till after the year 1360.

He firſt got charters of confirmation from king David Bruce, of the whole thanedom of Cowie. He then got the lands of Dores erected into one free barony, by a charter from the ſame prince, in which he is deſigned *dilectus conſanguineus ſuus*, dated the 40th year of his reign, *anno* 1369.

Ibidem.

This ſir Alexander was alſo a man of great parts and merit, and highly eſteemed by king Robert II. who appointed him high ſheriff of Aberdeen.

Haddington's collections, p. 120.

He remarkably ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Otterburn, where the brave earl of Douglas their general was ſlain, *anno* 1388.

Froiſſart, and lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He married lady Johanna, ſecond daughter of William earl of Roſs, with whom he got the lands and barony of Philorth, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

In a charter of king Robert II. he is deſigned *dominus Alexander Fraſer de Philorth, miles,*

Haddington's collections, p. 94.

miles, vicecomes de Aberdeen, &c. anno 1386.

By the ſaid lady Johanna Roſs, he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

2. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Fraſers of Dores.

Ibid. et chart. penes dom. Salton.

Sir Alexander, for new infeftment, reſigns his lands of Little Drumquhendal, in the hands of James Douglas lord of Abercorn, upon which he got a charter of confirmation from Archibald earl of Douglas, lord of Galloway, the ſuperior, and brother of the lord Abercorn, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo, domino Alexandro Fraſer, militi, &c. anno* 1408.

He dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

III. Sir **William Fraser**, deſigned *dominus de Philorth*, who, upon his father's reſignation in his favours, got a charter of confirmation from Archibald earl of Douglas, of the lands of Over and Nether Pittullie, and many others, *chariſſimo conſanguineo ſuo, domino Willielmo Fraſer, &c. quæ terræ fuerunt domini Alexandri Fraſer, militis, patris ſui.*

He married lady Eleanor Douglas, or, according to Mr. Simſon's eſſay on that family, publiſhed in Collier's dictionary, lady Mary, daughter of Archibald third earl of Douglas, and lord of Galloway, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Alexander*, his heir,—and a daughter,

Ibidem.

Agnes Fraſer, married to ſir William Forbes of Kinnaldie, who got with her the lands and barony of Pitſligo, and was anceſtor of the lords Forbes of Pitſligo.

He died before the year 1441, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. Sir **Alexander Fraser**, baron of Philorth, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James II.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

He, with a great many other perſons of diſtinction, accompanied James earl of Douglas to the jubilee at Rome, *anno* 1450.

Service and retour, penes dom. Salton.

Some time after his return home, he was ſerved and retoured heir to ſir Alexander Fraſer of Cowie and Dores, his grandfather, *anno* 1461.

He married Marjory, daughter of Gilbert Menzies of Findon, anceſtor of the Menzies's of Pitfoddils, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

2. *James*, who got from his father the lands of Memſey, which, as we are informed, continues in the poſſeſſion of his poſterity to this day.

He died in April 1482, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Retour penes dom. Salton.

V. **Alexander Fraser**, baron of Philorth, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, 8th May 1482.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He was a man of great honour and loyalty, and was bringing up his friends and followers to the aſſiſtance of king James III. againſt his rebellious ſubjects, but his majeſty was ſlain near Stirling or Bannockburn, before Mr. Fraſer arrived, *anno* 1488.

He married lady Margaret Hay, daughter of William earl of Errol, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. Sir *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

Ibidem.

VI. **Alexander**, eldeſt ſon of Alexander Fraſer of Philorth, by lady Margaret Hay, ſucceeded his father in all his lands, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1499, his eſtate devolved upon his brother,

Retour penes dom. Salton.

VI. Sir **William Fraser** of Philorth, who was ſerved and retoured heir to him, 10th December 1501.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from king James IV. *Willielmo Fraſer de Philorth, militi*, of the lands of Skaſlarty, in his barony of Kynnedward in Aberdeenſhire, dated 17th December 1505.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Gilbert Keith of Innerugie, knight, and died at Paris, 5th September 1513, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Elizabeth, a ſon,

Retour penes dom. Salton.

VII. **Alexander Fraser** of Philorth, who ſucceeded him, and in his retour is deſigned *filius et hæres domini Willielmi Fraſer de Philorth, militis*, 6th May 1516.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got charters under the great ſeal of the lands and barony of Philorth, and ſeveral others, in the years 1534 and 1535.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *de piſcaria infra maris fluxum*, dated 4th December 1542.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got four charters from queen Mary, of many lands and baronies, one whereof erected his village of Faithley, now called Fraſersburgh, into a burgh of barony, *&c.* Theſe charters are dated in the years 1546, 1549, and 1553.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He married, 1ſt, Catharine Berkely, a daughter of the houſe of Gairntully, an ancient family in Aberdeenſhire, by whom he had four ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his apparent heir

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Fraſers of Techmurray.

3. *Thomas Fraſer* of Strichen, who left iſſue only two daughters, Catharine and Violette, his co-heireſſes.

4. *John Fraſer*, a man of great learning

and knowledge, who wrote ſeveral treatiſes of philoſophy, that were well eſteemed. He was rector of the univerſity at Paris, where he died in an advanced age, *anno* 1609.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He married, 2dly, Catharine Menzies, which appears by two charters under the great ſeal, to him and Catharine Menzies his ſpouſe, of the lands of Kinglaſſie, &c. dated in 1556 and 1562; but by her he had no iſſue, and died 12th April 1569.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. ALEXANDER, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Alexander Fraſer of Philorth, married lady Beatrix Keith, daughter of William third earl Mariſhal, and died before his father, on 30th November 1564, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Beatrix, a ſon,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

IX. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER of Philorth, who ſucceeded his grandfather, on 12th April 1569, to whom he was ſerved and retoured heir, on 28th March 1570.

Retour penes dom. Salton.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. from whom he got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, containing many clauſes very honourable for his family, in the years 1583, 1588, and 1592.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He lent the king ſeveral ſums of money, about the time of his marriage with the princeſs of Denmark, which appears by his majeſty's letters, ſtill extant in the family's poſſeſſion.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the ſolemnity of prince Henry's baptiſm, *anno* 1594.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He got his town of Fraſersburgh erected into a burgh of regality, with many ample privileges, and with power to erect an univerſity there, &c.

He built a noble houſe, called the caſtle of Fraſersburgh, which hath ever ſince been one of the chief ſeats and titles of the family.

Ibidem.

He married Magdalene, daughter of ſir Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, anceſtor of lord Banff, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

Ibidem.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Walter*, who died unmarried.
3. *James*, anceſtor of the Fraſers of Tyrie.
4. *Thomas*, an ingenious antiquary, who wrote memoirs of this family, &c. which are much eſteemed.

1ſt daughter, *Iſabel*, married to Patrick Cheyne, of Eſlemont.

2. *Margaret*, married to ——— Hay of Urie.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to William Crawford of Federet.

They all had iſſue.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Alexandro Fraſer de Philorth et Fraſersburgh, militi*, of ſeveral lands, united to the barony of Philorth, dated 4th April 1601.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died at his caſtle of Fraſersburgh in an advanced age, 12th April 1623, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER of Philorth, who, in his father's lifetime, married Margaret Abernethy, daughter, and at laſt ſole heireſs of George lord Abernethy of Salton, by lady Mary Stewart, his wife, daughter of John fourth earl of Athole, and got charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Fraſer apparenti de Fraſersburgh, et Margaretæ Abernethy ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the lands of Over and Nether Pittullie, &c. in the ſhires of Aberdeen and Banff, dated 23d March 1598.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Margaret Abernethy, he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *Alexander*, afterwards lord Salton.
2. *John*, who got from his father the lands of Pittullie; but he dying without iſſue, that barony returned to the family.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to ——— Forbes of Blacktoun.

2. ———, married to ——— Baird of Auchmeddin.

He died ſoon after his father, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir ALEXANDER FRASER, born in March 1604, who got an education ſuitable to his rank and quality, both at home and abroad.

After he returned from his travels, he got a charter under the great ſeal from king Charles I. *Alexandro Fraſer, nepoti quondam domini Alexandri Fraſer de Fraſersburgh, militis*, of the lands and barony of Philorth, and many others, dated 15th March 1628.

Ibidem.

He was a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family.

In 1647, he went into the engagement for the king's relief with great zeal, and had the command of a regiment in that ſervice.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

In 1650, he raiſed a regiment upon his own charge, for the ſervice of king Charles II. with which he accompanied his majeſty to the battle of Worceſter, where he narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner.

Ibidem.

While the king continued in Scotland, he lent him ſeveral conſiderable ſums, for which his majeſty's letters and receipts are ſtill preſerved in the family.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, by whom he had one daughter,

——, mar-

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

——, married to Alexander Fraſer of Techmurray.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Alexander Seton of Meldrum, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his apparent heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After the reſtoration of king Charles II. he got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Alexandro Fraſer de Philorth, et Fraſersburgh, militi, et Alexandro ſuo filio*, of the lands of Boghead, and others in Aberdeen-ſhire, dated 5th October 1663.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of ſeveral other lands and baronies, wherein he is deſigned *Alexander ſenior de Philorth*, in the years 1663 and 1667.

Records of parliament.

His couſin, Alexander lord Salton, dying without iſſue, *anno* 1669, as obſerved under the preceeding title, he thereupon ſerved himſelf heir of line to George lord Abernethy of Salton, his grandfather, and aſſumed the title and dignity of lord Salton, which honours, as heir of line of that family, he got confirmed to him by act of parliament, *anno* 1670. He died the 11th of Auguſt 1693, in the 90th year of his age.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XII. **Alexander**, only ſon and apparent heir of Alexander Fraſer lord Salton, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Fraſer juniori de Philorth, terrarum baroniæ de Balveny, &c. &c.* 17th September 1669. After his father ſucceeded to the honours, he was deſigned maſter of Salton.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Ker, daughter of William earl of Lothian, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Alexander*, who died unmarried, *anno* 1673.
2. *William*, who became his grandfather's heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Marian Cunningham, daughter of William eighth earl of Glencairn, and counteſs dowager of Finlater.

He married, 3dly, lady Sophia Erſkine, daughter of Alexander third earl of Kelly; but by theſe two laſt he had no iſſue; and dying in November 1682, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIII. **William**, who ſucceeding alſo to his grandfather in 1693, was ſecond lord Salton, of the name of Fraſer.

He had a liberal education, and was a man of great probity and honour; and as his genius ſeemed to incline him to a military life, king Charles II. beſtowed upon him a company of foot, when but a young man.

But upon the death of his father in 1682, he quitted the army, and betook himſelf to a country life, where he lived in ſplendor and magnificence, yet greatly improved his eſtate.

He was a mighty promoter of the project of Darien, and oppoſed the union with all his intereſt.

He married Margaret, daughter of doctor James Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, by whom he had three ſons, and four daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Mr. *William Fraſer* of Fraſerfield, advocate, who married lady Catharine Erſkine, daughter of David earl of Buchan, by whom he had one ſon, William, now of Fraſerfield.
3. Mr. *James Fraſer* of Lonmay, married to lady Eleanor Lindſay, daughter of Colin third earl of Balcarras, and had one ſon, who died young.

1ſt daughter, *Helen*, married to ſir James Gordon of Park, Bart.

2. *Henriet*, married to John Gordon of Kinnedder, Eſq;.

3. *Mary*, married to William Dalmahoy of Ravelrig, Eſq;. They all had iſſue.

4. *Iſabel*.

He died *anno* 1716, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. **Alexander** lord Salton, who married lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George earl of Aberdeen, lord high chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his father, but died without iſſue.
2. *William*, who died alſo without iſſue.
3. *George*, now lord Salton.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*.

2. *Sophia*.

XV. **George**, lord Salton, third ſon of lord Alexander, married his couſin-german, Helen, daughter of John Gordon of Kinnedder, Eſq; by whom he has two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Salton.
2. *John Fraſer*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter, *Henriet*.

2. *Mary*.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt, *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent* for Fraſer; 2d, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, debruiſed with a ribbon *ſable* for Abernethy; 3d *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*; 4th as the 1ſt.

Crest; on a wreath, an oſtrich, with a horſe ſhoe on it's beak.

Supporters; two angels.

Motto; *In God is all.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Philorth and Fraſersburgh, in Aberdeen-ſhire.

MACKENZIE Earl of SEAFORTH.

ALL our hiſtorians agree, that the immediate anceſtor of this illuſtrious family was from Ireland, being a ſon of the Geralds or Fitzgerald, earls of Deſmonds, Kildare, &c. one of the moſt conſiderable and powerful families in that kingdom.

He was called Calinus, and, upon ſome diſcontent, having left his own country, came to Scotland about the year 1261, with a conſiderable number of his friends and followers. He and his retinue were kindly received by king Alexander III. and he ſerved him faithfully as long as he lived.

Doctor MacKenzie, Abercrombie, Crawfurd, &c.

About two years after his arrival, Haco king of Norway invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet and army, with which he landed in the ſhire of Air.

King Alexander immediately marched againſt him, and was joined by this brave ſtranger and his followers: they ſoon came to an engagement, and king Alexander obtained a complete victory over king Haco at Largis in Cunningham, *anno* 1263.

All Scotch hiſtorians.

In this action the gallant Calinus acquired great glory and reputation, by his conduct and intrepidity, and became a mighty favourite of king Alexander, who, to encourage him to ſettle in Scotland, naturalized him; and in reward of his great merit and faithful ſervices (as the charter bears) made him a grant of the whole lands of Kintail in Inverneſs-ſhire, erected into a free barony to him and his heirs for ever, by his royal charter, dated 9th January 1266. From him therefore we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Seaforth.

I. **Calinus** or **Calin**, firſt baron of Kintail, having been naturalized by king Alexander III. as before obſerved, was much about that prince's court; and having, at a hunting match, with an arrow, killed a ſtag, that, in full career, was making towards the king; his majeſty, on that account, aſſigned him a ſtag's head, *&c.* for his armorial bearing.

Doctor MacKenzie's hiſt. of this family, p. 31.

He was a man of good parts, and took great pains to make himſelf agreeable to the inhabitants of that part of the country where he reſided, and became greatly beloved and eſteemed.

According to doctor George MacKenzie, who has wrote a full and elaborate hiſtory of this noble family, he married a daughter of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibid. vol. I, p. 32.

Kenneth, who ſucceeded him.

He died at his caſtle of Iſland-Donan, and was buried in the famous monaſtery of Icolmkill, *anno* 1278.

II. **Kenneth**, ſecond baron of Kintail, being a man of great affability and benevolence, became very popular in the northern parts; but what part he acted during the diſputes betwixt the Bruce and the Baliol, our hiſtorians are ſilent.

He married Morba MacDowal, daughter of Alexander lord of Lorn; and dying *anno* 1304, by her he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Ibidem.

III. **Kenneth**, third baron of Kintail, who in the Galic (the language then uſed) was called Kenneth MacKenneth, or the ſon of Kenneth. This in Engliſh came to be called MacKenny or MacKenzie, and from him all the MacKenzies in Scotland are deſcended.

He was a great loyaliſt, and a firm friend of king Robert Bruce.

He was very aſſiſting to him when he was in the greateſt diſtreſs, before he was ſettled on the throne, and behaved gallantly at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, in 1314.

Doctor MacKenzie's hiſt. vol. I.

He died in the year 1328, having married Margaret, daughter of David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, and niece of John Cumin lord of Badenoch, by whom he had a ſon,

IV. **Kenneth MacKenzie**, fourth baron of Kintail, who ſucceeded him, and married Fingala, daughter of Rorie MacLeod of Lewis, by whom he had a ſon,

Murdoch, his heir.

He had alſo a natural ſon called Murdoch Reach, a brave and gallant man, of whom ſeveral families of the name of MacKenzie are deſcended.

Ibidem.

This Kenneth, at the inſtigation of the earl of Roſs, was murdered at Perth, in the flower of his age, when he was going to join king David Bruce, in his expedition into England, *anno* 1346.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. **Murdoch**, fifth baron of Kintail, who, from his ſwarthy complexion, was called Murdoch Dow, or Black Murdoch.

He got a charter of confirmation from king David of all his lands, wherein he is deſigned *filius Kennethi, &c. anno* 1360, according to Mr. Crawford; but according to doctor MacKenzie, *anno* 1362.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Seaforth.

Doctor MacKenzie's hiſt. p. 72.

He married Iſabel, daughter of Murdoch MacAula, with whom he got the lands of Lochbroom, &c. and by her had a ſon,

Murdoch, his heir.

He had alſo other three ſons.

2. *Hector*.
3. *Duncan*.
4. *Alexander*.

Ibid. p. 76.

Of theſe three ſeveral families of the name of MacKenzie are deſcended.

He died *anno* 1375, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Seaforth.

VI. Murdoch, ſixth baron of Kintail, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. confirming all his lands, to him and his heirs, *anno* 1380.

Doctor MacKenzie, p. 81.

He married Fenvola, daughter of ——— MacLeod of Herries, and died *anno* 1416, leaving iſſue an infant ſon,

Ibid. p. 82.

VII. Alexander, ſeventh baron of Kintail, who ſucceeded him. When king James I. made an expedition into the northern parts in the year 1426, the young baron of Kintail was brought before him at Inverneſs. The king being pleaſed with his appearance, ordered him to be ſent to ſchool at Perth, where the court then generally reſided, which was done accordingly, and he was much taken notice of by his majeſty.

Ibid. Crawfurd's peerage, and chart. in archiv. familiæ de Seaforth.

He was a faithful and loyal ſubject to the three James's, in whoſe reigns he lived, and was greatly inſtrumental in putting an end to the rebellion of the earls of Roſs, on which account he obtained from king James III. a new grant of ſeveral lands, in the years 1463 and 1477.

Mill's collect. penes MacFarlane.

He married, 1ſt, lady Agnes Campbell, daughter of Colin firſt earl of Argyle, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Kenneth*, his heir.

MacKenzie & Crawfurd.

He married, 2dly, ——— MacDowal, a daughter of the family of Lorn, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Duncan*, anceſtor of the MacKenzies of Logie, Hiltoun, &c.
2. *Hector*, of whom the MacKenzies of Garloch, and others, are deſcended.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1488, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, eighth baron of Kintail, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James IV.

He was a man of parts and reſolution, and contributed greatly to the civilizing of the northern parts, wherefore he was highly eſteemed by his majeſty.

MacKenzie's hiſt. &c. p. 119. 122. & 123.

He married Agnes Fraſer, daughter of Hugh ſecond lord Lovat, by whom he had four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the MacKenzies of Davachmaluack, and others.
3. *Roderick*, progenitor of the MacKenzies of Achilty, Fairburn, &c.
4. *Kenneth*, of whom the MacKenzies of Suddy, Ord, Corrovulzie, Highfield, Inverlal, Little-Findon, Scatwell, and ſeveral others, are deſcended.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to Roderick MacLeod of Lewis.

2. *Catharine*, married to Hector Monro of Foulis.

He died about the year 1506 or 1507, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

IX. John, ninth baron, who got a charter under the great ſeal from king James IV. *Johanni MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the lands and barony of Kintail, the barony of Eleandounan, &c. &c. dated 25th February 1508.

Doctor MacKenzie's hiſt. p. 146.

He accompanied king James IV. with a good body of his vaſſals and followers, to the field of Flowdon, when but a young man, where he behaved with ſingular courage and intrepidity, and narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner, *anno* 1513.

Ibidem, and Crawfurd.

He was a man of great parts and merit, and highly eſteemed by king James V. who appointed him one of his privy council.

By his charter in the public regiſter, he appears to have been poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Fotherty, and others, in the ſhires of Roſs and Inverneſs, dated 25th May 1532.

Ibidem.

And a charter of the lands of Kinloch, Banquhare, Inverquhory, &c. united to the barony of Eleandounan, 30th Auguſt 1538.

Ibidem.

Another charter of the lands of Lagane, Killenane, Athedrome, Bravane, &c. 12th December 1540.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Meikle Brawne, &c. which afterwards became one of the titles and chief ſeats of his family. The charter is dated 15th September 1541.

Ibidem.

And laſtly, he got a charter from queen Mary, *Johanni MacKenzie de Kintail, et Elizabethæ Grant ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the lands of Loch-bryne, with the fiſhings, the lands of Calcaloid and Dryne, &c. 13th September 1543.

MacKenzie's hiſt. p. 152.

He was a faithful ſubject to queen Mary, and though an old man, he fought gallantly at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547.

He died before the year 1554, and by the ſaid Elizabeth, a daughter of the laird of Grant, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

X. **Kenneth**, the tenth baron, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Kennetho MacKenzie de Brahan, filio et hæredi Johannis MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the lands and barony of Lochalſh, and others, in the ſhires of Roſs and Inverneſs, dated 24th November 1554.

Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, p. 172.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John ſecond earl of Athole, by lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons and five daughters.

1. *Colin*, his heir.

Crawford and MacKenzie.

2. *Roderick* or *Rorie*, anceſtor of the MacKenzies of Redcaſtle, Kincraig, Roſend, &c.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1577.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander MacDonald of Glengary; 2dly, to Alexander Chiſholm of Comer.

2. *Agnes*, married to Lauchlan MacIntoſh of Dunachtane.

Ibidem, ad annum 1566.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir Walter Innes of that ilk.

4. ———, married to David Roſs of Balnagowan.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to Walter Urquhart of Cromarty.

He died *anno* 1568, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XI. **Colin**, eleventh baron, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Colino MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the lands and village of Allangrange, and mill thereof, with ſeveral others, in the ſhires of Inverneſs and Roſs, dated 10th July 1574.

Ibidem.

He got another charter of the ſame date, to him and Barbara Grant, his ſpouſe, of the lands of Loch-bryne, &c. &c.

Ibidem.

He got other three charters from king James VI. of the lands of Cultileod, Glenſhanyth, Kirktown of Fodderty, Balmuldie, Little and Meikle Uſie, Auchinſclachit, and ſeveral others, in the years 1582 and 1583.

Ibidem.

He got afterwards two charters of the lands and barony of Aſſint, the lands of Fyldawick, Ardteſlak, Baldicakill, Kirktown of Applecroſs, &c. &c. in the ſhires of Roſs and Inverneſs, dated 20th January, and 4th February 1591.

Remiſſ in archiv fam. de Seaforth.

He was a ſtaunch loyaliſt, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and fought gallantly for her at the battle of Langſide, where her majeſty's troops were diſperſed; for which he was afterwards obliged to take a remiſſion from the regent.

The king was ſo much convinced of his worth and merit, that as ſoon as he took the management of affairs into his own hands, he nominated him one of his privy-council; and, by his prudent conduct, he did his majeſty ſignal ſervice in quelling ſeveral inſurrections in the North.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Barbara, daughter of James Grant of that ilk, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *Kenneth*, afterwards lord Kintail.

2. Sir *Roderick MacKenzie* of Tarbat, anceſtor of the earls of Cromarty. *Vide* that title, page 167th.

3. *Colin MacKenzie*, of whom Kennock and Pitlundie are deſcended.

Ibidem.

4. *Alexander*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, to him and Jean Fraſer his wife, of the lands of Kilcoy, Muren of Drummark, &c. dated the 29th day of January 1618; and of him the MacKenzies of Kilcoy, &c. are deſcended.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Simon lord Lovat.

2. ———, married to Lauchlan MacLean of Dowart.

3. *Mary*, married to Donald MacDonald of Slate.

Crawford's peerage

He married, 2dly, Mary, eldeſt daughter of Rorie MacKenzie of Davamaluack, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, of whom the MacKenzies of Applecroſs, Coul, Delvin, Aſſint, &c. are deſcended.

He died *anno* 1594, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XII. **Kenneth**, twelfth baron, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Kennetho MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the church lands of Cullecudden, the lands of Fairne, Weſter Culbole, Woodhead, Balmughie, mill of Roſemarkie, *cum officio conſtabularii epiſcopatus de Roſs*, &c. &c. dated 26th March 1595.

He got another charter of the lands and village of Littleſcattel, Ravogie, Kinnellan, &c. in the ſhires of Roſs and Inverneſs.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Pluſcardin, and others, in the ſhires of Elgin and Forres, erected into a regality. Both charters are dated in the ſaid year 1595.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter of the lands and barony of Lochalſh, Lochcarron, the caſtle of Strome, &c. and another to him and Elizabeth Ogilvie his wife, of the barony of Pluſcardin, with the manor and mill thereof, &c. Theſe charters are both dated in March 1607.

Chart. in cancellaria.

He being poſſeſſed of an opulent fortune, and a man of good parts, his majeſty was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord MacKenzie of Kintail, by patent, dated 19th November 1609.

He

Ibidem.

He afterwards got two charters under the great ſeal, *Kennetho domino MacKenzie de Kintail*, of the church lands of Cullicudden, *&c.* with the lands and barony of Lewis, Raſay, Stronway, with the caſtle, *&c. &c.* dated in June and July 1610.

He married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of George Roſs of Balnagowan, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Colin*, his heir.

Contract penes John MacLeod of Mureavenſide, Eſq; ad ann. 1641.

2. *John*, deſigned of Lochſlyne, who married Barbara, daughter of —— MacKenzie of Garloch, by whom he had one daughter, married to ſir Norman MacLeod of Bernary, of whom John MacLeod now of Mureavenſide is the repreſentative; but John of Lochſlyne dyed without male iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Barbara*, married to Donald lord Reay.

2. *Janet*, married to ſir Donald MacDonald of Slate, baronet.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. *George*, afterwards earl of Seaforth.

2. *Thomas MacKenzie* of Pluſcarty, a great loyaliſt, and firm friend of the royal family.

3. *Simon*, of Lochſlyne, father of the great ſir George MacKenzie of Roſehaugh, king's advocate, *&c.*

His daughter, *Sibilla*, was married to John MacLeod of that ilk.

He died in March 1611, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. COLIN, ſecond lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Colino domino Kintail*, of many lands, *et de officio mari infra comitatum de Roſs*, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, dated in the years 1621 and 1622.

Diploma ibidem, hæredibus maſculis.

He was a man of worth, honour and merit, and a great favourite of king James VI. who was pleaſed further to dignify him with the title of earl of Seaforth, by patent to him and his heirs-male, dated 3d December 1623.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Colino comiti de Seaforth*, of the twenty-ſeven merk land of Moydart, the twenty-four merk land of Araſach, *&c. &c.* in Inverneſs-ſhire, dated 13th March 1627.

He married lady Margaret Seton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had two daughters.

1 Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John lord Berrendale, to whom ſhe had George fifth earl of Caithneſs; 2dly, to Alexander lord Duffus.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander ſecond earl of Balcarras, and had iſſue; 2dly, to Archibald earl of Argyle, to whom ſhe had no iſſue.

The earl dying without ſons, *anno* 1633, and John of Lochſlyne, his brother-german, dying alſo without male-iſſue, as before obſerved, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his half-brother being his next heir-male.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XIII. GEORGE, ſecond earl, got three charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio comiti de Seaforth*, of the lands and barony of Balmangie, the village and lands of Avachie, the lands of Raſay, the barony of Lewis, and many others, in the years 1635 and 1637.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, to him and Barbara Forbes, his ſpouſe, of the lands of Lochalſh, *&c.* dated 4th July 1642.

He was a man of great integrity, a ſtaunch loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family.

After the murder of the king, he repaired to Holland, was moſt graciouſly received by king Charles II. who nominated him principal ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, but he did not enjoy that high office long, for he died *anno* 1651, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Barbara, a daughter of Arthur, ninth lord Forbes, two ſons and one daughter.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. Doctor *George MacKenzie*, who hath obliged the world with two volumes of a biography of our learned countrymen; a performance generally eſteemed.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, was ſecond wife to John ninth earl of Marr, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Reſcind. acts of parlt. and Cromwell's act of indem. ad ann. 1654.

XIV. KENNETH, third earl of Seaforth, alſo an eminent loyaliſt, who never deſerted the intereſt of the royal family during all the time of the civil war. He was excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, and his eſtate ſequeſtrate, without the leaſt proviſion being allowed for the ſubſiſtence of his wife and family.

Haddington's collections.

He was at laſt apprehended, and thrown into priſon, where he remained till he was releaſed by the reſtoration: Soon after which king Charles II. appointed him high ſheriff of Roſsſhire, by his commiſſion under the great ſeal, dated 23d April 1662.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir John MacKenzie of Tarbat, Bart. father of George, firſt earl of Cromarty, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.

2. Mr. *John MacKenzie* of Aſſint.

3. Colonel *Alexander MacKenzie*, who married and had iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to James lord Duffus.

2. Lady *Anne*.

3. Lady *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to Roderick MacLeod of that ilk; 2dly, to ſir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell.

4. Lady *Mary*, married to Alexander MacDonald of Glengary, and had iſſue.

He got a new commiſſion of the ſheriffſhip of Roſs, to him and Kenneth his eldeſt ſon, dated 31ſt July 1675; and dying *anno* 1678, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Haddington's collections.

XV. Kenneth, fourth earl of Seaforth, high ſheriff of Roſs, a man of great integrity and honour.

He was one of the privy council to king James VII. who appointed him alſo one of the knights of the moſt antient order of the thiſtle, *anno* 1687.

After the revolution, he followed king James both to France and Ireland, and was created marquis of Seaforth; but as his patent had not paſt the ſeal, that dignity was never allowed him here.

He married lady Frances Herbert, daughter of William marquis of Powis, by lady Elizabeth Somerſet, daughter of Edward marquis of Worceſter, and by her had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Mary*, married to —— Caryl, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1701, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVI. William, fifth earl of Seaforth, who married Mary, only daughter and heireſs of Nicholas Kennet of Coxhow, in Northumberland, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Kenneth*, lord Fortroſe.
2. *Ronald*, who died unmarried.
3. *Nichol MacKenzie*, Eſq;.

His daughter, lady *Frances*, married to John, repreſentative of the family of Kenmure, and hath iſſue.

This noble lord had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted of treaſon, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown. He made his eſcape to France, where he remained till his majeſty king George I. was pleaſed to grant him a pardon for his life, in 1726; upon which he returned to Scotland, and ſpent the remainder of his days in a quiet retirement, till he died *anno* 1740.

XVII. Kenneth, lord Fortroſe, eldeſt ſon of earl William, had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been ſixth earl of Seaforth.

He was elected member of parliament for the burghs of Fortroſe, *&c.* in the years 1641, and for the county of Roſs in 1747 and 1754.

He married lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by lady Anne Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhal, by whom he had a ſon,

Kenneth, his heir, —— and ſix daughters.

1. *Margaret*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Agnes*.
4. *Catharine*.
5. *Frances*.
6. *Euphemia*.

He died *anno* 1762, and was ſucceeded by

XVIII. Kenneth, his only ſon, who is now repreſentative of the moſt noble family of Seaforth, and is the eighteenth generation in a direct male line.

ARMS.

Azure, a ſtag's head caboſſed *or*.

Crest; on a wreath, a mountain inflamed, proper.

Supporters; two ſavages wreathed about their temples and middles with laurel, each holding in his exterior hand a batoon erect, with fire iſſuing out of the top of it, all proper.

Motto; *Luceo non uro*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At the caſtle of Iſland Donan in the county of Inverneſs, and at the caſtles of Fortroſe and Brahan, in Roſs-ſhire.

* * *

DOUGLAS Earl of SELKIRK.

I. Lord William Douglas, eldeſt ſon of William firſt marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Gordon his ſecond wife, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, was by king James I. created a lord of parliament, by the titles of earl of Selkirk, lord Dair and Shortcleuch, to him and his heirs-male whatever, by patent dated 4th of Auguſt 1646.

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad hæredes maſculos quoſcunque.

He afterwards married Anne dutcheſs of

Hamilton, was created duke of Hamilton, and by her had iſſue ſeven ſons, and three daughters, who all took the name of Hamilton.

1. *James*, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton.

2. Lord *William*, who died without iſſue.

3. Lord *Charles*, afterwards earl of Selkirk.

4. *John*, earl of Ruglane, who died without ſurviving male iſſue. *Vide* page 533d of this work.

5. *George*, earl of Orkney, who died alſo without male iſſue, *Vide* page 533d.

6. Lord *Baſil*, grandfather of Dunbar, now earl of Selkirk, of whom afterwards.

For the other ſon and daughters, *vide* page 335th of this work.

II. Lord Charles, third ſon of William and Anne duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, upon his father's reſignation, obtained from king James VII. the titles and honours of earl of Selkirk, with the former precedency, confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal, to him and his heirs-male whatever, dated *anno* 1687, and was ſecond earl of Selkirk.

Chart. in pub. archiv hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque.

He alſo got the command of his brother the earl of Arran's regiment; and coming early into the revolution, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to king William. He enjoyed the ſame office under queen Anne, king George I. and II.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the fourth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth, Britiſh parliaments, and was appointed ſheriff of the county of Lanark.

He dying a batchelor, *anno* 1739, was ſucceeded by his brother, John earl of Ruglane, who was third earl of Selkirk; but he dying alſo without male iſſue, the eſtate and honours of Selkirk devolved upon Dunbar-Hamilton his next heir-male, being grandſon of his brother lord Baſil, to whom we now return.

II. Lord Baſil Hamilton, ſixth ſon of William and Anne, duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, was a man of good parts, great honour and integrity.

He married Mary, daughter and ſole heireſs of ſir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Bart. by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *William*, who died young.

2. Mr. *Baſil*, his heir.

1ſt daughter *Mary*, married to John Murray of Philiphaugh Eſq; heretable ſheriff of the county of Selkirk, and had iſſue.

2. *Catharine*, married to Thomas earl of Dundonald, to whom ſhe had a ſon, William, earl of Dundonald, a youth of great reſolution and ſpirit, who was an officer in the army, and was killed at the taking of Cape Breton, in the year 1758. She had alſo another ſon, Baſil, who died unmarried, and two daughters, lady Mary and lady Catharine.

Lord Baſil died *anno* 1701, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

III. Baſil Hamilton of Baldoon, Eſq; a man of great probity and merit, who married Iſabella, daughter of the honourable colonel Alexander MacKenzie, ſon of Kenneth third earl of Seaforth, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Dunbar*, now earl of Selkirk.

2. *Baſil*, who died young.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to Ronald MacDonald of Clanronald, to whom ſhe had a ſon, who died in infancy.

2. *Elizabeth*, who died young.

IV. Dunbar, fourth earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of Baſil of Baldoon, reſumed the name of Douglas, the paternal one of his family, upon his ſucceeding to the honours of Selkirk, in 1745. *Vide* page 597.

He married Helen, third daughter of the honourable John Hamilton Eſq; ſon of Thomas ſixth earl of Haddington, by whom he hath two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Sholto-Baſil*, who died an infant

2. *Baſil-William*, lord Dair.

1ſt daughter, lady *Iſabella*.

2. Lady *Helena*.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *argent*, a heart *gules*, enſigned with an imperial crown *or*, on a chief *azure* three mullets of the firſt, for Douglas; 2d *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, for Hamilton; 3d *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border of the 2d, charged with ten roſes of the 1ſt, for Dunbar of Baldoon.

Supporters; on the dexter a ſavage wreathed about the loins with laurel; and on the ſiniſter an antelope, both proper.

Crest; a ſalamander in flames.

Motto; *Jamais arriere.*

CHIEF SEATS.

At the caſtle of Crawfurd in the county of Lanark; at St. Mary's-Iſle in the ſtewarty of Kirkcudbright; and at Baldoon in the county of Galloway.

SEMPLE Lord SEMPLE.

THE ſirname of Semple is of great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland. They had large poſſeſſions in the counties of Lanark, Air, and Renfrew, of which laſt they were heretable bailies and chamberlains, under the lord high ſtewards of Scotland, who were ſuperiors of moſt of that county. They were alſo ſheriffs thereof, whereby they had great authority, dignity, and power over all that part of the country.

The firſt of them we have found upon record, is,

I. **Robert** de **Sempill**. He flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1214, and died in 1249.

He is witneſs to a donation of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, of the church of Largys to the monaſtery of Paiſley, about the year 1246.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

He was father of,

II. **Robert** de **Sempill**, who was ſeneſcal or chamberlain of Renfrew, in the reign of king Alexander III.

He was witneſs in a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, together with William Fleming, Maurice Buchanan, *&c.* about the year 1280.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 4.

He was witneſs alſo to a grant which James lord high ſteward of Scotland, grandfather of king Robert II. made to Stephen, ſon of Nicholaus, of theſe lands which formerly belonged to Patrick de Selvinland, lying near where the water of Grief runs into Clyde, *&c.*

Hiſtory of the ſhire of Renfrew, p. 52.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Thomas de Sempill*, a great patriot, and firm friend of king Robert Bruce, from whom he obtained a charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands in the tenement of Long-Niddery, then in the crown by the forfeiture of Nicholaus de Diſponſa, *&c.*

Charta in rotul. Rob. I.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **Robert** de **Sempill**, ſeneſcal of Renfrew, who made a great figure in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and performed many brave actions in defence of the liberties of his country, under the conduct of that great prince, who, in reward of his merit and faithful ſervices, made him a grant under his great ſeal, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Roberto de Sempill, totam terram cum pertinen. in tenemento de Largis, et vicecom. de Ayr, quæ fuit Johannis de Baliolo, &c. &c.* all erected into one free barony, to him and his heirs for ever.

Ibidem.

This Robert was witneſs to the donation of the church of Largis to the monaſtery of Paiſley, by Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ et Marjoriæ Bruce, quond. ſponſæ ſuæ, &c. anno* 1318.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He died before the year 1330, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IV. **William** de **Sempill**, ſteward of Renfrew, who ſucceeded him, and is witneſs in a ratification of Malcolm fourth earl of Lennox, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, together with Malcolm Fleming, Gilbert Drummane, *&c. anno* 1330.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 152.

In the ſame year he is witneſs in another charter of the ſaid earl Malcolm, to ſir James Stewart, brother of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland.

Ibidem.

In a charter of *Adam de Fullerton, Willielmus Sempill de Eliotſtoun*, is a witneſs, 13th April 1344.

Book of charters, penes MacFarlane.

He is the firſt of this family we have found deſigned by the barony of Eliotſtoun; but it continued long to be one of their chief titles.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. **Thomas**, ſecond lord of Eliotſtoun, and ſteward of Renfrew.

In the confirmation-charter which Robert lord high ſteward of Scotland, earl of Strathearn, and John lord Kyle, his ſon and apparent heir, gave to the monaſtery of Paiſley, of the lands of Sanquhar, *&c.* Thomas de Sempill, *dominus de Eliotſtoun*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1367.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He was father of,

VI. Sir **John Sempill**, third lord of Eliotſtoun, who got a charter of confirmation under the great ſeal, from king Robert II. of the lands and barony of Glaſsford, and ſeveral others in the ſhire of Lanark, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs whatever of his father Thomas, *&c.* dated at Dunfermline, 22d day of July 1375.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

In a donation of ſir Adam Fullerton of that ilk, out of his lands of Crosbie, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *Johannes Sempill dominus de Eliotſtoun*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1392.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He is witneſs in another charter of ſir John Blair of Adamſtoun, *anno* 1397.

Ibidem.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon, *John*, his heir,——and a daughter, *Jean*, married to ſir John Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, anceſtor of the earls of Bute.

VII. JOHN, fourth lord of Eliotſtoun, was a man of great parts, and employed in ſeveral negotiations of ſtate, which he managed with dexterity and honour.

In a charter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to Dougal MacDougal, of the lands of Yeſter, John Semple, lord of Eliotſtoun, is a witneſs, *anno* 1409.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners, appointed to treat with the Engliſh in 1421, was very active in negotiating the liberty of king James I. and waited upon his majeſty at Durham, when he was returning home.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He died before the year 1440, leaving iſſue a ſon,

VIII. Sir **ROBERT SEMPLE**, fifth baron of Eliotſtoun, who ſucceeded him, and had the honour of knighood conferred upon him by king James II. with whom he was in great favour.

He obtained from that prince a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto Semple de Eliotſtoun, militi, et Elizabethæ ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the lands of Southennan, and others, 31ſt October 1451.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Elizabeth (but of what family we know not) he left a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. Sir **WILLIAM SEMPLE**, ſixth baron of Eliotſtoun, who, in a precept directed to him by Robert lord Lyle, is deſigned *Willielmus, filius et hæres domini Roberti Semple de Eliotſtoun, anno* 1452.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

He appears to have been in great favour with king James III. who appointed him ſheriff-principal of Renfrew, and from whom he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Semple, militi*, of the lands and baronies of Eliotſtoun, Glaſsford, Caſtletoun, *&c.* 4th October 1474.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died before the year 1483, leaving iſſue a ſon,

X. Sir **THOMAS**, ſeventh baron of Eliotſtoun, who ſucceeded him. He was a faithful ſubject to king James III. and is deſigned *vicecomes de Renfrew*, at the parliament held at Edinburgh, in February 1483.

Records of parliament.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John firſt lord Roſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibidem. where ſhe is deſigned relicta ejus, ad ann. 1489.

Sir *John*, afterwards lord Semple, — and two daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to Robert Crawfurd of Kilbirny.
2. *Marian*, married to ſir John Stewart of Glanderſtoun.

Sir Thomas being ſteady in his loyalty, accompanied his royal maſter to the field of Bannockburn, where they both loſt their lives, *anno* 1488.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir **JOHN SEMPLE**, eighth baron of Eliotſtoun, a man of great parts, worth and honour, who, in reward of his own merit, and the loyalty and ſufferings of his anceſtors, was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Semple, in the firſt year of the reign of king James IV. 1488.

Ibidem, and hiſt. of Renfrew.

He appears, by his charters under the great ſeal, to have been poſſeſſed of a great eſtate.

He got two charters from king James IV. *Johanni domino Semple*, of the lands of Montgrenan, and ſeveral others, *anno* 1495.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards other three charters of the lands of Eliotſtoun, Caſtletoun, Shuterflat, Hairſpenneld, Nether-Penneld, Barr in Kilbarchan, Whitelands, Bordland, Craiginfeoch, Southennen, the barony of Glaſsford, *&c.* in the ſhires of Renfrew, Air, and Lanark, in the years 1501 and 1503; all erected into the lordſhip and barony of Semple, in 1505.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got two charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral other lands, in 1506 and 1508; and a third, wherein he got them all *de novo* united into the barony of Semple, *anno* 1511.

Ibidem.

He founded and largely endowed a chapel near his caſtle of Semple, *anno* 1505, and afterwards mortified ten merks *per annum* for a chaplain to it, *anno* 1509.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Keith's biſhops, p. 288.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Colvile of Ochiltree, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Gabriel*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Gabrieli Semple fratri germano Willielmi domini Semple, caſtri et fortalicii de Cathcart, &c.* 23d December 1545. He was anceſtor of the Semples of Cathcart.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of James Crichton of Ruthvendenny, by whom he had no iſſue.

He accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, and was there ſlain with his royal leader, *anno* 1513.

Crawfurd's Peerage, and Hiſt. of Renfrew.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **WILLIAM**, ſecond lord Semple, a a man of great honour, prudence, and ſagacity, and highly eſteemed by king James V. who made him one of his privy council, and juſticiar in the regality of Paiſley.

He got two charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Semple, et Elizabethæ Arnot ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the lands of Auchin-flower, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archivis.

in Renfrew, Previck, *&c.* in Air-ſhire, in the years 1523 and 1529.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got alſo two charters from king James V. of many other lands and baronies, in the ſhires of Renfrew, Air, and Lanark, in 1539.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got a charter from queen Mary, of the five pound land of Belltrees, in October 1545; and another of the twenty pound land of Drumrye, Dalmure, *&c.* in October 1546.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 4.

At a meeting of a great number of the Scotch nobility, concerning a marriage between Mary queen of Scots and prince Edward of England, William lord Semple was one of thoſe who agreed to the treaty, *anno* 1543.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh firſt earl of Eglington, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, his heir.

Crawfurd's peerage.

2. *David*, anceſtor of the Semples of Craigbetts; a branch whereof ſettled in Spain above a hundred years ago, flouriſh there with luſtre to this day, and value themſelves of being ſprung from the illuſtrious houſe of Semple.

1ſt daughter, *Helen*, married to Alan third lord Cathcart.

2. *Mary*, married to ſir John Stirling of Keir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Arnot of that ilk, an ancient family in the county of Fiſe.

He married, 3dly, Marian, daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Hazlehead; but by theſe two laſt he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1548, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. ROBERT, third lord Semple, who, in his father's lifetime, got two charters under the great ſeal; the firſt, *Roberto, filio et hæredi apparenti Willielmi domini Semple*, of many lands, *in vitali redditu*; the other appointing him conſtable, and keeper of the caſtle of Douglas, then in the crown by forfeiture; both dated in October 1533.

Ibidem.

Ibidem.

He got alſo ſix charters more under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Semple, *&c.* the lands of Cruikſton, Dernlie, and many others, in the years 1543, 1545, 1546, and 1547.

This lord was a man of great ſpirit and reſolution, and fought gallantly againſt the enemies of his country at the battle of Pinkie, where he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner, and was long confined in England.

He continued loyal, and moſt dutiful to queen Mary, till after the murder of king Henry. He then entered into a bond of aſſociation, with ſeveral others of the nobility, to defend the young king againſt all mortals, *&c.* and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the regent Murray's party, raiſed a conſiderable number of his vaſſals and followers, and fought upon their head at the battle of Langſide, where the queen's army was routed and diſperſed.

Hiſt. of Renfrew, Crawford's peerage, &c.

The regent, in reward of his faithful ſervices, beſtowed upon him for life the diſſolved abbay of Paiſley, *anno* 1569; of which the brave and loyal lord Claud Hamilton had been forfeited, for his inviolable attachment to the intereſt of queen Mary.

He married, 1ſt, Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Semple.

2. *Andrew*, anceſtor of the Semples of Bruntſhiel and Millbank.

1ſt daughter, *Grizel*, married to James Hamilton of Stanhouſe, and had iſſue.

2. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to John Hamilton of Broomhill, anceſtor of lord Belhaven; 2dly, to John Whiteford of that ilk.

3. *Janet*, married to Hugh Montgomery of Hazlehead, and had iſſue.

4. ———, married to Alexander Fleming of Barrochan.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth Carlyle, a daughter of the family of Torthorald, by whom he had one ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

John, anceſtor of the Semples of Belltrees, ſtill ſubſiſting,——alſo three daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to James third lord Roſs.

2. *Grizel*, married to John Blair of that ilk.

3. *Dorothy*, married to ſir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly.

They all had iſſue.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1571.

XIV. ROBERT, maſter of Semple, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Robert the third lord, married Barbara, daughter of Archibald Preſton of Valleyfield, and died *anno* 1569, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. ROBERT, who ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1571, and was fourth lord Semple.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto nepoti et hæredi Roberti domini Semple*, of the lands and barony of Semple, Craiginfeoch, and others, in the ſhires of Renfrew and Air, dated 15th December 1572.

Ibidem.

He got another charter, *Roberto domino Semple*, of the lands and barony of Glaſsford, *&c.* in Lanarkſhire, 11th June 1573.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, ty, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who ſent him ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Spain, where he acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation; but as he ſtill profeſſed the Roman catholic religion, he never enjoyed any public offices of ſtate, notwithſtanding his merit, and the large ſhare he had of his majeſty's favour.

He married, 1ſt, lady Agnes Montgomery, daughter of Hugh third earl of Eglington, by whom he had a ſon,

Hugh, his heir,——and four daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to ſir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk.

2. *Barbara*, married to ſir Colin Lawmont of Inneryne.

3. *Grizel*, married to John Logan of Raiſs.

4. *Margaret*, married to Robert Briſbane of Biſhoptoun.

They all had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, dame Johanna de Evieland, a lady of the Low Countries, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William Semple* of Letterkeny, who ſettled in Ireland, where he married, and had iſſue only one daughter, married to ſir Francis Hamilton, knight.

He died *anno* 1611, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XVI. HUGH, fifth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Hugoni domino Semple, et Franciſco ejus filio, terrarum baroniæ de Craiginfeoch, &c. &c.* 22d February 1634.

He was a man of great abilities, worth and honour.

He never went to court, nor meddled in any public affairs, but lived cloſe at home, in great ſplendor and magnificence.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Abercorn, by whom he had one daughter,

Marian, married to ſir George Preſton of Valleyfield.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Francis ninth earl of Errol, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *Francis*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who ſucceeded his brother.

3. *Archibald Semple* of Dykehead.

4. *James*, who went into holy orders abroad.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William ſecond lord Mordington.

2. *Jean*, married to William Menzies of Pitfoddils.

He died *anno* 1637, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. FRANCIS, ſixth lord Semple, who married lady Elizabeth Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1644, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Charta penes dom. Semple, et in cancellaria.

XVII. ROBERT, ſeventh lord Semple, a man of great integrity and honour. Though he never meddled, nor was concerned in any affairs of ſtate, yet he ſuffered greatly on account of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell, for being a malignant, (as the loyaliſts were then called) in the ſum of one thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's printed act of indemnity.

He married Anne Douglas, daughter of James firſt lord Mordington, brother of William firſt marquis of Douglas, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Robert*, maſter of Semple, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, who died unmarried in the 18th year of his age.

2. *Francis*, afterwards lord Semple.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*, carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.

2. *Jean*, married to Alexander Sinclair of Roſlin, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1675, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. FRANCIS, eighth lord Semple, who was, by the care of his noble relations, educated in the proteſtant religion, came to court, and took his place in parliament in the end of the reign of king Charles II. where none of his anceſtors had ſat from the reformation to that time, they having been all of the Roman catholic perſuaſion.

He was retoured heir to his father 14th October 1680.

Retour in cancellaria.

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir Archibald Primroſe of Dalmeny, anceſtor of the earl of Roſeberry; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1684, his eſtate and honours devolved upon Anne his eldeſt ſiſter, and heir of line, to whom we now return,

XVIII. ANNE, baroneſs of Semple, eldeſt daughter of Robert the ſeventh lord, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours of Semple, as above obſerved, and married Francis Abercromby of Fetternier, deſcended of the antient family of Abercromby of that ilk, in Fifeſhire, who, by king James VII. was created lord Glaſsford for life, *anno* 1685.

Charta in cancellaria.

Vide title lord Glaſsford. page 286.

By him ſhe had iſſue five ſons and one daughter.

1. *Francis*, afterwards lord Semple.

2. Captain *Robert*, who was killed in the wars abroad, without iſſue.

3. *John*, who ſucceeded to the honours of Semple, as will be ſhown hereafter.
4. *Alexander*, who died in childhood.
5. *Hugh*, father of the preſent lord, of whom afterwards.

Their daughter, *Jean*, died unmarried.

Charta in cancellaria.

There is in the public regiſter, a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, upon the reſignation of Anne baroneſs of Semple, containing an entail of the lands and barony of Semple, to and in favours of herſelf, and her huſband in liferent, and in fee to Francis her eldeſt ſon, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Robert the ſecond ſon, then to John the third ſon, then to Alexander the fourth ſon, and their heirs-male; which failing, to the heirs-female of the ſaid four brothers reſpective, the eldeſt always ſecluding the younger, and ſucceeding without diviſion, *&c. &c.* The confirmation is dated the 16th May 1688.

But it muſt here be obſerved, that Hugh the fifth ſon was born after the making of this entail.

Anne baroneſs of Semple died *anno* 1691, and was ſucceeded in the eſtate and honours of Semple by her eldeſt ſon,

XIX. FRANCIS, ninth lord Semple, a man of great honour and integrity, who took his place in the firſt parliament of queen Anne, *anno* 1703, and always ſtood up firmly for what he believed to be for the good of his country, and liberties thereof.

He oppoſed the union with all his intereſt, and voted againſt every article of it.

He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother,

XIX. JOHN, third ſon of the baroneſs, who was tenth lord Semple; but he dying alſo without iſſue, the eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIX. HUGH, fifth ſon of the baroneſs, who was eleventh lord Semple.

He went into the army when a young man, and ſerved with great reputation in queen Anne's wars, both in Flanders and Spain.

In the year 1718, he was major to the 26th regiment, and was appointed colonel to the 42d regiment, *anno* 1740, with which he went abroad in the year 1743 to Flanders, where he and his regiment acquired great glory, having always diſtinguiſhed themſelves in every battle they were engaged in againſt the French.

He commanded in the town of Aeth, when it was beſieged by the French, made a gallant defence, and returned to Britain that ſame year, when he was appointed colonel of the 25th regiment, the command whereof he enjoyed till his death.

At the battle of Cullodden, in 1746, he had the command of the left wing of the king's army, where he acted as a brigadier general. He remarkably ſignalized himſelf for his conduct and bravery, and had no ſmall ſhare of the glory acquired by the king's troops againſt the highlanders, in that memorable engagement.

After this battle, the lord Semple commanded in Aberdeen, and there loſt his life, by the tendon of his arm being pricked, when he was let blood.

He married Sarah Gaskall, daughter and co-heireſs of ——— Gaskall, Eſq; in the county of Lancaſhire, by whom he had iſſue five ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *John*, now lord Semple.
2. *George*, a captain in the army.
3. *Hugh*, alſo a captain in the army.
4. *Philip*, who died young.
5. *Ralph*, who died at ſea.

1ſt daughter, *Sarah*, married to Patrick Crawford of Auchinames, who died *anno* 1750, leaving iſſue one daughter.

2. *Jean*.
3. *Betty*, who died young.
4. *Anne*, married to doctor Adam Auſtin, phyſician in Edinburgh, to whom ſhe has one ſon and four daughters.
5. *Marian*.
6. *Rebecca*.

Lord Hugh was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. JOHN, twelfth lord Semple, who married Janet Dunlop, only daughter and heireſs of ——— Dunlop of Biſhoptoun, Eſq; by whom he hath a ſon,

Hugh, maſter of Semple,——and a daughter,

———.

ARMS.

Argent, a cheveron cheque *gules*, and of the firſt, accompanied with three bugles *ſable*, garniſhed of the ſecond.

CREST; on a wreath, a ſtag's head proper, attired *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two grey hounds *argent*, each having a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Keep tryſte.*

CHIEF SEAT,

At Semple-houſe, in Renfrew-ſhire, on the river Clyde.

SINCLAIR Lord SINCLAIR.

AS the origin of the great and illuſtrious name of Sinclair, is to be found under the title of Sinclair earl of Orkney, page 529th of this work, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

William third earl of Orkney, who was alſo earl of Caithneſs. He lived in the reigns of king James I. II. and III. and had to his firſt wife lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Douglas, by lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. By her he had one ſon,

William, the firſt of this family,——and a daughter,

Lady *Catharine Sinclair*, married to Alexander duke of Albany.

For his ſecond marriage, and the children thereof, *vide* page 532d.

I. WILLIAM, eldeſt ſon of William earl of Orkney, *&c.*

Though he did not ſucceed to his father in his titles of honour, yet we have undoubted proof of his being his eldeſt ſon, and he certainly obtained conſiderable poſſeſſions in lands.

Records of parliament.

This appears by an infeftment produced in parliament, given by king James II. *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Gulielmo de Sancto Claro*, *filio et hæredi apparenti Gulielmi*, *comitis Orcadiæ et Cathaniæ*, of the lands and barony of Newburgh, and ſeveral others, in Aberdeenſhire, 16th March 1459.

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Sinclair.

He got alſo, upon his brother's reſignation, the lands of Dyſart, Couſland, Ravenſcraig, *&c.* which is inſtructed by a contract, wherein his brothers William and ſir Oliver, acknowledge him to be their elder brother, *anno* 1481.

He married lady Elizabeth Leſly, daughter of George earl of Rothes, by Chriſtian Haliburton, his ſecond wife, daughter of Walter lord of Dirleton. By her he had iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. HENRY, who was created lord Sinclair in the end of the reign of king James III. or beginning of that of king James IV. He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Henrico domino Sinclair, et Margaretæ Hepburn, ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the lands of Couſland, *cum fortalicio de Ravenſcraig*, the lands of Carberry, Woolſtoun, Balbugy, *&c.* 4th December 1488.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Records of parliament.

At the firſt parliament, held by king James IV. in Edinburgh, it is declared by our ſovereign lord the king, and the eſtates of parliament, that this Henry is ſon and heir of William of Sinclair, eldeſt ſon and heir of William earl of Orkney and Caithneſs; that he is chief of the blood, and that he and his ſucceſſors are to be called lords Sinclair in time-coming, with all the dignities, immunities and privileges thereto belonging, 14th January 1489.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter under the great ſeal, to him and his ſaid ſpouſe, of the lands and barony of Dyſart, Ravenſcraig, *&c.* 9th January 1493.

Ibidem.

He afterwards obtained from king James IV. a leaſe of the lands and lordſhip of Orkney and Zetland, and was made juſticiar and keeper of the caſtle of Kirkwall, all for payment of 550 merks *per annum*, *anno* 1501.

Records of parliament.

He ſat as peer in the parliament called to meet at Edinburgh, in February 1504.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Newburgh, mill thereof, and fiſhing on the water of Ithane, *&c.* 3d March 1508.

Ibidem.

He got another charter of an annuity out of the lands of Logyrate, 21ſt Auguſt 1511.

By the ſaid lady Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Patrick earl of Bothwell, he had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk.

2. *Helen*, married to James, fourth lord Ogilvie of Airly.

3. *Jean*, married to Alexander maſter of Crawfurd, ſon and apparent heir of David, ſeventh earl of Crawfurd.

He was a man of ſpirit and reſolution, and accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowdon, where he was ſlain with his royal leader, and many of his brave countrymen, on the 9th September 1513.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

III. WILLIAM, ſecond lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Sinclair, et Elizabethæ Keith ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the lands and barony of Newburgh, *&c.* in Aberdeenſhire, dated 17th April 1524.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of ſeveral other lands in the ſame county, all united to the barony of Newburgh, 15th May 1533.

Ibidem.

And another charter, to him and his ſaid lady, of the lands of Woolſtoun, Carberry, Balbugie, *&c.* 28th June 1547.

By the ſaid lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhal, he had iſſue two ſons.

1. *Henry*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Magnus*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Magno Sinclair, filio legitimo Willielmi domini Sinclair, et Mariotæ Bruce ſponſæ ſuæ*, of part of the lands of Kinninmonth, in Fife, dated 6th December 1561; but we can give no account of his poſterity.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

IV. Henry, third lord, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Henrico magiſtro de Sinclair*, of the lands and barony of Dyſart, town and manor thereof, dated 14th November 1548.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Ravenſcraig, and others, of the ſame date with the preceeding one.

M. S. in the lawiers library Edinburgh.

Ibidem.

He was a great favourer of the reformation, and was one of the lords that ſat in the convention, when the proteſtant religion was eſtabliſhed, *anno* 1560; yet he was a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and was one of thoſe noble lords who entered into a bond of aſſociation, to ſtand by, and defend her majeſty againſt all mortals, *anno* 1568.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1560.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William ſeventh lord Forbes, by whom he had a ſon,

James, maſter of Sinclair, ——— and a daughter,

Helen, married to Andrew Kinninmonth of that ilk.

He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1601.

Ibidem.

V. James, only ſon and apparent heir of Henry third lord Sinclair, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo magiſtro de Sinclair*, of the lands and barony of Ravenſcraig, Dyſart, and Newburgh, with the fiſhing upon the water of Ithane, *&c.* dated 14th July 1577.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the barony of Dyſart, mill thereof, and the right of patronage annexed thereto, dated 5th July 1592.

He married lady Iſabel Leſly, daughter of Andrew fifth earl of Rothes, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Patrick*, who ſucceeded his brother.

He died before his father, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

VI. James, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1601, was fourth lord Sinclair; but he dying ſoon thereafter, without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Crawfurd's peerage.

VI. Patrick, fifth lord Sinclair, who married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Cockburn of Ormiſton, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Julian, married to ſir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, anceſtor of the earl of Breadalbane.

He died *anno* 1615, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VII. James, ſixth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Sinclair*, of the baronies of Ravenſcraig, Newburgh, *&c. &c.* dated the penult day of July 1631.

Ibidem.

He got alſo a charter, to him and Mary Wemyſs, his ſpouſe, of ſeveral other lands, dated 26th June 1637.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he appeared firſt to be on the parliament's ſide, and was by them appointed one of their committee, and a privy councillor for life, *anno* 1641.

Ibidem, and Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He was alſo one of the committee of eſtates, in the years 1644 and 1645, and colonel of the Fife regiment of horſe; but being a ſincere loyaliſt, he was concerned in duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648, and was afterwards, for his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family, excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

He married lady Mary, daughter of John earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had only one daughter,

Catharine, to whom, with conſent of the crown, he conveyed both his eſtate and honours, and was accordingly ſucceeded by,

VIII. Catharine, baroneſs of Sinclair, only daughter and ſole heireſs of John the ſixth lord, who was married to ſir John Sinclair of Herdmanſton, by whom ſhe had a ſon,

IX. Henry, who, ſucceeding to both the eſtate and honours of his grandfather, was ſeventh lord Sinclair.

Diploma in cancellaria.

He got a charter, or diploma, under the great ſeal, from king Charles II. confirming all the honours, dignities, privileges, *&c.* enjoyed by his predeceſſors lords Sinclair, with the former precedency, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John, Robert, George, and Matthew Sinclairs, ſucceſſively brothers-german to the ſaid ſir John of Herdmanſton, and the heirs-male of their bodies; which all failing, to the ſaid Henry his neareſt heirs-male whatever, 1ſt June 1677.

He was a man of great probity and honour, and invariably attached to the intereſt of the Stewart family. At the convention of eſtates in 1689, when he ſaw they were determined to forfeit king James VII. and ſettle the crown on the prince of Orange, he took a proteſt againſt their proceedings, and left the houſe.

He married Grizel, daughter of ſir James Cockburn of that ilk, by whom he had five ſons and five daughters.

1. *John*, maſter of Sinclair.

2. General *James Sinclair*.

3. Major *William Sinclair*, who died without iſſue.

4. *Henry Sinclair*, Eſq;.

5. *Matthew*, died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Grizel*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

2. *Catharine*, married to ſir John Erſkine of Alva, baronet, and had iſſue.

3. *Mary*, married to ſir William Baird of Newbyth.

4. *Elizabeth*, who was third wife to David earl of Wemyſs, to whom ſhe had iſſue two daughters, one married to the earl of Sutherland, the other to the earl of Murray.

5. *Anne*.

Henry lord Sinclair died in 1723 or 1724.

X. John, maſter of Sinclair, eldeſt ſon of lord Henry, had the misfortune to be engaged in the rebellion 1715, for which he was attainted of treaſon, and made his eſcape beyond ſea, but was afterwards pardoned for his life, *anno* 1726. He returned home, and had it not been for his attainder, would have been eighth lord Sinclair.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Galloway, counteſs dowager of Southeſk; 2dly, Emilia, daughter of lord George Murray, brother of the duke of Athole, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1750.

Lord Henry, having ſurvived his ſon the maſter's attainder for ſeveral years, conveyed and ſettled his eſtate upon his ſecond ſon,

X. General James Sinclair, but he reſtored it to his brother, when he obtained his pardon, and ſucceeded him at his death.

He betook himſelf early to a military life, ſerved with great reputation for many years, and roſe to the higheſt rank in the army.

He was twice member of parliament for Sutherland, three times for the burghs of Dyſart, Kinghorn, *&c.* and at laſt for the county of Fiſe.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir David Dalrymple of Hales, king's advocate, widow of ſir John Baird of Newbyth, by whom he had no children; and none of his brothers having any iſſue, he therefore ſettled his eſtate upon James Paterſon, Eſq; ſon of Grizel, his eldeſt ſiſter, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

X. Grizel, eldeſt daughter of Henry ſeventh lord Sinclair, married to John Paterſon of Preſtonhall, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of John archbiſhop of Glaſgow, by whom ſhe had a ſon,

Colonel *James*,——and three daughters.

1. *Barbara*.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Thomſon of Charleton, Eſq;.

3. *Grizel*, died unmarried.

XI. James, only ſon of Grizel, eldeſt daughter of Henry ſeventh lord Sinclair, upon the death of the general in the year 1762, ſucceeded to the eſtate of Sinclair, and now carries the name and arms of that family.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, a ſhip at anchor, her oars erect in ſaltire, within a double treſſure, with flowers de lis counterfloree, *or*; 2d and 3d, *azure*, a ſhip under ſail *or*; and over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon *argent*, charged with a croſs, engrailed *ſable*.

Crest; on a wreath, a ſwan *argent*, having a ducal collar and chain *or*.

Supporters; two griffins proper, armed and beaked *or*.

Motto; *Fight*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Dyſart in Fifeſhire.

* * *

SOMERVILLE Lord SOMERVILLE.

THE Somervilles are of Norman extraction, and came over to Britain with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066.

The rank they bore in Normandy intitled them to the higheſt regard of their prince; the conſiderable commands they had in the army, and their gallant behaviour in England, gave them a juſt claim to a ſhare of the conqueſts of that country; and accordingly,

I. Sir Gualter, or Walter de Somerville, obtained from the Conqueror, (hav-

Roll of Battle Abbay, du Moulin's hiſt. of Normandy, and Dugdale's baronage of England.

(having been one of his chief commanders) the whole lordſhip and territory of Whitchnour, in the county of Stafford, where he ſettled, as alſo Somerville Aſton in Gloceſterſhire. He was progenitor of all the Somervilles in Great Britain.

He lived after the year 1100, and left iſſue ſeveral ſons.

Dugdale's baronage.

Addiſon's works.

1. Sir *Walter de Somerville*, who ſucceeded him in the lordſhip of Whitchnour, and carried on the line of that great and opulent family, which flouriſhed with luſtre in England for many ages. He lived in the reigns of king Henry I. and king Stephen, and of him was lineally deſcended ſir Philip de Somerville, lord of Whitchnour, who made a conſiderable figure in the reigns of kings Henry IV. and V. and was ſo famous for his great hoſpitality, that he is recorded for having given a flitch of bacon as a reward to any huſband and wife, who could ſay that they never had the leaſt difference, nor contradicted one another within the ſpace of twelve months after marriage, *&c.* The figure of a flitch of bacon, neatly carved on wood, is at this day in Whitchnour houſe, near Litchfield, now the ſeat of —— Offby, Eſq; but the male line of the Whitchnour family is long ſince extinct, having ended in a ſingle daughter, married to the great Stafford duke of Buckingham, conſtable of England, forfeited and beheaded in Henry the VIII's time.

Sir Gualter's ſecond ſon was,

2. *William*, of whom all the Somervilles in Scotland are deſcended, as will be ſhown hereafter.

3. *Roger*, who got from his father the barony of Aſton in Gloceſterſhire, which, after him, was called Somerville Aſton, *&c.*

Dugdal. hiſt. of Warwickſhire, and Archer's hiſt. of Gloſterſhire.

Sir John of Somerville-Aſton, ſon or grandſon of Roger, flouriſhed in the reign of king Henry III. and married Cecilia de Limeſie, with whom he got the manor of Stockton, and ſeveral other conſiderable poſſeſſions in Warwick-ſhire.

Sir William of Somerville-Aſton lineally deſcended of the above ſir John, about the year 1607, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Humphry Ferrers, deſcended of William lord Ferrers of Groby, ſecond ſon of William Ferrers earl of Derby, by Margaret, daughter of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter, by Helen, daughter of Alan lord of Galloway, and Margaret, eldeſt daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, brother of king William the Lion, *&c.*

Dugdale, vol. II. p. 688.

The late William Somerville, Eſq; of Edſton in Warwick-ſhire, and Somerville-Aſton, in Gloceſter-ſhire, who was author of that celebrated poem called the Chace, was his lineal heir; but having no iſſue, and deſiring to continue his eſtate in this antient family, in the year 1730, concluded a bargain with the preſent lord Somerville, for the reverſion of his eſtates at his death, which took place in the year 1742, and ſince his acceſſion thereto, he hath greatly improved and beautified it.

We now return to the progenitor of the Somervilles in Scotland.

II. WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, ſecond ſon of the firſt ſir Gualter, having contracted a friendſhip with king David I. when in England, came with him to Scotland, and being highly eſteemed, and in great favour with that prince, he beſtowed upon him the lands and barony of Carnwath, in the county of Lanark, to him and his heirs for ever.

Nisbet's append. p. 79.

He appears to have been much about the king's perſon, being witneſs to moſt of the grants and donations of that good prince to the religious, particularly (with many others of the nobility) to the foundation-charter of the abbacy of Melroſs, *anno* 1136.

Chartulary of Melroſs penes MacFarlane.

Alſo to his donations to the monaſteries of Dunfermline, Kelſo and Melroſs.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 162. 165. 184. &c.

In a donation of king David, *Deo et eccleſiæ Sancti Andreæ de Kilrymont*, William de Somerville, Robert biſhop of St. Andrews, John biſhop of Glaſgow, William Comyn chancellor of Scotland, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1147, in which year John biſhop of Glaſgow died.

Chartulary of St Andrews, penes eund. p. 227.

He is witneſs alſo to another donation, together with prince Henry, the king's ſon, who died *anno* 1152.

Ibid. p. 238.

Likeways to other two charters *Henrici filii regis David, donationum ſuper Swyntun monachis Sancti Cuthberti*, *&c.* wherein William de Somerville, Herbert great chamberlain of Scotland, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1148, in or before which year Herbert the chamberlain died.

Origin. writs of Coldinghame, penes eund. p. 12. and 13.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William de Somerville.*

2. *Walter de Somerville*, who is witneſs to a charter of confirmation of king Malcolm IV. together with Herbert biſhop of Glaſgow, *donationum de Harwold, &c. inter* 1154 *et* 1160.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 385.

He died before 1162, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, who made a great figure at the courts of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion.

He is witneſs in a charter of king Malcolm's with Herbert biſhop of Glaſgow, who died in 1164.

Ibid. p. 389.

Alſo

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes eundem, p. 249. and 255.

Alſo to two charters of donations to the priory of St. Andrews, with the ſame prelate, *ante annum* 1164.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 184.

And to another charter of king Malcolm's, of a donation to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *inter* 1160 *et* 1165.

Chartulary of Kelſo. penes eund. p. 150.

He is witneſs likeways to the diviſion of the lands of Molla, together with Hugh de Morville, David Olifard, *&c. circa annum* 1170.

Ibid. p. 219. 322. 325, &c.

He is witneſs to many other donations to the monaſtery of Kelſo by king William the Lion; and by Alan, ſon of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, *&c. inter* 1170 *et* 1198.

M. S. hiſt. of the family of Somerville, penes dom. Somerville.

He obtained from king William a grant of the lands and barony of Linton, in Roxburghſhire, *anno* 1174, for killing, as is ſaid, a monſtrous ſerpent that greatly infeſted the neighbourhood. It is alſo ſaid that this William was the king's falconer.

He left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

III. WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, deſigned baron of Carnwath and Linton. He was in great favour with king Alexander II. who particularly diſtinguiſhed him at his marriage, being one of the nobles appointed by that king to exerciſe at a tournament at the caſtle of Roxburgh, where, for agility and ſtrength of body, he was excelled by none.

Ibidem.

Principal contract penes dom. Somerville.

He married Margaret, daughter of Walter of Newbigging, lord of Dunſyre, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William*,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to ſir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, of whom all the earls and dukes of Argyle are deſcended.

Chronicle of Melroſs, penes MacFarlane.

He died *anno* 1242, was buried at Melroſs, and ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir WILLIAM de SOMERVILLE, deſigned *dominus de Linton*, who was highly eſteemed by king Alexander III. from whom he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Largis in Cunninghame, where king Alexander III. commanded in perſon, and obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a numerous army, *anno* 1263.

Ibidem.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 149.

In a charter of Henricus de Halyburton, of the lands of Molla, to the monaſtery of Kelſo, ſir William de Somerville, Nicholas de Rutherfoord, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1270.

Hiſtory of the fam. wherein the bond is fully narrated.

He is witneſs alſo to a bond of man-rent betwixt ſir Walter of Newbigging, and ſir David of Towie, *anno* 1281.

This William de Somerville, *cum conſilio Willielmi patris ſui*, gave to the epiſcopal ſee of Glaſgow, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c. eccleſiam de Carnwath, &c.*

Chartulary of Glaſgow.

He lived to a great age, died *anno* 1282, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir THOMAS de SOMERVILLE, deſigned *dominus de Linton et Carnwath*, who was one of the great barons of Scotland, that agreed and wrote to king Edward I. about the marriage of queen Margaret (daughter to the king of Norway, grand-child of king Alexander III. undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland) with prince Edward, *anno* 1290.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. II. p. 472.

Though this ſir Thomas was compelled, with many of his countrymen, to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, in the years 1294 and 1296, for lands lying in different counties; yet we find he embraced the firſt opportunity of endeavouring to ſhake off the Engliſh yoke. He joined the brave ſir William Wallace, and had no ſmall ſhare of the glory acquired by that great man, in defence of the liberties of his country.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 649. and 654.

He made ſeveral donations to the religious at Melroſs, out of his barony of Linton.

Chronicle of Melroſs.

He died about the year 1300, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Walter*, his heir.
2. Sir *John de Somerville*, who was a great patriot, a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, under whom he performed many brave actions in the ſervice of his country.

Abercromb. vol. I. p. 571. 576, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir WALTER de SOMERVILLE, *dominus de Linton et Carnwath*, who was one of the greateſt warriors of his time. He joined king Robert Bruce, and never forſook him in his greateſt diſtreſs.

Nisbet's append. p. 79. and writs of the family of Somerville.

He married Giles, only daughter and heireſs of ſir John Herring, with whom he got the lands of Gilmerton, Drum, Goodtrees, *&c.*

By her he had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. Sir *Thomas*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Richard de Somerville*, who is witneſs to a charter of Duncan earl of Lennox, *anno* 1340.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 66.

Sir Walter died *anno* 1330, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir JAMES SOMERVILLE, who, like many of his brave anceſtors, was a true patriot, a gallant ſoldier, and accompanied king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, where he loſt his life at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346; and leaving no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Abercrombie & Nisbet, &c.

VIII. Sir THOMAS SOMERVILLE of Linton

ton and Carnwath, who was no leſs a ſteady friend to king David Bruce than his father had been to king Robert.

He alſo attended the king into England, and behaved with the utmoſt reſolution and conduct at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner; but he had the good fortune to eſcape; and being a man of great parts, was ſent into England by the eſtates of the kingdom, to treat about the king's liberty, *anno* 1354.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 791.

He was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners, together with William earl of Douglas, the earls of March, Marr, *&c.* to treat with the Engliſh, *ſuper negotiis David de Bruis, anno* 1362; and again, with ſeveral others, in 1366.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 395. and 497.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir James Douglas, deſigned *de Loudonia*, anceſtor of the earls of Morton, by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

1. Sir *William*.

2. *Thomas de Somerville*, to whom he gave the lands of Gilmertoun, Drum, and Goodtrees; but he dying without iſſue, theſe lands returned to the family.

M.S. hiſt. of the family.

3. *John de Somerville*, to whom he gave part of the lands of Newbigging. He is witneſs in a charter of king Robert II. *Laurentio de Haya domino de Eskindy, in vicecomitatu de Inverneſs, anno* 1376.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

His 1ſt daughter, ———, married to ſir John Sandilands of Calder.

2. ———, married to ſir Laurence Baird of Poſſo.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He died before 1370, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **Sir William de Somerville**, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Linton and Carnwath, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed ſureties for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 35.

He had vaſt poſſeſſions in lands, and being a man of parts, was in great favour and highly eſteemed by king Robert II.

He married Catharine, daughter and heireſs of ——— Maxwell, in the county of Stirling, which is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo de Somerville militi, et Catharinæ Maxwell, ſponſæ ſuæ, totam medietatem baroniæ de Manwell, cum pertinen. jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Stirling, &c.* dated *anno* 1371.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*.

2. *William*, anceſtor of the Somervilles of Cambdo, *&c.*

He died *anno* 1403, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. **Sir Thomas de Somerville**, who ſucceeded alſo to his uncle Thomas's eſtates of Gilmerton, Drum, and Goodtrees, and was the firſt lord Somerville.

He was a man of great honour and virtue, and a liberal benefactor to the religious.

He made a donation to the monaſtery of Leſmahagoe, to which William Somerville his brother was a witneſs, *anno* 1421; and it was afterwards confirmed by king James I. *anno* 1427.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made another mortification out of his lands of Manuel, for a chaplain to the ſame monaſtery, with conſent of William Somerville his ſon and heir apparent, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* dated third June 1424, and confirmed by king James, June 5th that ſame year.

Ibidem.

He was one of the commiſſioners ſent to England to negotiate king James I.'s liberty, *anno* 1423, and is then deſigned Thomas Somerville of Carnwath; but upon the king's return home the year thereafter, he was called to parliament by his majeſty, as a lord baron, along with five others that had been hoſtages for his ranſom, moſt of whom are either arrived at higher dignities, or are extinct.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 308.

He was one of the ſureties for a ſeven years truce with the Engliſh, was appointed one of the wardens of the marches towards England, and is then deſigned Thomas *dominus* Somerville, *anno* 1424. That ſame year he ſat as a peer on the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, *&c.*

Ibid. p. 332.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 483.

As therefore there is ſufficient proof that lord Somerville was a lord of parliament in the year 1424, he appears to be the firſt lord baron of Scotland; and by a reſolution of the houſe of lords of Great Britain, in the year 1722, when the honours were confirmed to this lord, there is a ſaving clauſe, that, upon application to that houſe at any time, and upon proper proof, he may have his rank aſcertained.

Records of parliament.

He alſo ſat as a peer in the parliament held at Edinburgh, *anno* 1429, and was by his majeſty appointed juſtice-general of Scotland beſouth the river Forth, which appears by an authentic decreet pronounced by him, wherein he is deſigned *juſticiarius domini noſtri regis, ex parte auſtrali aquæ de Forth.* He paſſed ſentence againſt the delinquents at Stirling, the 4th day of November, in the year of God 1430. The decreet concludes thus: *In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum officii noſtri juſticiarii eſt appenſum, anno die menſis, et loco ſupraſcript.*

The principal decreet, penes dom. Somerville.

Immediately thereafter, Thomas *dominus* Somerville was appointed one of the wardens of

Rymer. tom. X. p. 491.

of the marches towards England, in December 1430.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Stewart, lord Darnly, anceſtor of king James VI. with whom he got the lands and barony of Cambuſnethan, which is confirmed by a charter from king Robert III. *Thomæ de Somerville, filio et hæredi apparenti Willielmi Somerville, militis, et Janetæ Seneſcal ſponſæ ſuæ, et eorum diutius viventi, omnes terras baroniæ de Cambuſnethan, &c. jacen. in vicecom. de Lanark, quæ fuerunt dilecti conſanguinei noſtri Alexandri Seneſcalli de Darnly, militis, &c.* dated in July 1392.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had iſſue two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *William*, lord Somerville.

2. *Thomas de Somerville*, who married Elizabeth Airth, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Thomæ Somerville, filio Willielmi domini Somerville et Elizabethæ Airth, ſponſæ dicti Thomæ, terrarum de Carnock, Fordale, &c.* dated *anno* 1449.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*, married to ſir William Hay of Yeſter, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, who got with her the lands of Auchtermure.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

2. *Giles*, married to ſir Robert Logan of Reſtalrig.

3. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to ——— Kilpatrick of Cloſeburn, in Nithſdale; 2dly, to Thomas Ker of Fernyhirſt, anceſtor of the marquis of Lothian.

Sir George MacKenzie's baronage in the lawiers library.

He died *anno* 1444, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. **William**, ſecond lord Somerville, who, in his father's lifetime, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James I. upon the birth of his two ſons, *anno* 1430, and was then deſigned ſir William Somerville of Plain.

He was ſerved heir to his father in the baronies of Linton and Cambuſnethan, in June 1445.

Retour penes dom. Somerville.

He got a charter from king James II. *Willielmo domino Somerville faciend. villam de Carnwath, in vicecomitatu de Lanark, liberum burgum baroniæ, &c.* dated 20th June 1451.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of good parts, great honour and probity, a firm and ſteady friend both to king James I. and II. and was often employed in negotiations of importance.

After the murder of king James I. lord Somerville attended the parliament 1439, and was very inſtrumental in procuring the queen's liberty, who was kept little better than a priſoner by the ruling faction of the time.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1449, and to another in 1451, in which laſt year he was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, &c.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 254, &c.

Ibid. p. 286.

He appears to have been much at the court of king James II. being witneſs to moſt of that prince's grants and charters. In his confirmation of all the donations made to the abbacy of Dunfermline, by king Malcolm Canmore and queen Margaret, king Duncan, king Edgar, king Alexander I. king David I. &c. the witneſſes were William lord Somerville, Patrick lord Glammis, &c. *anno* 1450.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 348

He was witneſs to other three charters of king James II. together with William earl of Douglas, chancellor Crichton, &c. *anno* 1451 *et* 1452, *de villa de Spynie, &c.*

Chartulary of Murray, penes eund. p. 666. 668. & 670.

And to another charter of that ſame prince, *Willielmo de Ledale, &c. anno* 1453.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 521.

He married Janet, daughter of ſir John Mowat of Stenhouſe, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, lord Somerville.

2. *William de Somerville*, who married Margaret, daughter of William Hamilton of Preſton, and was anceſtor of the Somervilles of Plain. His ſon Thomas got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Plain.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to Ralph Weir of Blackwood, Eſq;.

2. *Mary*, married to William Cleveland of that ilk, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1456, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XII. **John**, third lord Somerville, who, in an inſtrument of reſignation of John and Alexander Thane of the lands of Ferryhill, is a witneſs, together with Patrick Hepburn, lord of Hailes, ſir William Cranſton of Corſby, &c. and is deſigned John, ſon and apparent heir of William lord Somerville, &c. in 1451.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes MacFarlane, p. 340.

He was a man of ſingular courage and reſolution, and remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Sark, where he had the command of the Clydſdale horſe, though but a young man, and performed the part of a brave officer, where the Scots obtained a glorious victory over the Engliſh, and their great champion Magnus, *anno* 1449.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

He was one of the conſervators of a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1457.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 397.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, and warden of the marches, *anno* 1459.

Ibid. p. 426.

He behaved with ſingular magnanimity at the ſiege of Roxburgh, where his royal maſter, king James II. was ſlain, *anno* 1460.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

This lord was a particular favourite of king

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

James III. who often took the diverſion of hunting in the ſouthern parts, and would have ſtaid ſeveral days at lord Somerville's houſe of Cowthaly, where he and his whole retinue were royally entertained.

He married, 1ſt, Helen, daughter of ſir Adam Hepburn, lord of Hailes, by whom he had a ſon,

William, maſter of Somerville,—and two daughters.

Nisbet's appendix.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald, eldeſt ſon of Duncan Campbell, lord of Lochow, anceſtor of the duke of Argyle. Her ſecond ſon, ———, was anceſtor of the earl of Breadalbane.

2. *Helen*, married to ſir John Jardine of Applegirth.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, Eſq; which is inſtructed by a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Somerville, et Mariotæ Baillie, ſponſæ ſuæ, terrarum baroniæ de Cambuſnethan, &c.* dated *anno* 1477.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had a ſon,

Sir *John Somerville*,—and a daughter,

Mary, married to ſir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn.

Ibidem.

Sir John Somerville, ſon of the ſecond marriage of John third lord Somerville, got from his father the lands and barony of Cambuſnethan, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, dated *anno* 1503. He was a man of great parts and ſpirit, and in high favour with king James IV. whom he accompanied to the field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, *anno* 1513. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Carmichael of Balmedie, by whom he had iſſue, and his poſterity, barons of Cambuſnethan, made a conſiderable figure in Scotland afterwards.

Nisbet's appendix, p. 277.

John, third lord Somerville, died in 1491.

XIII. WILLIAM, maſter of Somerville, got a charter from king James III. *Willielmo Somerville, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis domini Somerville, terrarum baroniæ de Carnwath, Linton, &c. cum ſuperioritate terrarum de Gilmertoun, &c.* dated the 2d day of May 1477.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Hugh lord Montgomery, upon which his father put him in poſſeſſion of the above eſtates.

By her he had two ſons.

1. *John*, lord Somerville.
2. *Hugh*, who ſucceeded his brother.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died before his father, *anno* 1488, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. JOHN, who ſucceeding alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1491, was fourth lord, and got a charter from king James IV. *Johanni domino Somerville, baroniæ de Carnwath*, and a great many other lands, dated 13th March 1507.

Ibidem.

But he dying without iſſue, before the year 1526, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIV. HUGH, fifth lord Somerville, who being a man of a noble ſpirit, was in high favour with king James V. who did him the honour to be frequently (with his whole retinue) at his houſe of Cowthaly, (called, by king James V. in a jocular way, Cowdaily, becauſe he obſerved a cow and ten ſheep killed every day,) for ſeveral days together, which put this noble lord to ſuch extraordinary expence, that he greatly incumbered his vaſt eſtate; for though none of the nobility had a greater ſhare of the king's favour than this lord, yet he never accepted of any place or penſion from the government, and continued a moſt faithful and loyal ſubject to the end of his days.

Memoirs of the family of Somerville.

In the year 1542, he accompanied the king in his unfortunate expedition to Solway, where he was taken priſoner, carried to the court of England, and confined; but he and other ſix lords were lodged in great ſtate by Henry VIII.'s orders: lord Somerville was conſigned to the lord Audley, chancellor of England, at a ſeat now called Audley-end; but he was at laſt releaſed for a ranſom of one thouſand merks ſterling.

Stow's chron.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

During his ſtay in England, he contracted a friendſhip with king Henry VIII. became entirely of his party, and an enemy to the French intereſt.

He was a great promoter of the match between Mary queen of Scts, and prince Edward of England, believing it might turn to the advantage of his country; but it never took effect, though king Henry had it very much at heart.

He got three charters under the great ſeal, *Hugoni domino Somerville*, of many lands and baronies, in the years 1535, 1540, and 1545.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He made a donation to St. Mary Magdalene's hoſpital in Edinburgh, of one hundred and forty pounds *per annum*, out of his barony of Carnwath, *anno* 1540; and another of twenty pounds *per annum* out of the ſame barony, *anno* 1541.

Writs of the family.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Arran, by whom he had no iſſue that came to maturity.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of William Maitland of Leithington, which appears by

Chart. in pub. archiv.

by a charter under the great ſeal, *Hugoni domino Somerville et Janetæ Maitland, ejus ſponſæ, &c.* dated 10th January 1526.

By her he had three ſons, and three daughters.

1. *James*, lord Somerville.

2. *John*, who died without iſſue.

3. *Hugh*, anceſtor of the Somervilles of Spittle.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir Charles Murray of Cockpool, anceſtor of the earl of Annandale.

2. *Marjory*, married to James Tweedie of Drumelzier.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Carmichael of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1549, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. **James**, ſixth lord Somerville, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo domino Somerville, et Agnetæ Hamilton ſuæ ſponſæ, terrarum de Blackpule, Blackcaſtle, &c.* dated 25th July 1550.

He was a great loyaliſt, always adhered firmly to the intereſt of queen Mary, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the reformation.

At the convention 1560, he, with the earl of Athole and lord Borthwick, entered a proteſt againſt any alterations being made in the eſtabliſhed religion of the country, *&c.* The only reaſons given were, that their anceſtors, they thought, were as wiſe as they.

In 1568, he joined the queen's party at Hamilton, with about 300 horſe of his own friends and vaſſals, and fought upon their head at the battle of Langſide, where the queen's army was defeated and diſperſed. Lord Somerville was ſore wounded, and narrowly eſcaped being made priſoner.

Ibidem, Niſbet's append. et charta penes dom. Somerville.

By the ſaid Agnes, daughter of ſir James Hamilton of Finart, lord of Evandale, he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Hugh*, lord Somerville.

2. ———, who got from his father ſome lands in the barony of Carnwath. He married and had iſſue, and his poſterity are ſtill ſubſiſting in Clydſdale.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, died without iſſue.

2. *Agnes*, married to her couſin —— Somerville of Plain.

He dying *anno* 1570, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVI. **Hugh**, ſeventh lord Somerville, who was ſerved heir to his father in the year 1571.

He recovered the lands of Gilmerton, Drum, and Guttarris, which had been for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the Somervilles of Cambuſnethan, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1578, and built the houſe of Drum *anno* 1585.

Ibid. et charta penes dom. Somerville.

He was a man of great parts and abilities, was long one of the lords of the privy council to king James VI. with whom he was in great favour.

He married Eleanor, daughter of George lord Seton, anceſtor of the earls of Winton, by whom he had ſixteen children; four ſons and four daughters of whom came to maturity.

Mill's genealogical colect. penes M'Farlane, vol. II. p. 291.

1. *William*, maſter of Somerville, a youth of a fine genius and great hopes, but died before his father without iſſue.

2. *John*, who was accidentally ſhot by his elder brother, when they were both young, which appears by a remiſſion under the great ſeal, *Willielmo magiſtro de Somerville, &c.* dated 1587, but he died alſo before his father, without iſſue.

In pub. arch.

3. *Gilbert*, who became his father's heir.

4. *Hugh*, anceſtor of the preſent lord Somerville, of whom afterwards

1ſt daughter, ———, married to —— Hamilton of Stonyflat.

2. ———, married to Thomas Somerville, Eſq; *in vicecom. de Lanark.*

3. ———.

4. ———.

Theſe both died unmarried.

Lord Hugh died *anno* 1597, and was ſucceeded by his third ſon,

XVII. **Gilbert**, eighth lord Somerville, a very weak man, who lived in ſuch ſplendor and magnificence, or rather in ſo extravagant a manner, that he conſumed and ſold his whole eſtates, moſt whereof were purchaſed by the earls of Marr and Buchan.

Memoirs of the family, Mill's collect. &c.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of John Somerville of Cambuſnethan, by whom he had a ſon,

James, who died an infant,——and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, married, 1ſt, to James lord Torphichen, without iſſue; and, 2dly, to William Douglas of Pumhperſton, to whom ſhe had a ſon, ſir Joſeph Douglas of Pumpherſton, who, with many others, was drowned in the retinue of the duke of York, returning to Scotland, without iſſue.

Mill's collect. penes M'Farlane.

2. *Margaret*, married to —— Colquhoun of Balvie, brother-german to the laird of Luſs, without iſſue.

3. ———, married to —— Stewart of Minto, and died alſo without iſſue.

Ibidem.

Gilbert eighth lord Somerville dying without ſons, *anno* 1618, the honours of Somerville devolved upon his immediate younger brother, and undoubted heir-male, to whom we no return.

XVII. Hugh, fourth ſon of Hugh, ſeventh lord Somerville. brother-german of Gilbert the eigth lord, was one of the pages of honour to king James VI. Upon the death of the ſaid Gilbert, without male-iſſue, he was undoubtedly ninth lord Somerville, in right of blood, though he declined taking up the titles, or exerting the privileges of his peerage, becauſe he got no part of his brother's eſtate, and alſo on account of the confuſion of the times by the civil wars; ſo that the honours of this noble family lay dormant from the death of the ſaid Gilbert, till they were reaſſumed by the preſent lord, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This Hugh got from his father the lands and baronies of Drum, &c. upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Hugoni Somerville, filio legitimo quondam Hugonis domini Somerville, terrarum de Drum, Gilmerton, Guttars, &c.* dated 3d February 1626.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of confirmation, *Hugoni Somerville de Drum, et Margaretæ Hamilton ejus ſponſæ in vitali redditu, et Jacobo Somerville, eorum filio et hæredi, &c. decimarum garbalium de Gilmerton et Drum, &c.* proceeding upon a charter dated *anno* 1631; the confirmation being dated 15th February 1634.

Mill's genealogic. collect. &c.

By the ſaid Margaret, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, Eſq; he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Gavin Somerville*, Eſq;.

1ſt daughter *Jean*, married to James Tennant of Cairns, Eſq;.

2. *Margaret*, died without iſſue.

He died at Drum in the 70th year of his age, *anno* 1640, was buried in the church of Liberton, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archivis.

XVIII. James, tenth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Somerville, filio legitimo natu maximo quondam Hugonis Somerville de Drum, et Liliæ Bannantyne ſuæ ſponſæ, terrarum de Gilmerton, &c.* dated 2d December 1644.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter from king Charles II. *Jacobo Somerville de Drum, terrarum baroniæ de Drum, &c.* dated 28th January 1670.

He ſerved ſeveral years in the army of France, with great reputation, as alſo in the Venetian ſervice; and, upon his return home, was raiſed to the degree of a lieutenant colonel.

By the ſaid Lilias, daughter of ſir James Bannantyne of Newhall, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, he had a ſon,

James, his heir.

He died 3d January 1677, of a great age, was buried at Holyroodhouſe, and ſucceeded by his ſon,

Mill's collect. and memoirs of the family.

XIX. James, eleventh lord Somerville, who married Martha, daughter of ——— Bannantyne of Corhouſe, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *James*, his apparent heir.
2. *John*, lieutenant colonel to general Ramſay's regiment.
3. *George*, general adjutant to the foot guards.

He died *anno* 1690.

XX. James, firſt ſon and apparent heir of the eleventh lord, by Martha Bannantyne his ſpouſe, in the year 1671, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Graham, of the family of Montroſe, an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had a conſiderable fortune.

By her he had a ſon,

Ibidem.

James, born *anno* 1674, at whoſe baptiſm there were preſent his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, four generations in a direct line of the ſame name, and all their father's and mother's firſt born.

He was unfortunately killed by Thomas, ſon of Mr. Thomas Learmont, advocate, his father being then alive, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXI. James Somerville of Drum, who ſucceeding alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1690, was the twelfth lord Somerville.

He married a daughter of ——— Murray of Deuchar, deſcended of the ancient family of Philiphaugh, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, the preſent lord.
2. *George*, of Dinder, in Somerſetſhire, who had ſeveral ſons; the eldeſt a prebend in the cathedral of Bath and Wells; the ſecond a captain of foot; the third a lieutenant of a man of war, who was killed at the affair of St. Cas. He has alſo two daughters.
3. *John*.
4. *William*.

Theſe two laſt both died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Eupheme*.

2. *Elizabeth*, died without iſſue.

He died 4th December 1709, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXII. James, thirteenth lord Somerville, who claimed his peerage, and in the year 1722, by application to his majeſty, had his cauſe laid before the houſe of lords, where his title was ſuſtained and approved; and he has not only continued to vote at every election ſince, but was himſelf choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the ninth Britiſh parliament, called to meet in June 1741.

He is now one of the lords of police, one of the commiſſioners of the board of trade and manufactures for Scotland, and one of the commiſſioners upon the annexed forfeited eſtates, *&c.*

He married, 1ſt, in 1724, Anne, only daughter of Henry Baynton of Spey Park, in the county of Wilts, Eſq; whoſe mother was eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of John Wilmot, the celebrated earl of Rocheſter. By her he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *James*, maſter of Somerville, who has ſerved ſeveral campaigns with credit and eſteem in his majeſty's army.

2. *Hugh*, who has no leſs diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſame profeſſion, particularly in Portugal.

London gazette.

His daughter, *Anne-Whichnour Somerville*, is married to George Burgeſs, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's exciſe for Scotland, and hath iſſue one ſon and a daughter.

He married, 2dly, in 1736, Frances, daughter and coheireſs of John Rotherham, Eſq; of Much-waltham in Eſſex, by whom he had one daughter, who died at Holyroodhouſe when ſix years old.

ARMS.

Azure, three ſtars *or*, accompanied with ſeven croſs croſslets fitchee *argent*, three in chief, one in feſs, two in the flanks, and the laſt in the baſe.

CREST; on a wreath, a wheel *or*, ſurmounted of a weyvern *vert*, ſpouting fire.

SUPPORTERS; two greyhounds proper, each gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Fear God in life.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Somerville-houſe near Edinburgh, and Somerville-Aſton in Glouceſter-ſhire.

CARNEGIE Earl of SOUTHESK.

THAT the ſirname of Carnegie is of great antiquity in Scotland, is acknowledged by all our hiſtorians, but the traditional accounts of their origin are various.

Some deduce them from a noble Hungarian that came to Scotland with queen Margaret, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore.

Others trace their origin even higher.

But the moſt probable conjecture ſeems to be, that it is a local ſirname, and was firſt aſſumed by the poſſeſſors of the lands and barony of Carnegie, in the county of Forfar.

Mr. Martin of Clermont, a learned and judicious antiquary, in his genealogical collections, ſays, that in the reign of king William the Lion, there was one of the name of Carnegie, who was the king's conſtable at Fettercairn, but we have no account of his iſſue.

Genealogical collect. penes magiſt. Arth. Martin de Kincaple, vol. I. p. 330.

The firſt of them we find upon record, was John, deſigned de Ballinhard, *&c.* and as he was progenitor of this noble family, from him we deduce their genealogy by unqueſtionable documents.

I. JOHN, anceſtor of the Carnegies of Southeſk, lived in the reign of king Alexander III. and is particularly mentioned in a charter of confirmation (hereafter narrated) of the lands of Ballinhard, in the county of Forfar, from the baron of Panmure, ſuperior thereof.

He died about 1290, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. CHRISTINUS, deſigned alſo of Ballinhard in the ſaid charter, who was father of,

III. JOHN, alſo mentioned in the ſame charter, who left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. JOHN CARNEGIE, who having got poſſeſſion of the lands and barony of Carnegie, was deſigned of that ilk.

He obtained from king David Bruce a charter of confirmation of the lands of Ballinhard, holding of the baron of Panmure, in which are theſe words: *Tenend. et habend. eidem Joanni de Carnegie filio et hæredi quondam Joannes filii Chriſtini, filii Joannis de Ballinhard, &c.*

Haddington's collections, p. 114 and 574.

This third John died about 1390, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. *John Carnegie* of that ilk, whoſe male line is ſometime ago extinct.

2. *Duthacus de Carnegie*, who carried on the line of this family.

V. DUTHACUS de CARNEGIE, made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king Robert III. and the beginning of king James I.

He acquired the lands of Kinnaird in Angus from Mariota Kinnaird, upon which he obtained a charter under the great ſeal, in 1409.

Chart. in archivis Roberti ducis Alban.

The caſtle and barony of Kinnaird afterwards became their chief reſidence, and the title of the family.

He was killed at the battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, leaving iſſue, an infant ſon,

VI. **Walter Carnegie**, who ſucceeded him, and was promiſcuouſly deſigned of Kinnaird, and of that ilk.

He was a man of great ſpirit, courage and reſolution, but had the misfortune to be engaged in the Douglaſes rebellion, and was with the earl of Crawfurd at the battle of Brechin, where the earl of Huntly obtained a remarkable victory over the rebels, *anno* 1452; after which his houſe of Kinnaird was burnt by order of the earl of Huntly, and all their antient writs conſumed, which is the reaſon of their being ſo few documents extant of the anceſtors of this noble family.

Martin's collections, vol. I. p. 331.

Here we have taken the liberty to differ from Mr. Crawford, who ſays, that this Walter joined the earl of Huntly, *&c.* and have followed Mr. Martin, who was a friend and relation of the family, and had acceſs to all their writs.

In a perambulation of the moor of Balnamoon, betwixt the abbot of Arbroath and John Stewart of Lorn, lord of the barony of Innerkeillor, this Walter, and his ſon John, are particularly mentioned, and he is deſigned Walter Carnegie of that ilk. The agreement is dated 27th July 1456.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes comit. de Panmure.

He died *anno* 1478, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. **John Carnegie** of Kinnaird, who obtained from his couſin, David earl of Crawfurd, a grant of a liferent out of his barony of Gleneſk, *anno* 1479, and dying in 1508, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Chart. in the archiv. of the fam. of Southeſk.

VIII. **John Carnegie** of Kinnaird, a man of great worth, honour, and integrity, and was in high favour with his majeſty king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, *anno* 1513, having married —— Vauſs, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *Robert*, his heir,———and a daughter,

Janet, married to William, ſon of ſir Thomas Maule of Panmure.

Crawfurd's peerage. Martin's gen. collect. & Scotch compend.

IX. Sir **Robert** ſucceeded his father, and got three charters under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto Carnegie de Kinnaird*, of the lands and barony of Kinnaird, and ſeveral others, *inter* 1536 *et* 1539.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo charters, *terrarum de Glenſtock, Set de Couthlie, ſylva, foreſta, &c. inter* 1540 *et* 1542.

Ibidem.

Likeways charters from queen Mary, of the lands of Murdocairny, *&c. &c.*

Ibidem, inter 1543 et 1548.

He being a man of great parts, and knowledge in the management of ſtate affairs, was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions, both in the regency of the duke of Chattelherault, and afterwards.

In 1547, he was made one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

In 1548, he was ſent ambaſſador to England, to treat about the redemption of the earl of Huntly, lord chancellor, who had been taken priſoner at the battle of Pinkie, and upon his return, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

In 1551, he was ſent ambaſſador to France, and was afterwards the chief perſon that prevailed on the duke of Chattelherault to reſign the regency in favours of the queen-mother, which gave great ſatisfaction to the whole nation.

Crawfurd's peerage, and Scotch comp.

In 1555, he, with ſir John Ballenden of Auchinoul, were ſent plenipotentiaries to England, where they concluded a treaty of commerce to the ſatisfaction of both nations.

And in 1557, he was one of the commiſſioners ſent to England to treat of a peace, which they happily concluded.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

He married Margaret, daughter of —— Guthrie of Lunen, by whom he had ſix ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. Sir *John Carnegie* of Kinnaird.
2. *David Carnegie* of Coluthie, who carried on the line of this family.
3. *William Carnegie* of Leuchland and Futhie.
4. Mr. *Robert Carnegie*, preceptor of the maiſon dieu of Brechin.
5. *James Carnegie*, anceſtor of the Carnegies of Balmackie.
6. *Alexander Carnegie* of Cookſton.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to ſir James Scrimzour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *Helen*, married, 1ſt, to William Lundie of Benholm; 2dly, to Robert Turren of Foveran.

Ibidem.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew Arbuthnot of that ilk.
4. *Catharine*, married to David Ramſay of Balmain.
5. *Iſabel*, married to ——— Gordon of Glenbucket.
6. *Jean*, married to ——— of Colieſton.
7. *Mary*, married to ——— Strachan of Carmylie.

Sir Robert dying in 1565, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir **John Carnegie** of Kinnaird, a

man of ſingular worth, honour and integrity. He was a faithful and loyal ſubject, and a ſteady friend to queen Mary: he never deſerted her intereſt in her greateſt diſtreſs, of which her majeſty was ſo perfectly ſenſible, that ſhe wrote to him, conſulted him, and took his advice in matters of the higheſt conſequence.

He married, 1ſt, Agnes, daughter of David Wood of Craig, comptroller of Scotland, in the reign of king James V. by whom he had one daughter,

——, married to Patrick Kinnaird of that ilk.

He married, 2dly, dame Margaret Keith, by whom he had no children.

He had a natural ſon, *John*, who acquired the lands of Carnegy, and was afterwards deſigned of that ilk, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, to him and Catharine Fotheringhame his wife, *anno* 1581.

Ibidem.

Sir John dying in 1585, without lawful male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother,

X. Sir DAVID CARNEGIE of Coluthie, afterwards of Kinnaird, ſecond ſon of ſir Robert, a man of good parts, great probity and honour, and was in high favour with his majeſty king James VI. who conſtituted him one of his privy council.

Crawfurd's peerage, Martin's genealogies, Scotch comp.

In 1595, he appointed him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, alſo one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury; both which offices he enjoyed with honour and reputation till his death, which happened in 1599, according to Spotiſwood, who gives him a great character for integrity, capacity, and ſkill in the management of ſtate affairs.

Ibid. and bp. Spotiſwood's church hiſt.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of William Ramſay of Coluthie, by whom he got the lands of Leuchars, Broadlands, Coluthie, *&c.* in the county of Fife.

Martin's genealogies.

By her he had iſſue three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to ſir John Ayton of Kinnaldie, but died without iſſue.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Dundas of Fingask, who died without iſſue.

Chart. in pub. arch. ad ann. 1582.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Inglis of Tarvat, who had ſeveral children, of whoſe daughter Catharine, the learned antiquary Mr. George Martin of Clermont, ſo often quoted in this work, is deſcended.

Writs of the fam. of Southesk, Martin's genealog. &c.

He married, 2dly, Eupheme, daughter of ſir David Wemyſs of that ilk, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

Martin's geneal. Crawfurd's peerage, Scotch compend. &c.

1. *David*, afterwards earl of Southesk.

2. Sir *John Carnegie*, firſt of the family of Northesk. *Vide* title Carnegie earl of Northesk, page 520th.

3. Sir *Robert Carnegie* of Dunichen.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

4. *Alexander*, anceſtor of the Carnegies of Balnamoon.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Agnes*, married to ſir Alexander Falconer of Halkerton.

2. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to James Carmichael of Balmedie; 2dly, to Archibald Dundas of Fingask, Eſq;.

Contract penes Thomam Dundas de Fingask.

3. *Eupheme*, married to Robert Graham of Morphy.

They all had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. DAVID, who having got a liberal education, applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of the laws, wherein he acquired great knowledge; of which king James VI. being very ſenſible, firſt made him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, by patent dated 24th April 1616.

As he had been a faithful ſervant to king James VI. he ſoon came into great favour with king Charles I. who was pleaſed to create him earl of Southesk, on the 22d June 1633. In the preamble to the patent, his own great merit, the loyalty and faithful ſervices of his father and grandfather to queen Mary, and king James VI. are fully narrated. The patent is to his heirs-male.

Chart in the archiv. of the family, and in the public regiſter.

He was appointed high ſheriff of the county of Forfar, was always a loyal and faithful ſubject to king Charles I. and never deſerted his intereſt during all the time of the civil war, for which he was impriſoned by the covenanters, ſuffered many other hardſhips, and had a fine of no leſs than three thouſand pounds ſterling impoſed upon him by Oliver Cromwell in 1654.

Cromwell's act of indem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir David Lindſay of Edzel, by whom he had four ſons and ſix daughters.

1. *David* lord Carnegie, who married lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas earl of Haddington, by whom he had two daughters. 1. Margaret, married to Gavin earl of Carnwath. 2. Magdalene, married, 1ſt, to Gideon Baillie of Lochend; and, 2dly, to ſir John Crawfurd of Kilbirnie. He died long before his father, without iſſue-male, *anno* 1633.

2. *James*, afterwards earl of Southesk.

3. Sir *John Carnegie* of Craig, whoſe only ſon ſucceeded him, and died without iſſue.

4. Sir *Alexander Carnegie* of Pitarrow, whoſe great grandſon now repreſents the family, and of whom more hereafter.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to William earl of Dalhouſie, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Agnes*, married to James lord Abercrombie.

3. Lady *Catharine*, married to John earl of Traquair, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and had iſſue.

4. Lady *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to William Haliburton of Pitcur; and, 2dly, to Robert viſcount of Arbuthnot, and had iſſue.

5. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew lord Balvaird, anceſtor of viſcount Stormont.

6. Lady *Magdalene*, married to James, the great marquis of Montroſe.

The earl lived to a great age, and dying in 1658, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. **James**, ſecond earl of Southesk, a man of untainted loyalty, and great integrity, adhering always to the intereſt of the royal family, during the whole courſe of the civil war.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

King Charles II. immediately upon his reſtoration, appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, and renewed his father's grant of the ſheriffſhip of Forfar to him and his ſon, for their joint lives.

Crawford's peerage, Martin's geneal. and Scotch compend.

He died in 1669, having married lady Iſabel Ker, daughter of Robert firſt earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

Robert, earl of Southesk, ——— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to James Murray earl of Annandale; and, 2dly, to David viſcount Stormont.

2. Lady *Catharine*, married to Gilbert, eleventh earl of Errol.

XIII. **Robert**, third earl of Southesk, ſucceeded his father. He was a man of fine natural parts, which were highly improved by a liberal education and travelling, he having viſited and ſtaid for ſome time at moſt of the polite courts in Europe.

His commiſ. is ſtill amongſt the writs of the family.

He was remarkably diſtinguiſhed by Lewis XIV. of France, who made him one of the captains of his foot guards, *&c.*

After his return home, king Charles II. appointed him colonel of the Angus militia, and renewed his commiſſion of high ſheriff of that county, to him and his ſon, *anno* 1682.

Ibidem.

He married lady Anne, daughter of William ſecond duke of Hamilton, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *Charles*, lord Carnegie.

2. *William Carnegie*, Eſq; a youth of great hopes, who was unfortunately killed in his travels at Paris, by William Talmaſh, ſon of Anne dutcheſs of Lauderdale, *anno* 1681.

The earl dying in 1688, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. **Charles**, fourth earl of Southesk, who never went to court after the revolution; but being poſſeſſed of an opulent fortune, lived at home in great ſplendor and magnificence, and died in 1699, having married lady Mary Maitland, daughter of Charles earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had a ſon,

XV. **James**, fifth earl of Southesk, who ſucceeded him, and married lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James earl of Galloway, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter, who both died young; and the earl engaging in the rebellion 1715, was attainted of high treaſon, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown, but he made his eſcape to France, where he died in 1729, without any ſurviving iſſue, which ended the male line of James ſecond earl of Southesk, ſon and heir of the firſt earl, whereby the eſtate and honours, had it not been for the forfeiture, would have devolved upon ſir James Carnegie of Pitarrow, baronet, the next heir male, being lineally deſcended of ſir Alexander Carnegie of Pitarrow, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XII. Sir **Alexander Carnegie** of Pitarrow, fourth ſon of David firſt earl of Southesk, and brother of James the ſecond earl, married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *David Carnegie* of Pitarrow.

2. Mr. *Mungo Carnegie* of Birkhill, advocate.

His daughter, ———, was married to captain Walter Keith of Montroſe.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir **David Carnegie** of Pitarrow, who married, 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of ſir Archibald Primroſe, lord regiſter, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1ſt ſon, ———, died without iſſue.

2. Sir *John Carnegie* of Pitarrow.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to Henry Fletcher of Salton, Eſq; father of the preſent Andrew Fletcher, Eſq; one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

2. *Catharine*.

He married, 2dly, Catharine Gordon, lady dowager of Arbuthnot, but by her had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Jean, daughter of ——— Burnet of Lagaion, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *David*.

2. *James*.

They both died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Strachan of Tarrie.

2. *Jean*, died unmarried.

XIV. Sir **JOHN CARNEGIE** ſucceeded him, and married Mary, daughter of ſir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, by whom he had five ſons and five daughters.

1. Sir *James* of Pitarrow.
2. *John*,
3. *Alexander*.
4. *Harry*.

Theſe three died without iſſue.

5. *George*, a merchant of Gottenburgh.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. *Mary*, married to colonel —— Scot.
3. *Helen*, married to Alexander Aberdeen of Cairnbulg, Eſq;.
4. *Jean*, married to Robert Taylor of Kirktonhill, Eſq;.
5. *Elizabeth*.

Sir John was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir **JAMES CARNEGIE** of Pitarrow, lineal heir male and repreſentative of the family of Southeſk, as before noticed.

He is now member of parliament for the ſhire of Kincardine.

He married Chriſtian, eldeſt daughter of David Doig of Cookſton, by Magdalene Symers, only daughter and heireſs of Balyordie, by whom he hath four ſons and two daughters.

1. *David*.
2. *James*.
3. *John*.
4. *George*.

1ſt daughter *Mary*.

2. *Elizabeth*.

ARMS.

Or, an eagle diſplayed *azure*, beaked and membered *gules*.

CREST; on a wreath, a right hand, couped at the wriſt, and erect, holding a thunderbolt, inflamed at both ends, all proper, ſhafted ſaltire, and winged in feſs, *or*.

SUPPORTERS; two greyhounds *argent*, each gorged with a plain collar *gules*.

MOTTO; *Deum timete*.

CHIEF SEATS,

Were Kinnaird, a noble ſeat in the county of Angus, and the caſtle of Leuchars in Fifeſhire, *&c.*

LINDSAY Lord SPYNIE.

DAVID, eighth earl of Crawfurd, the ſixteenth generation of that illuſtrious family, in the male-line, having married Margaret, daughter of Cardinal David Bethune, by her he had iſſue four ſons and one daughter.

1. *David*, his heir.
2. Sir *Henry*, afterwards earl of Crawfurd.
3. Sir *Alexander*, the firſt of this family.

For the other children, *vide* page 159.

I. Sir **ALEXANDER LINDSAY**, third ſon of David eighth earl of Crawfurd, being a man of parts and learning, became a great favourite of king James VI. who firſt appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Spynie, by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 6th May 1690.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Spynie*, of the lands and barony of Spynie, Church-land, *&c. anno* 1693.

Ibidem.

He got three other charters under the great ſeal, of the lands of Ballyſack, and mill thereof, the lands of Burnſide, and ſeveral others, in Forfarſhire, between the years 1604 and 1607.

Ibidem.

He married Jean Lyon, daughter of John lord Glammis, counteſs dowager of Archibald earl of Angus, and Robert, ſon and heir of Robert earl of Morton, by whom he had a ſon,

Alexander, his heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to ſir Robert Graham of Innermay.
2. *Margaret*, married to John Erſkine of Dun.

He was unfortunately killed by the young laird of Edzell, *anno* 1607, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

II. **ALEXANDER**, ſecond lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Spynie, et Joannæ Douglas ſuæ ſponſæ*, of ſeveral lands in Forfarſhire, *anno* 1607.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He being bred to a military life, ſerved the king of Sweden in his wars in Germany, where he had conſiderable commands, and acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer.

A little before the breaking out of the civil war, he returned to his own country, and got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Finhaven, the barony and foreſt

Ibidem.

reſt of Plattane, mill thereof, *&c. anno* 1631; and being a great loyaliſt, he immediately joined the king's party, and was, by his majeſty king Charles I. made muſter-maſter-general of Scotland, but died *anno* 1647, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Jean Douglas, two ſons and two daughters.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *George*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, was ſecond wife to John Lindſay of Edzel.

2. *Anne*, died unmarried.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. ALEXANDER, third lord Spynie, who was alſo a great loyaliſt, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family.

He was colonel of the Clackmannan and Stirlingſhire horſe, at duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He was afterwards excepted from pardon by Oliver Cromwell, *anno* 1654.

Cromwell's printed act of indemnity.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Hay, daughter of George earl of Kinnoul; 2dly, lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of John earl of Northeſk, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1670, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

III. GEORGE, fourth lord Spynie, who dying alſo without iſſue, the honours became extinct.

STEWART Lord St. Colme.

JAMES lord Down, anceſtor of the earl of Murray, married lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, and by her had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *James*, his heir, afterwards earl of Murray.
2. *Henry*, afterwards lord St. Colme.

For his daughters, *vide* title Stewart earl of Murray, page 500th.

I. HENRY, ſecond ſon of James lord Down, got from his father the commendatory of St. Colme, and by the favour of king James VI. had that benefice erected into a temporal lordſhip, to him and his heirs-male; upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Henrico domino St. Colme, in baronia de Baith, Croftguire, Brego, Dunibirſell, &c. anno* 1611.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Jean Stewart, daughter of John fifth earl of Athole, and died *anno* 1612, leaving iſſue a ſon,

II. JAMES, lord St. Colme, who ſucceeded him, and being of a military genius, went into the ſervice of the great Guſtavus Adolphus king of Sweden, where, by his merit, he ſoon roſe to the rank of a colonel; but dying without iſſue, the eſtate and dignity fell to his couſin the earl of Murray.

DALRYMPLE Earl of STAIR.

THE ſirname of Dalrymple is local, and of great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland. It was aſſumed by the poſſeſſors of the lands and barony of Dalrymple, in the county of Air, as ſoon as ſirnames became hereditary in this country.

I. ADAM de DALRYMPLE flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1249.

He was proprietor of the barony of Dalrymple, and others, which is inſtructed by a charter under the great ſeal, hereafter narrated.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died about the year 1300, leaving iſſue a ſon,

II. GILCHRIST de DALRYMPLE, who ſucceeded him in all his lands, and lived in the reign of king Robert Bruce. What part he acted in the diſputes betwixt him and Baliol, we can give no account; but he died in the beginning of the reign of king David II. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

III. MALCOLM DALRYMPLE, deſigned *dominus de eodem.*

He was alſo proprietor of the whole lands and

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

and barony of Dalrymple, and had iſſue two ſons.

1. *John.*
2. *Roland.*

He divided his lands betwixt theſe two.

IV. John, eldeſt ſon of Malcolm de Dalrymple, was alſo deſigned *dominus de eodem*; but ſir John Kennedy of Dunnure, anceſtor of the earl of Caſſilis, acquired his half of the lands of Dalrymple, which he got confirmed to him, by a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. in theſe words: *confirmaſſe, &c. dilecto et fideli ſuo Johanni Kennedy, &c. medietatem baroniæ de Dalrymple, cum pertinen. infra vicecomitatum de Air, quæ quidem medietas fuit Malcolmi filii Gilchriſti, filii Adæ de Dalrymple, &c. &c.* The confirmation is dated the penult day of March 1371, before theſe witneſſes, William, Walter, and Patrick, biſhops of St. Andrews, Glaſgow, and Brechin, John earl of Carrick, ſteward of Scotland, the king's eldeſt ſon, the earls of Marr, Douglas, and Menteith, with many others.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

Ibid. Crawford and Niſbet, &c.

This John, in the writs of the family, is deſigned *filius Malcolmi de Dalrymple*, in the years 1412, and afterwards.

Chart. in pub. archivis, et charta penes comitem de Caſſilis.

Sir John Kennedy acquired alſo Roland's half of the barony of Dalrymple, which he got confirmed to him by a charter from king Robert II. in theſe words: *medietat. baroniæ de Dalrymple, quæ fuit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrymple, &c. anno* 1378.

John de Dalrymple, eldeſt ſon of Malcolm, died in the end of the reign of king James I.

There were about this time ſeveral conſiderable families in Scotland of this ſirname, *viz.* the Dalrymples of Ingliſton, of Canragan, of Goſford, of Beltone, of Laucht, and many others, whoſe poſſeſſions are all inſtructed by charters under the great ſeal in our public regiſter; alſo *Jacobus de Dalrymple* was *clericus regis, anno* 1402; but the immediate and undoubted anceſtor of this noble family was,

V. William de Dalrymple, ſaid to be ſon of John, and grandſon of Malcolm de Dalrymple, *dominus de eodem*, before-mentioned.

He married Agnes Kennedy, heireſs of Stair, with whom he got that barony, which afterwards became the chief title of his family; but they being within the degrees of conſanguinity, forbidden by the church, there was a diſpenſation obtained from archbiſhop Kennedy, the pope's legate, for William Dalrymple and Agnes Kennedy of Stair, to marry, *&c. anno* 1450; and he was the firſt of this family deſigned by that title.

Diſpenſation in archiv. familiæ de Stair.

By the ſaid Agnes Kennedy he had iſſue a ſon,

VI. William Dalrymple, ſecond baron of Stair, who ſucceeded him, and married Marian, daughter of ſir John Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage, and Knox's hiſt.

William, his apparent heir.

He lived to a great age, and died in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary.

VII. William, only ſon and apparent heir of William ſecond baron of Stair, died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Crawfurd's peerage.

VIII. William, third baron of Stair, who ſucceeded his grandfather.

The old man, a little before his death, made over his whole eſtate to this William, his grandſon and apparent heir, reſerving to himſelf and his ſpouſe a reaſonable liferent, *anno* 1541.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had a ſon and heir,

IX. James, fourth baron of Stair, a man of parts and learning.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, and joined the earls of Lennox and Glencairn, in accompliſhing that great work. He was, with them, at the conflict on Glaſgow-muir, for which he afterwards got a remiſſion from the duke of Chattelherault, when regent, *&c.*

Remiſſion in archiv. fam. de Stair.

He married Iſabel, daughter of George Crawfurd of Liſnorris, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

X. James, fifth baron of Stair, who was alſo a great encourager of the reformed religion, and joined in every meaſure for eſtabliſhing it. He was amongſt the firſt men of rank who ſigned the new Confeſſion of Faith, and, with many others, entered into a ſolemn aſſociation in defence of the proteſtant religion, *anno* 1562.

Knox's hiſt. of the reformation.

In 1565, he joined the duke of Chattelherault, in oppoſing the queen's marriage with Henry lord Darnly, becauſe he was a Roman Catholick; and for his being of the party who endeavoured to get him ſent to England, he got a remiſſion in 1566.

Remiſſion in the writs of the privy ſeal.

After the murder of king Henry, he moſt zealouſly joined in that famous aſſociation, for protecting the young prince againſt all mortals, *anno* 1567.

Origin. bond in the lawiers library Edin.

He married Iſabel, daughter of James Kennedy of Bargenie, and died *anno* 1586, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XI. JAMES, ſixth baron of Stair, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter under the great ſeal, to him and Janet Kennedy his ſpouſe, *terrarum baroniæ de Stair, comprehen. lie Mains de Stair, cum molendino, granario, &c. terrarum de Davidſtoun, Mackeſtoun, Meadowhead, Perlehill, Kille de Denniſtoun,* and many others, dated 16th November 1620.

Chart in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1625, and by the ſaid Janet, a daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw, he left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XII. JAMES, ſeventh baron, afterwards viſcount Stair, born 1619, who ſtudied at the college of Glaſgow, was a fine ſcholar, and paſſed all the regular degrees of learning at that univerſity.

When the civil war broke out in the reign of king Charles I. he accepted of a captain's commiſſion from the parliament in the earl of Glencairn's regiment; but it does not appear that he did any thing remarkable in that ſervice.

He was a man of great parts and knowledge, applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of the laws, and became moſt eminent in that profeſſion.

In the year 1649, when the eſtates of the nation ſent commiſſioners to Breda, to invite king Charles II. to come to Scotland, and take poſſeſſion of his juſt right, the baron of Stair was appointed ſecretary to that embaſſy, and acquitted himſelf ſo much to his majeſty's ſatisfaction, that he held him in high eſteem ever after.

He arrived in Scotland with the commiſſioners, before the king; and upon his majeſty's landing in 1650, he immediately waited upon him, was moſt graciouſly received, and contributed all that lay in his power to raiſe forces for his majeſty's ſervice, which, after the fatal battle of Worceſter, were diſperſed.

The baron of Stair continued his practice at the bar with great reputation; but never could be prevailed on to take any oaths to the goverment during the uſurpation, though he had great offers made him.

As the brevity of this work will not permit us to give a full account of all the tranſactions of this great man's life, we ſhall only briefly mention ſome of the moſt remarkable occurences, and refer our readers to Mr. Crawfurd's peerage, page 453, &c.

Upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. he went to London with the earl of Caſſilis, a great loyaliſt, to congratulate his majeſty upon that happy event. The king, having a great opinion of his abilities, firſt conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, then appointed him one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice in the beginning of 1661; and in November thereafter, upon ſir John Gilmour the lord preſident's being called up to London, he was conſtituted vice-preſident during his abſence.

In the year 1664, the king, as a further mark of his royal favour, created him a knight baronet, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body for ever.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Dalrymple de Stair, militi baronetto,* of the lands and barony of Stair, &c. &c. dated the 15th day of February 1669.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the year 1671, he was appointed lord preſident of the ſeſſion, in which high office he diſcharged his duty with great ſufficiency, knowledge, and integrity.

As the lord preſident did not approve of all the meaſures of the court towards the end of king Charles II.'s reign, he ſpoke his mind very freely in parliament; and having many enemies in the miniſtry, was removed from all his offices, *anno* 1682. He thereupon retired to Holland, where he remained till the year 1688, when he came over with the prince of Orange, with whom he was in great favour; and who was no ſooner ſettled on the throne, than he reſtored him to his office of lord preſident of the ſeſſion, *anno* 1689, and raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of viſcount Stair, lord Glenluce and Stranrawer, by patent to him and the heirs-male of his body, dated at Kenſington, 1ſt April 1690.

Chart. in cancellaria.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Roſs of Balneil, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate in lands; and in conſequence thereof the family ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Roſs with their own. By her he had iſſue five ſons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Stair.
2. Sir *James Dalrymple* of Borthwick, baronet, one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion, a man of great merit, learning, and knowledge, and one of the beſt antiquaries of his time, which the works he has publiſhed ſufficiently teſtify. He married and had iſſue.
3. Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* of North-Berwick, Bart. a man of great abilities and knowledge in our laws, and was long lord preſident of the ſeſſion. He alſo married and had iſſue.
4. Doctor *Thomas Dalrymple*, phyſician in ordinary to the king for Scotland.
5. Sir *David Dalrymple* of Hailes, Bart. alſo an eminent lawier, who was lord advocate in the reigns of queen Anne, and king George I. He alſo married and had iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to David, ſon and apparent heir of ſir David Dunbar of Baldoon, Bart. but died without iſſue.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alan, ſeventh lord Cathcart.

3. *Sarah*, married to Charles lord Crichton, ſon and apparent heir of William earl of Dumfries.

4. *Iſabel*, married to ſir David Cunningham of Millcraig, Bart. The laſt three had iſſue.

The viſcount died in the 76th year of his age, *anno* 1695, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. John, ſecond viſcount Stair, who was alſo bred to the law, and acquired great knowledge in that profeſſion.

He was a man of fine parts, and great abilities, was appointed advocate by king James VII. *anno* 1686, and afterwards lord juſtice-clerk by the ſame prince.

He went early and moſt zealouſly into the revolution, and at the convention of eſtates in 1689, he expreſſed a great deſire that a treaty of union might be ſet on foot between the two nations, which afterwards he had a great hand in accompliſhing; and as he had been very inſtrumental in getting the crown declared vacant by the convention, he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to make an offer thereof to the prince and princeſs of Orange, in the ſame year, 1689.

He was, by their majeſties, appointed lord advocate for Scotland, *anno* 1690; and the year thereafter was conſtituted one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. As the maſſacre of Glencoe happened while he was in that office, the parliament begun to make ſome enquiry into the authors of it, in the year 1695; and no doubt he was able to juſtify himſelf: for as the orders for that bloody tragedy were generally believed to have proceeded from a higher power, the affair was immediately dropped; but the ſecretary was laid aſide for the time.

Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the crown, he was nominated one of her privy council; and, as a teſtimony of her majeſty's favour and eſteem, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Stair, viſcount Dalrymple, lord Newliſton, Glenluce, and Stranrawer, by patent to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of the body of the deceaſt James viſcount Stair, his father, dated 8th April 1703.

Diploma in cancellaria.

He was named one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union, of which he was a moſt ſincere and fervent promoter; but he died of an apoplexy juſt before it was compleated, on 8th January 1706-7, in the 59th year of his age.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Dundas of Newliſton, in conſequence whereof he quartered the arms of Dundas with his own, and by her had iſſue three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. Colonel *William Dalrymple* of Glenmure, of whom more afterwards.

3. *George*, one of the barons of exchequer, who married a daughter of ſir Andrew Myrton of Gogar; and dying *anno* 1745, left iſſue a ſon, captain John Dalrymple, who married miſs Middleton.

His daughter, lady *Margaret Dalrymple*, was married to Hugh third earl of Loudoun.

XIV. John, ſecond earl of Stair, ſucceeded his father in January 1707, and was in his ſtead appointed one of the commiſſioners to finiſh the treaty of union betwixt the two nations.

He had a liberal education, was a man of great integrity, and good parts, both natural and acquired.

He gave early proofs of his having an extraordinary military genius. In 1702, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel to the third regiment of guards, and ſerved as a volunteer in Flanders, under the duke of Marlborough, where he remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly at the taking of Venlo and Liege.

Soon thereafter he was made aide-de-camp to that great general; and colonel of the royal Scotch dragoons.

He commanded a brigade of foot at the battle of Ramellies. In 1706, he was made a brigadier, and ſerved in that poſt at the battle of Audenard, and brought the news of that victory to England, *anno* 1708.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt parliament of Great-Britain, and was re-elected to the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh.

In 1709, he commanded as a major-general at the taking of Tanier, and as a lieutenant-general at the taking of Doway, *anno* 1710, in which year he was, by a ſpecial order from queen Anne, inveſted with the moſt noble order of the thiſtle.

In the end of the queen's reign, he not coming into the meaſures of the court, was laid aſide, and ſold his regiment to the earl of Portmore; but upon the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, he was named one of his privy council, was appointed one of the lords of his bed-chamber, and was reſtored to his regiment of dragoons.

And being no leſs an able ſtateſman than a good ſoldier, he was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France, upon a negotiation of the higheſt importance. He made his public entry in January 1718, and performed the buſineſs of his embaſſy with great dexterity and honour. In the year 1733, he reſigned all his offices, and retired from public buſineſs for ſome years.

In 1741, he was made a field marſhal of the forces, and ſent ambaſſador to the ſtates general. He had the government of Minorca, and was commander in chief of the allied army, *anno* 1743, till his majeſty took the command at the battle of Dettingen.

In 1745, he had a third time the command of the royal Scotch dragoons.

He married lady Eleanor Campbell, daughter of James ſecond earl of Loudoun, dowager of James viſcount Primroſe; but died without iſſue, *anno* 1747.

Sometime before his death, he aſſigned his eſtate and honours (which he thought he had a right to do by the patent) to John, ſon of his youngeſt brother George the baron, in prejudice of the ſons of colonel William, the eldeſt brother; but the ſame being conteſted in the houſe of lords, the honours were adjudged to James, ſon of the ſaid colonel William, to whom we now return.

XIV. Colonel WILLIAM DALRYMPLE of Glenmure, ſecond ſon of John firſt earl of Stair, and immediate younger brother of John the ſecond earl, married Penelope counteſs of Dumfries, by whom he had a numerous iſſue.

1. *William*, now earl of Dumfries and Stair.
2. *John*, who died unmarried.
3. *James*, to whom the honours of Stair were adjudged by the houſe of lords, as before obſerved.

For the other children, *vide* page 201ſt of this work.

XV. JAMES, third ſon of colonel William Dalrymple, ſucceeding to the honours of Stair, as above, was the third earl; but he dying without iſſue, *anno* 1761, theſe honours went to his elder brother,

XV. WILLIAM, who is now fourth earl both of Dumfries and Stair, *&c.* *Vide* title Crichton earl of Dumfries, page 198th of this work.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and fourth *or*, on a ſaltire *azure*, nine lozenges of the 1ſt for Dalrymple; 2d *argent*, a lion rampant *gules* for Dundas; 3d *or*, a cheveron cheque *argent* and *ſable*, between three water budgets of the laſt, for Roſs.

CREST; on a wreath, a rock proper.

SUPPORTERS; two lions of the laſt.

MOTTO; *Firm.*

CHIEF SEATS,

Were at Caſtle-Kennedy, in the county of Wigton; at Stair, in the county of Air; and at Newliſton, in Weſt-Lothian, ſix miles from Edinburgh.

* * *

ALEXANDER Earl of STIRLING.

IT is the general opinion of our antiquaries, that thoſe of the ſirname of Alexander, MacAlaſter, Robertſon, *&c.* are deſcended of the MacDonalds.

That Alexander MacDonald, a younger ſon of the lord of the Iſles, having acquired ſome lands in Stirling and Clackmannanſhires, fixed his reſidence at Menſtrie, and that his poſterity aſſumed the ſirname of Alexander from their predeceſſor's chriſtian name.

Certain it is the Alexanders were making a figure in theſe counties ſeveral centuries ago; and have continued to quarter the arms of MacDonald with their own, to denote their being ſprung from that illuſtrious houſe.

Mr. Nisbet's ſyſtem of heraldry, vol. I. p. 25.

And though we cannot fix the preciſe time of their ſettlement in that country, yet we ſhall deduce the deſcent of this noble family by authentic documents, from

I. THOMAS ALEXANDER, who was proprietor of the lands of Menſtrie, in the ſhire of Clackmannan, and flouriſhed in the reign of king James IV. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1488.

In a diſpute betwixt the abbot of Cambuſnethan, and ſir David Bruce of Clackmannan, about the marches of ſome of their lands, which was ſubmitted to a perambulation and aſſize of the principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood, this Thomas Alexander of Menſtrie, together with Andrew Mercer of that ilk, William Stirling of Tillicoultry, and ſome others, were appointed arbiters: they made up the differences, and ſettled the marches by their decreet-arbitral, 6th March 1505.

Chartulary of Cambuſnethan penes MacFarlane.

Thomas was father of

II. ANDREW ALEXANDER, who ſucceeded

ed him in the lands of Menſtrie, of which the earl of Argyle was then ſuperior.

He married Catharine Graham, daughter of ———, by whom he had two ſons.

Charta penes ducem de Argyle.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Andrew Alexander*, who was bred to the church, and in a ſaſine of Colin earl of Argyle, dated 15th November 1529, is deſigned *Andreas Alexander, presbyter, &c.*

Ibidem.

He died before 1527, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. **ALEXANDER ALEXANDER**, third baron of Menſtrie, who made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king James V.

Amongſt the writs of the family of Argyle, there is an inſtrument of ſaſine, wherein Alexander Alexander, ſon of the deceaſt Andrew Alexander of Menſtrie, transfers all right he had to the lands of Menſtrie, in favours of Colin earl of Argyle, his ſuperior, dated 12th of February 1527.

Ibidem.

In a ſaſine of Colin earl of Argyle, this Alexander was appointed the earl's bailie, and is deſigned *honorabilis vir Alexander Alſcinder de Menſtrie, &c. anno* 1529.

Ibidem.

There is a charter by Colin earl of Argyle, to Alexander Alſcinder of Menſtrie, of the lands of Duſlater, in the ſhire of Stirling, of which Andrew Alexander his father and Catharine Graham his mother, were proprietors, dated 15th January 1529.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter by the ſame earl, of the lands of mains of Menſtrie, and mill thereof, to and in favours of Alexander Alſcinder, and Elizabeth Douglas his ſpouſe, in liferent, and Andrew Alſcinder their ſon and heir apparent in fee, dated 26th Auguſt 1529, both which charters are confirmed by king James V. by a charter under the great ſeal, dated 20th April 1530.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, anceſtor of the earl of Morton, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *William Alexander*, who was proprietor of the lands of Clow in Perth-ſhire, and married Janet Mariſhal, which appears by two charters under the great ſeal, to him and Janet Mariſhal his ſpouſe, of the lands of Clow, with the pertinents, &c. dated *anno* 1553.

Ibid. Willielmo Alexander et Janetæ Mariſhal ejus ſponſæ, &c.

His daughter, *Iſabel*, married to James Muſhet younger of Torrie, in the county of Stirling.

Ibidem.

He died *anno* 1545, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. **ANDREW ALEXANDER**, fourth baron of Menſtrie, who, in the ſaid charter of Colin earl of Argyle, 26th Auguſt 1529, is deſigned ſon and apparent heir of Alexander, &c. as before noticed.

He died ſoon after his father, leaving iſſue three ſons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*, deſigned promiſcuouſly in Midleton and in Gogar, of whom more hereafter.

3. *James*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Alexander in Menſtrie*, of ſome lands in that neighbourhood, *anno* 1584.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. **ALEXANDER ALEXANDER**, fifth baron of Menſtrie, who is witneſs, with his grandfather, to a ſaſine of the lands of Menſtrie, in favours of Archibald earl of Argyle, the ſuperior, proceeding upon a charter from king James V. wherein the lands of Menſtrie, Duſlater, Pannols, Little-Saline, &c. are erected into one barony, called the barony of Menſtrie, and wherein he is deſigned *Alexander Alſcinder junior, &c.* The ſaſine is dated 19th April 1541.

Saſine penes ducem de Argyle.

This Alexander junior, is alſo attorney for the earl of Argyle to another ſaſine of the barony of Menſtrie, dated 31ſt of October 1542.

Ibidem.

After the death of his father and grandfather, he was deſigned Alexander Alſcinder of mains of Menſtrie, and is particularly mentioned, with his brother John, in a ſaſine in favours of Colin earl of Argyle, dated 7th October 1572.

Ibidem.

He died in an advanced age, *anno* 1594, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VI. Sir **WILLIAM ALEXANDER**, ſixth baron of Menſtrie, afterwards earl of Stirling, who got a precept of *clare conſtat* from the earl of Argyle, for infefting him in the mains of Menſtrie, as heir to his father, dated 18th March 1596.

Charta penes Willielm. Abercrombie de Tullibody.

He afterwards got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Menſtrie, mill thereof, &c. dated *anno* 1603.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter, *cum mineris, mineralibus, et metallis cujuſcunque generis, infra integras bondas terrarum baroniæ de Menſtrie*, dated *anno* 1606.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education and travelling: he had a fine genius for poetry, and compoſed ſeveral pieces that were greatly eſteemed; and being a man of polite learning, was pitched upon to travel with the earl of Argyle, as a tutor and governor.

After his return home, he went to court, where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for his rare accompliſh-

Ibidem, Chart. Willielmo domino Alexander equiti, dominii et baroniæ Novæ Scotiæ in America, &c.

accompliſhments, and became a great favourite of king James VI. who knighted him, and made him maſter of requeſts, *anno* 1604.

And being a great projector, he ſettled a colony in Nova Scotia in America, upon his own charges, of which king James made him a grant, by his royal deed, dated 21ſt September 1621.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands and baronies in Scotland, too numerous to be here inſerted.

After the death of king James VI. his ſon king Charles reſolved, that no encouragement ſhould be wanting to the ſettlement of a colony that appeared to be of ſo great advantage to the nation: he therefore appointed ſir William lieutenant of Nova Scotia, and inſtituted the order of knight baronet for the advancement of it, of which order ſir William was the firſt, and obtained the privilege of coining ſmall copper money, which was a ſtep greately inveighed againſt at that time: however the king being fully convinced of his abilities and integrity, appointed him one of his privy council, and ſecretary of ſtate, in the year 1626, which high offices he enjoyed with honour and reputation as long as he lived.

In November 1627, he was conſtituted keeper of the ſignet in Scotland. In July 1628, he was made one of the commiſſioners of exchequer, and one of the lords of ſeſſion, *anno* 1631.

Diploma in pub archiv. hæred. maſculis in perpetuum.

The king's eſteem and favour for him ſtill increaſing, he was pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of earl of Stirling, viſcount Canada, lord Alexander of Tullibody, *&c.* by letters patent to his heirs-male for ever, bearing the name and arms of Alexander, dated 14th June 1633.

The earl being one of the council of Plymouth for the affairs of New-England, in conſideration of his intereſt therein, the ſaid council, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of April 1635, granted to him all that part of New-England between the rivers of Kenebeck and St. Croix; alſo all thoſe iſlands of Stirling, or Long-Iſland, which now make a conſiderable part of the province of New-York; and he was at a very great expence in ſettling colonies therein, particularly in Long-Iſland, where he introduced the firſt Britiſh inhabitants; which ſettlement gave riſe to the now flouriſhing colony of New-York.

Ibidem.

He married Janet, daughter and heireſs of ſir William Erſkine knight, couſin-german to the earl of Marr, the regent, by whom he had ſeven ſons and two daughters.

1. *William*, viſcount Canada and lord Alexander.

2. Sir *Anthony Alexander*, who married a daughter of ſir Henry Wardlaw of Pittreavie, and died without iſſue.

3. *Henry*, who ſucceeded to the earldom of Stirling, as will be ſhown hereafter.

4. *John Alexander*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Over-Iſgall, *&c. anno* 1642, and married a daughter of John Graham of Gartmore, by whom he had one daughter, but died without male-iſſue.

Ibidem.

5. *Charles Alexander*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Tullybody, *anno* 1642, and married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had only one ſon, Charles, who died without iſſue.

Ibidem.

6. *Ludovick*.

7. *James*.

Theſe two likeways died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Hugh lord viſcount Montgomery, of the kingdom of Ireland, whoſe ſon Hugh was created earl of Mount-Alexander, *anno* 1661; which title he aſſumed in honour of his mother's ſirname.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland, vol. I. p. 372.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir William Murray of Clermont, created a baronet in June 1626, of whom ſir James Murray, general receiver of the cuſtoms of Scotland, is the heir-male.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl died *anno* 1640.

VII. **William** viſcount Canada and lord Alexander, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William earl of Stirling, was his majeſty's preſident in Nova Scotia, as deputy to his father; in which ſtation he remained there many years, and was at great pains in ſettling the country.

He married lady Margaret Douglas, eldeſt daughter of the firſt marriage of William firſt marquis of Douglas, by whom he had one ſon,

Ibidem.

William, afterwards earl of Stirling,—and three daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to Walter lord Torphichen, whoſe only child Anna Sandilands, married to Robert Menzies of Weem, grandfather of the preſent ſir Robert, *&c.*

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, and had iſſue only two daughters, of whom ſir Hugh Dalrymple, Swinton, *&c.* are deſcended.

3. *Lucy*, married to Edward Harrington, Eſq; of the kingdom of England, who was page of honour to the prince of Orange, *anno* 1630.

Genealogy of the family of Harrington in England, penes MacFarlane.

He died before his father, *anno* 1638, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VIII. **William**, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1640, and was ſecond earl of Stirling, but dying without iſſue about three months thereafter, his eſtate and honours devolved upon Henry Alexander, his uncle and heir-male, to whom we now return.

VII. HENRY, third earl of Stirling, third ſon of the firſt earl, upon the death of his nephew, ſucceeded to the earldom of Stirling, as before obſerved, and found the eſtate greatly incumbered, moſt of it being ſoon thereafter carried off by appriſings and adjudications, at the inſtance of his father's and brother's creditors: He therefore retired to England, and went to court, where he was well received, and much eſteemed.

Several writs in the archiv. of the family of Argyle, and in the public regiſter.

He married a daughter of ſir Peter Vanlore, knight, and alderman of the city of London, by whom he got a conſiderable fortune, and acquired an eſtate in England, where he ſettled, and where [redacted] his poſterity continued to reſide, but always voted by proxy at the elections of the ſixteen Scotch peers, *&c.*

He died *anno* 1650, leaving iſſue one ſon,

VIII. HENRY, fourth earl of Stirling, who ſucceeded him, and married —— Lee, daughter of ———, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and three daughters.

1. *Henry*, his heir.
2. *William.*
3. *Robert.*
4. *Peter.*

They all died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Mary*, married to —— Philips, Eſq; by whom ſhe had William Philips-Lee, Eſq; of Binfield, in the county of Berks, who has reſided moſtly in the city of York.

2. Lady *Judith*, married to ſir William Turnbull of Eaſt Hamſtead-park, in the county of Berks, by whom ſhe had William Turnbull, Eſq; who died in April 1760.

3. Lady *Jean*, died without iſſue.

The earl dying *anno* 1690, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. HENRY, fifth earl of Stirling, who married the widow of ſir —— Hobby, but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1739, was ſucceeded in his eſtate in England by his two ſiſters, ladies Mary and Judith, before mentioned, who became his coheireſſes; and in him ended the male-line of Alexander Alexander, fourth baron of Menſtrie, father of the firſt earl of Stirling, but the repreſentation, in virtue of the patent, *hæredibus maſculis in perpetuum*, appears to have devolved upon William Alexander, who now claims the title of earl of Stirling, being lineally deſcended from John Alexander, uncle to the patentee, to whom we now return.

V. JOHN, ſecond ſon of Andrew, fourth baron of Menſtrie, is particularly mentioned with his brother Alexander, (father of the firſt earl of Stirling) in Archibald earl of Argyle's ſaſine, dated in April 1541, before obſerved. **Saſine penes ducem de Argyle.**

Likeways, in a ſaſine of Colin earl of Argyle, wherein he is deſigned John Alexander in Middleton, dated in October 1572, alſo before noticed. **Ibidem.**

He left iſſue a ſon,

VI. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER in Millnab, who ſucceeded him, and left iſſue three ſons. **Retour in cancellaria.**

1. *Alexander Alexander* in Kinkell, whoſe male-line is now extinct. **Ibidem.**
2. *David*, who carried on the line of this family.
3. *Patrick*, who married and had iſſue.

VII. DAVID ALEXANDER, deſigned in Ward of Muthil, ſecond ſon of Alexander in Millnab, married ——, daughter of ———, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters. **Ibidem.**

1. *William Alexander*, whoſe only ſon William died without iſſue, *anno* 1747. **Ibidem.**
2. *James*, father of William, who now claims the peerage.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married to Mr. MacLeiſh.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to Mr. Caw in Crieff.

VIII. JAMES ALEXANDER, ſecond ſon of David in Ward of Muthil, went to America, *anno* 1714, with the king's commiſſion of ſurveyor-general of the province of New-Jerſey, was many years of the council of that province, and alſo of New-York, and held ſome of the moſt conſiderable offices there.

He acquired a large proprietary in New-Jerſey, and a conſiderable landed and perſonal intereſt in New-York.

He married Mary, daughter of John Spratt of Wigton, in the county of Galloway in Scotland, by whom he had iſſue one ſon,

William, his heir,——and four daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to Peter Vanbrugh-Livingſton, merchant in New-York.
2. *Elizabeth*, married to John Stevens, Eſq; of Perth Aimboy, in New-Jerſey.
3. *Catharine*, married to major Walter Rutherfoord.
4. *Suſannah.*

He died *anno* 1756, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

IX. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, who now claims the honours of earl of Stirling, was one of his majeſty's council, and ſurveyor-general of the province of New-Jerſey, and arrived in England from that colony, *anno* 1756.

Anno 1757, he ſued out a writ of mortanceſtor in the chancery of Scotland, according to the laws of that kingdom, and claimed to be cognoſced heir-male to the laſt earl.

The evidence of his claim being laid before a jury of fifteen gentlemen of the firſt rank in Scotland, they unanimouſly made their return, declaring him to be neareſt heir-male to Henry Alexander the fifth earl, and was ſerved as ſuch accordingly, 20th March 1759; and if his claim is ſuſtained by parliament, he will be the ſixth earl of Sirling.

Retour in cancellaria.

He married Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingſton, Eſq; deſcended of the family of Linlithgow, by whom he hath iſſue two daughters.

1. *Mary.*
2. *Catharine.*

One of theſe daughters is lately married to John, ſon and apparent heir of Alexander Robertſon of Stralochy, *alias* baron Reid, in Scotland.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, partee per pale *argent* and *ſable*, a cheveron, and in baſe a creſcent, all counter-charged; 2d and 3d *or*, a ſhip, with the ſails furled up *ſable*, between three croſs croſslets fitchee *gules*; and over all, in ſurtout, the badge of a baronet of New-Scotland, which is *argent*, on a ſaltire *azure*, the royal arms of Scotland enſigned on the top with an imperial crown, proper.

CREST; on a wreath, a bear ſejant erect, proper.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide an Indian man, with long hair, and a dart in his right hand, having a plain circle or rim of gold on his head, beautified with a plume of ſeven feathers *or* and *azure*, and round his waiſt a like circle and feathers; on the ſiniſter, a mermaid, with her comb and mirror, all proper.

MOTTO; *Per mare per terras.*

CHIEF SEAT,

Was at Menſtrie in Stirlingſhire.

* * *

MURRAY Viſcount STORMONT.

AS the origin of the great and antient ſirname of Murray, is to be found under the title of duke of Athole, page 51ſt of this work, to that we refer our readers, and proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family from their immediate anceſtor,

X. Sir WILLIAM MURRAY of Tullibardine, progenitor of the preſent duke of Athole, the tenth generation of that illuſtrious houſe, in a direct male line, made a great figure in Scotland in the reign of king James III. and married Catharine, daughter of Andrew lord Gray of Foulis, by whom he had a numerous iſſue.

1. Sir *John*, who died before his father without iſſue.
2. Sir *William*, who ſucceeded him, and carried on the line of the family of Athole.
3. Sir *Andrew*, the firſt of the family of Stormont.

For the other children, *vide* page 53d.

I. Sir ANDREW MURRAY, third ſon of ſir William Murray of Tullibardine, married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of James Barclay of Kippo and Arngoſk, deſcended of the antient Barclays lords of Brechin, with whom he got the lands and baronies of Arngoſk, Balvaird, Kippo, &c.

Charta penes ducem de Athole, and chart. of Cambuskenneth, penes Mac-Farlane, p. 14. ad ann. 1499.

She reſigned in the hands of king James IV. her whole eſtate, for new infeftment to herſelf and ſir Andrew Murray her husband in liferent, and the heirs procreate or to be procreate betwixt them in fee, 25th January 1507.

Ibidem.

She afterwards, with conſent of her ſaid husband, and ſir David their ſon and heir, founded a chaplainry in the pariſh church of Arngoſk, and endowed it with an annuity of fourteen merks, and two acres of land, lying contiguous to the church, for the proſperity of their ſovereign James V. king of Scotland, and for the health and welfare of themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors, &c.

The charter of mortification is dated at their caſtle of Balvaird, 1ſt of Auguſt 1527.

Ibid. p. 33.

Sir Andrew, by the ſaid Margaret Barclay, left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

Nisbet's append. p. 212.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *John Murray*, who got from his father

Chartulary of Cambuſkenneth.

the lands of Conland, holden in vaſſalage of the family, which afterwards returned to them.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Archibald Douglas of Kilſpindie.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archivis, ad ann. 1526.

II. Sir DAVID MURRAY of Arngosk and Balvaird, who married Janet, daughter of John lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Crawfurd, by lady Helen Stewart his wife, daughter of John ſecond earl of Athole, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *Andrew*, his heir.

Ibidem.

2. Sir *William Murray* of Letter-Bannachy, anceſtor of the preſent viſcount of Stormont, of whom afterwards.

Ibidem.

3. *David Murray* of Airdith, who got a charter of theſe lands under the great ſeal, *anno* 1563.

He died *anno* 1550, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir ANDREW MURRAY of Arngosk and Balvaird, who was one of the barons that were on the aſſize of Alexander earl of Huntly, when condemned to death for heading the rebellion at the battle of Corrichie, *anno* 1563.

Niſbet's append. p. 212.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret Roſs, daughter of Ninian ſecond lord Roſs of Halkhead, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1541, but by her he had no iſſue.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, lady Janet Graham, daughter of William ſecond earl of Montroſe, by lady Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſhal, by whom he had iſſue four ſons.

Ibid. ad ann. 1547.

1. Sir *Andrew*.

2. Sir *David Murray* of Goſpitrie, created lord Scoon and viſcount Stormont, of whom more hereafter.

3. Mr. *Robert Murray*, who was bred to the church, and had the deanry of Dunkeld beſtowed upon him by king James VI. but he died without iſſue.

Ibid. ad ann. 1584.

4. Sir *Patrick Murray* of Byn and Drumcairn, a man of ſpirit and genius, and employed by the king in ſeveral different characters. He was lieutenant of his majeſty's guards, but not confined to appear in a military capacity only, we ſee him acting ſometimes in civil matters, ſometimes in eccleſiaſtical, always with applauſe. He married Iſabel, daughter of ——— Blair of Balthyock, in Perthſhire, but died without ſucceſſion, *anno* 1604, and was ſucceeded by his brother ſir David of Goſpitrie, who was ſerved heir to him, *anno* 1607.

Spotiſwood's and Calderwood's eccleſiaſt. hiſtories.

Retour in the public regiſt.

Sir Andrew died *anno* 1576, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

and Balvaird, who was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king James VI. with whom he was in great favour.

He got charters under the great ſeal, of the lands and baronies of Arngosk, Kippo, Park, and a great many others, betwixt the years 1572 and 1588, and took a new inveſtiture of his eſtate, by way of entail, to himſelf in liferent, and Andrew Murray his ſon and apparent heir, and the heirs-male of his body, in fee; which failing, to David Murray his brother-german, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Mr. Robert, then to ſir Patrick, and their heirs-male; which failing, to David Murray of Airdith, his uncle, *&c.* This is confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1588.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

It may here be obſerved, that William Murray of Letter-Bannachie, uncle to this ſir Andrew, and elder brother to David of Airdith, is omitted in this ſubſtitution, for what reaſon we know not, but he was afterwards reponed and put in his due place.

Ibidem.

Sir Andrew married Margaret, daughter of John Crichton of Strathurd, deſcended of George earl of Caithneſs, lord high admiral of Scotland in the reign of king James II. and by her he had iſſue a ſon,

Sir *Andrew*,——and a daughter,

Anne, married to ſir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, a younger ſon of John earl of Tullibardine, of whom more hereafter.

He died before 1604, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

V. Sir ANDREW MURRAY of Balvaird, who was the firſt of this family that relinquiſhed the title of Arngosk.

He made a new entail of his eſtates of Balvaird, Arngosk, Pitlochie, Conland, *&c.* to himſelf and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to his uncle ſir David of Goſpitrie, his majeſty's comptroller, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his uncle Robert, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his couſin David of Balgonie, ſon and heir of William of Letter-Bannachie; and failing of his heirs-male, to William, ſon to David of Airdith, another couſin-german, *&c.*

The charter, in which he is deſigned *Andreas Murray de Balvaird, filius et hæres quondam Andreæ Murray de Arngosk, militis*, is dated 8th May 1604.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir William Menteith of Carſe; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1624, his eſtate devolved upon his uncle and heir-male, ſecond ſon of ſir Andrew Murray of Arngoſk and Balvaird, who, from his youth, was bred at the court of king James VI. and being a man of extraordinary parts, great honour, and integrity, was highly eſteemed by his majeſty, who firſt made him his cup-bearer, then maſter of the horſe, and captain of the guard; and having conferred on him the honour of knighthood, made him comptroller of the royal revenue, upon the removal of ſir David Home of Wedderburn, *anno* 1599; in which offices he ſerved his majeſty with great fidelity and loyalty.

Ibid. et chart. penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He attended the court from Falkland to Perth, on the memorable 5th of Auguſt 1600, when the earl of Gowrie and his brother made that audacious attempt upon his majeſty's ſacred perſon, where he was greatly inſtrumental in ſaving the king's life.

Hiſtory of Gowry's conſpiracy.

He did another remarkable piece of ſervice to the court at this juncture; for after the earl of Gowrie, then provoſt of Perth, was killed, the whole town was in an uproar, and heavily threatened the authors of his death; but ſir David, by his great prudence and reſolute conduct, with the aſſiſtance of his young couſin William ſecond earl of Tullibardine, quelled the tumult, and conducted the king and court ſafe back to Falkland.

Ibidem.

For which good ſervices, he was ever after amongſt the firſt favourites of the king, who thought he could never beſtow too much upon ſo good and faithful a ſubject and ſervant.

He firſt gave him the barony of Ruthven, the chief ſeat of the Gowrie family, which came to the crown by the earl's forfeiture, and was afterwards called Huntingtower. Soon thereafter he beſtowed upon him the lands of the whole abbay of Scoon, of which the earl of Gowrie had been commendator, erected it into a temporal lordſhip, to be called the lordſhip of Scoon, with a ſeat and vote in parliament; and he was therein, with the greateſt ſolemnity, inveſted, 7th April 1605, by a ſpecial commiſſion, directed to the earl of Dunfermline, then chancellor for that effect, the earls of Angus, Sutherland, Mariſhal, Linlithgow, the lords Fleming, Drummond and Thirleſtane, being witneſſes to the ceremony; which erection was confirmed to the lord Scoon by a ſpecial act of parliament, *anno* 1606; about which time he had the office of ranger of the Lummonds, the foreſtry of the woods, and the old caſtleſtead of Falkland conferred upon him, with ſeveral other beneficial grants.

Chart. in pub. archiv et penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Workman's M.S. a herald who aſſiſted at the inveſtiture.

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Some time thereafter, he made a ſettlement of his eſtate and honours, which was ratified and confirmed by a charter from king James VI. under his own hand, in theſe terms:

1ſt, To our well-beloved couſin David lord Scoon, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing,

2dly, To ſir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, his nephew, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing,

3dly, To ſir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing,

4thly, To ſir John Murray of Lochmaben, (afterwards earl of Annandale,) and the heirs-male of his body; which failing,

5thly, To Gilbert Murray, eldeſt lawful ſon of David Murray of Balgony, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing,

6thly, To Andrew Murray, ſecond lawful ſon of the ſaid David, and the heirs-male of his body, (who carried on the line of this family); which failing,

7thly, To William Murray, ſon of ſir William Murray of Clermonth, and the heirs-male of his body, (of whom ſir James Murray, general-receiver of the cuſtoms of Scotland is now the repreſentative.) *Quibus omnibus deficientibus*,

8thly, *Legitimis et propinquioribus hæredibus præfati noſtri prædilecti conſanguinei Davidis domini Scoon quibuſcunque hæreditarie, cognomen et inſignia de Murray familiæ de Balvaird gerentibus*, &c. The charter is dated 14th October 1616.

Ibidem.

The lord Scoon being a man of great underſtanding and ſteady reſolution, was appointed his majeſty's high commiſſioner to ſeveral general aſſemblies of the church, where he conducted himſelf with ſuch prudence, and intrepidity, that he had a great hand in carrying through ſome things that met with much oppoſition, in reference to the bringing the church of Scotland to ſome nearer degrees of uniformity with that of England, which the king had very much at heart.

Spotiſwood's and Calderwood's eccleſiaſt. hiſtories.

And as he behaved with no leſs zeal for his majeſty's ſervice, when the five articles of Perth aſſembly were ratified in the parliament 1621, he was immediately diſpatched by the marquis of Hamilton, the king's high commiſſioner, to communicate his ſucceſs to the court, when his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed, in recompence of his great and many ſervices, further to dignify him with the title of lord viſcount Stormont, by patent † under

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

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† Creavimus, &c. præfatum Davidem, dominum Scoon, vicecomitem de Stormont, ac damus, &c. ſibi et hæredibus ſuis maſculis, de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis ſeu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, hæredibus maſculis et taliæ, cognomen et inſignia de Murray gerentibus, in infeofamento dominii de Scoon comprehenſis, titulum honorem, gradum, et dignitatem vicecomitis de Stormont; et iiſdem titulo, ordine, et dignitate, dictum dominum de Scoon, hæredeſque ſuos prædictos, tenore præſentium inveſtimus, &c.

the great ſeal, dated 22d February 1622, to and in favours of David lord Scoon, and the lawful heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs of entail, as contained in the ſubſtitution of the charter, dated 14th October 1616, as before narrated.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was now poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, which appears by twelve or thirteen charters under the great ſeal, of many different lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Upon the death of his nephew ſir Andrew, he ſettled the eſtate of Stormont, with the lordſhip of Scoon, (being all his own acquiſition) to and in favours of the ſaid ſir Mungo Murray, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John earl of Annandale, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Mr. Andrew Murray then miniſter at Abdie, his own heir-male, on whom he immediately ſettled the baronies of Balvaird and Arngoſk, the old inheritance of the family, *anno* 1625.

This great man married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir David Beaton of Creich, *in vicecom. de Fife*, by whom he had no iſſue; and dying on 27th Auguſt 1631, was interred in a vault of the church of Scoon, under a ſtately monument of various coloured marble, with his ſtatue, as big as the life, and on a tablet of black marble, moſt of his remarkable great actions are recorded.

1. The firſt viſcount of Stormont thus dying without iſſue, in him ended the male-line of ſir Andrew, eldeſt ſon of ſir David Murray of Arngoſk.

2. Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, the ſecond perſon in the ſubſtitution and entail above recited, dying alſo without iſſue, *anno* 1624, as before noticed, the honours of Stormont devolved upon the third perſon in the ſubſtitution, *viz.*

3. Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, ſon of John earl of Tullibardine, who was ſecond viſcount Stormont.

This ſir Mungo was deſigned maſter of Stormont in the firſt viſcount's lifetime, as if he had been his lawful ſon, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Kentigerno Murray magiſtro de Stormont, terrarum baroniæ de Balwhidder, &c.* dated *anno* 1626.

Chart, in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards a charter under the great ſeal, *Kentigerno vicecomiti de Stormont, terrarum de Kirktoun de Errol*, dated *anno* 1633.

Ibid. p. 54.

Mungo, ſecond viſcount Stormont, married, 1ſt, (as before obſerved) Anne, only daughter of ſir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, niece of the firſt viſcount; 2dly, lady Anne, daughter of John earl of Wemyſs, but died without iſſue, *anno* 1642, whereby the lordſhip of Scoon, and honours of Stormont, devolved upon

4. James, ſecond earl of Annandale, ſon of John the firſt earl, and fourth perſon in the foreſaid ſubſtitution, who was third viſcount Stormont, and was ſerved heir of tailzie to the ſaid Mungo in the lordſhip and barony of Scoon, in May 1642.

Saſine in the public regiſt.

The honours of Stormont continued in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Annandale for ſixteen years, that the earl died without iſſue, *anno* 1658.

Ibidem, and Niſbet's appendix, p. 215.

5. Gilbert Murray, the fifth perſon in the ſaid ſubſtitution, dying alſo without iſſue, the honours of Stormont devolved upon his brother,

6. Andrew Murray, the ſixth perſon in the ſubſtitution, and undoubted heir-male of the patentee, being lineally deſcended of William of Letter-Bannachy, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

II. WILLIAM MURRAY of Letter-Bannachy, ſecond ſon of ſir David Murray of Arngoſk, by Janet, daughter of John lord Lindſay of Byres, got a charter from his brother ſir Andrew Murray of Arngoſk, father of the firſt viſcount, *Willielmo Murray, fratri ſuo germano, de terris de Letter-Eannachie, in vicecomitat. de Perth, et hæredibus ſuis, &c.* dated *anno* 1553.

Chart. penes Jacob. Murray dom. de Abercairny.

He alſo got charters under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Murray de Letter-Bannachie*, of the lands of Auchloy, and others, *et tenementum vaſti vetus capellan. Sancti Andreæ ſpectan. &c.* dated *anno* 1574.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married a daughter of ——— Pitcairn of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Andrew*, who died before his father without iſſue.

2. *David*, his heir.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to Balcanquel of that ilk, and had iſſue.

Writs of Balcanquel.

2. ———, married to ——— Murray younger of Ochtertyre, and had iſſue.

3. ———, married to ——— Kinroſs of Cambuſnethan in Strathallan, now part of the eſtate of Cromlix.

Writs of the fam. of Stormont.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

IV. DAVID MURRAY, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Balgony, Kippo, and Byn.

In a charter of Mr. Murray of Abercairny, he is deſigned *David Murray de Balgony, filius et hæres quondam Willielmi Murray de Letter-Bannachie, &c. anno* 1612; and is in the ſubſtitution of the entail of David lord Scoon by the ſame deſignation, *anno* 1616, before obſerved.

Penes Abercairny.

He got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Byn, &c. in which he is deſigned *David Murray olim de Kippo, &c. anno* 1626.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had acquired the eſtate of Kippo from the family of Balvaird; but ſold it to doctor David Philp, *anno* 1623.

Herald books &c.

He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Moncrief of that ilk, by whom he had iſſue four ſons, and one daughter.

Chart. in pub. archiv. and Nisbet's append. p. 216.

1. *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded his father, was the fifth perſon in the preceeding ſubſtitution; but died without iſſue.
2. Sir *Andrew*, who ſucceeded his brother, of whom more hereafter.
3. *William*.
4. *David*.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married to John Arnot of Pittorvie, Eſq; and had iſſue.

He died before the year 1631.

V. Sir ANDREW MURRAY, afterwards lord Balvaird, who was ſecond ſon of David, ſucceeded his brother Gilbert, and was the ſixth in the ſubſtitution before noticed. Being himſelf a younger brother, was bred to the church, and was appointed miniſter of the pariſh of Abdie in Fife, *anno* 1618.

Ibidem.

He ſucceeded to the eſtates of Balvaird and Arngosk, upon the death of his couſin David viſcount Stormont, *anno* 1631, in virtue of his deſtination and entail, made *anno* 1625, before mentioned, and got a charter, under the great ſeal, of his whole eſtate, which was then very conſiderable, to himſelf and the heirs-male of his own body; which failing, to the heirs-male of his brothers William and David, *reſpective*, dated 14th July 1632.

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont, et in publicis archivis.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the ſolemnity of the king's coronation, *anno* 1633, and got another charter under the great ſeal, *domino Andreæ Murray de Balvaird, militi, terrarum de Pitlochie, &c. anno* 1636.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great piety, prudence, and diſcretion, was thought a proper member for the aſſembly of Glaſgow, *anno* 1638, where, by his temper, authority, and moderation, he greatly allayed the heats and animoſities that were agitated with ſo much warmth and zeal, in reference to epiſcopacy, and the government of the church by biſhops. His conduct was greatly approved by the marquis of Hamilton, the king's commiſſioner, which he fully repreſented to his majeſty: therefore when he came to Scotland, in the year 1641, to hold a parliament in his own royal perſon, in hopes of cementing all differences, &c. he was pleaſed to raiſe ſir Andrew to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Balvaird, by letters patent, dated 14th November 1641.

Minutebooks in the public regiſter.

Soon after this he got a conſiderable acceſſion to his eſtate, by the death of Mungo viſcount Stormont, to whom he was ſerved and retoured heir of tailzie and proviſion in the barony of Stormont, in May 1642.

Retour in the public regiſt.

He married lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter to David firſt earl of Southesk, by whom he had five ſons, and three daughters.

Nisbet's append. p. 217. Scotch comp. p. 354.

1. *David*, afterwards viſcount Stormont.
2. Sir *Andrew* of Pitlochie, anceſtor of the Murrays of Murrays-hall in Perth-ſhire.
3. Doctor *James Murray*, an eminent phyſician, whoſe daughter and heireſs was married to Robert Carmichael of Balmblae, Eſq; in the county of Fife.
4. Sir *John Murray* of Drumcairn, a man of great parts and learning, who being bred to the law, and remarkable for his knowledge and integrity, was promoted to be one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; in which ſtation he continued to act with univerſal applauſe, till the revolution. His only daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Francis earl of Murray.
5. Mr. *William*, who being alſo bred to the law, was accounted one of the moſt famous and celebrated lawiers before the court of ſeſſion in his time.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*, died unmarried.

2. *Barbara*, married to Andrew lord Gray of Foulis.
3. *Marjory*, married to ſir Alexander Gibſon of Durie, whoſe only daughter was married to John Murray of Polmaiſe, Eſq; in the county of Stirling.

He died 24th September 1644, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. DAVID, ſecond lord Balvaird, who, upon the death of James earl of Annandale, and third viſcount Stormont, ſucceeded to the lordſhip of Scoon, and title of Stormont, in virtue of the ſubſtitution in the charter 1616, and the patent in 1622, above narrated, where the honours are limited to the heirs-male, &c. and was the fourth viſcount Stormont.

He was ſerved heir of tailzie to Mungo viſcount Stormont, in the lordſhip and barony of Scoon; the ſervice of James earl of Annandale, and infeftment following thereon, as heir to the ſaid Mungo, having been declared void by a decreet of declarator of the court of ſeſſion, obtained at lord Balvaird's inſtance againſt him, for having contraveened the proviſions in the entail, by contracting of debts, which debts are alſo declared void and null. The decreet of declarator is dated 27th February 1662.

Decreet penes vicecom. de Stormont.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi vicecomiti de Stormont*, of the lands of Reidpark, *&c. anno* 1663.

And upon his own reſignation he got another charter, under the great ſeal, of his whole lands and eſtate in Perth, Fife, and Dumfries-ſhires, erecting them into an entire and free viſcounty, to be called the viſcounty of Stormont, lordſhip of Balvaird, Cockpool, and Lochmaben, *&c.* The charter, which contains a *novo damus*, is dated the 22d of Auguſt 1666.

Charta penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was a great loyaliſt, and adhered to the intereſt of the royal family in their greateſt diſtreſs with inflexible fidelity; on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of one thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling, in the year 1654.

Cromwell's act of indem.

He married lady Elizabeth Carnegie, daughter of James ſecond earl of Southesk, dowager of James earl of Annandale, by whom he had a ſon,

David,——and two daughters.

1. *Catharine*, married to William earl of Kintore.

2. *Amelia*, died unmarried.

He died in July 1668, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Retour penes vicecom. de Stormont.

VII. **David**, fifth viſcount Stormont, who was ſerved heir to his father in October 1668. He was a man of good parts, honour and integrity.

He married Marjory, daughter of David Scot of Scotſtarvit, Eſq; (heir-male of the moſt noble family of Buckcleugh) by Nicholas his wife, eldeſt daughter of ſir John Grierſon of Lag, whoſe mother, Margaret, was eldeſt daughter of ſir James Murray of Cockpool, elder brother of John earl of Annandale, whereby the preſent viſcount Stormont is heir of line of the Murrays of Cockpool, earls of Annandale, *&c.*

By her he had iſſue ſix ſons, and eight daughters.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was a member of the houſe of commons in the two laſt parliaments of queen Anne.

3. *John*, who died young.

4. *William*, who, in 1742, was appointed ſollicitor-general to his majeſty; in 1744, attorney-general; in November 1756, was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; and lord chief-juſtice. He has ſince been made one of the cabinet and privy council, and nominated one of the governors of the charter-houſe. He married lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter to the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham.

5. *Charles*.

6. *Robert*.

Theſe two laſt died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Catharine*.

2. *Elizabeth*.

Theſe two daughters died unmarried.

3. *Marjory*, married to colonel John Hay of Cromlix, ſecond ſon of Thomas earl of Kinnoul.

4. *Emilia*, married to ſir Alexander Lindſay of Evelick, in the county of Perth, Bart.

5. *Margaret*.

6. *Jean*, died unmarried.

7. *Nicholas*.

8. *Mary*, died unmarried.

The viſcount died in November 1731, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. **David**, ſixth viſcount of Stormont, a man of great learning, knowledge, and integrity, who married Anne, only daughter and heireſs of John Stewart of Innernytie, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue two ſons, and two daughters.

1. *David*, now viſcount Stormont.

2. *James*.

1ſt daughter, *Anne*.

2. *Marjory*.

He died *anno* 1748, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **David**, ſeventh viſcount Stormont, lord Balvaird, Cockpool, and Lochmaben, one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the preſent Britiſh parliament, who was appointed his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, and to the republic of Poland, *anno* 1755, and acquitted himſelf in that negotiation with great prudence and dexterity.

He is at preſent appointed to be his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary to the emperor and empreſs of Germany.

He married Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry count Bunau, of the antient family of the Bunaus of the branch of Puchem, privy councillor and envoy from the court of Saxony to the courts of London and Vienna, by his lady, a daughter of Guſtavus baron of Ragknitz, by his lady, mademoiſelle Schomberg, deſcended of the ſame family with the famous duke of that name.

By her he hath iſſue a daughter,

Elizabeth-Mary.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *azure*, three ſtars within a double treſſure, counter-floree with flowers de lis *or* for, Murray; 2d and 3d *gules*, three croſſes pattee *argent*, for Barclay of Balvaird.

CREST; on a wreath, a buck's head couped proper, with a croſs pattee, between his antlers, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two lions *gules*.
MOTTO; *Meliora ſpero*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Cumlangum-Caſtle, in Annandale; and at Scoon in Perth-ſhire.

* * *

DRUMMOND Viſcount of STRATHALLAN.

THE anceſtor of this noble family was, DAVID, ſecond lord Drummond, the eighteenth generation of the illuſtrious houſe of Perth, in a direct male line, who, by Lilias, daughter of William lord Ruthven, anceſtor of the earl of Gowrie, left iſſue two ſons and five daughters. 1. Patrick, his ſucceſſor, who carried on the line of the family of Perth. 2. James, anceſtor of the lords Maderty, Strathallan, *&c.*

For the daughter, *vide* page 553d.

I. JAMES, ſecond ſon of David ſecond lord Drummond, who was created lord Maderty by king James VI. married Jean, daughter of ſir James Chiſholm of Cromlix, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *John*, ſecond lord Maderty, his ſucceſſor.

2. Sir *James Drummond* of Machany, of whom more hereafter.

For the daughters, *vide* page 436th.

II. JOHN, ſecond lord Maderty, married Margaret Leſly, daughter of Patrick lord Lindores, by whom he had five ſons, and three daughters.

1. *David*, third lord Maderty, whoſe male line is extinct.

5. General *William Drummond*, afterwards viſcount of Strathallan.

For the other children, *vide* page 537th.

III. General WILLIAM DRUMMOND of Cromlix, ſon of John ſecond lord Maderty, was a man of good parts, great honour, and moſt ſincerely attached to the intereſt of the royal family.

He betook himſelf to a military life when a young man, by his merit he roſe to the higheſt rank in the army, and was inferior to none of his cotemporaries for his knowledge in the art of war.

He had a conſiderable command in the army that was raiſed for the king's relief, when he was priſoner in the Iſle of Wight, *anno* 1648.

He had the command of a regiment at the battle of Worceſter, where he was taken priſoner; but afterwards made his eſcape, retired to the North, joined the loyaliſts, and kept cloſe with them till they were diſperſed by general Morgan, *anno* 1654.

When he found he was able to do no more for the king at home, he went abroad into the ſervice of the czar of Muſcovy, where he had the higheſt commands; and by his bravery and conduct acquired to himſelf great reputation and honour.

After the reſtoration, king Charles II. called him home, and made him major-general of all the forces in Scotland, *anno* 1666; in which character he ſerved the crown with great fidelity for many years, and was made general of the ordnance in 1684.

Upon king James VII.'s acceſſion to the crown, he was made general of all the forces in the kingdom, and one of the lords of the treaſury.

And as a further mark of his majeſty's favour and eſteem, he was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of viſcount of Strathallan, lord Drummond of Cromlix, *&c.* by patent, (in which all the great ſervices he had done to the crown are fully narrated,) to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his neareſt heirs-male whatever, dated 16th Auguſt 1686.

Diploma in cancellaria.

This great man married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Archibald Johnſton of Wariſtoun, by whom he had a ſon,

William, his heir,——and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hay of Balhouſie, afterwards lord Duplin and earl of Kinnoul, and had iſſue.

Charta penes comitem de Kinnoul.

He died *anno* 1688, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. WILLIAM, ſecond viſcount of Strathallan, who ſucceeding alſo to the honours of Maderty upon the death of his uncle David, the third lord, without male iſſue, was fourth lord Maderty.

He married lady Elizabeth Drummond, daughter

Chart. in archiv. fam. de Strathallan.

daughter of John earl of Melfort, by whom he had a ſon,

V. JAMES, third viſcount of Strathallan, and fifth lord Maderty, who ſucceeded him *anno* 1702, but dying unmarried in the ſixteenth year of his age, *anno* 1711, the honours, in virtue of the above patent, devolved upon his couſin and heir-male William Drummond of Machany, lineally deſcended of ſir James of Machany, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

II. Sir JAMES DRUMMOND of Machany, ſecond ſon of James firſt lord Maderty, and uncle to William firſt viſcount of Strathallan, got a charter under the great ſeal from king Charles I. *Jacobo Drummond de Machany, terrarum baroniæ de Luncardie, &c. anno* 1646.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was alſo a great loyaliſt, and was one of the colonels of the Perthſhire foot for duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir John Hamilton of Letrick, ſiſter of the firſt lord Bargeny, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. Captain *John Drummond*, a brave and gallant officer, who was killed in the king's ſervice, without iſſue.
3. Colonel *Andrew Drummond*, alſo an officer in the king's army, died without iſſue.

His daughter, *Catharine*, married to Alexander Robertſon of Strowan, Eſq;.

He died before the reſtoration, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir JAMES DRUMMOND of Machany, who was alſo a great loyaliſt, and a man of ſingular worth and honour.

He was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of 500 *l.* ſterling, *anno* 1654, for his adhering to the intereſt of the royal family, and is then deſigned James Drummond younger of Machany, *&c.*

Cromwell's act of indem.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of ſir James Haliburton of Pitcur, by whom he had one ſon, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of ſir George Hay of Keillor, ſon of Andrew eighth earl of Errol, and grandfather of John the twelfth earl. She was widow of ſir William Moray of Abercairny, and by her he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *David*, who died a ſtudent at Leyden unmarried.

1ſt daughter, *Lilias*, married, 1ſt, to James earl of Tullibardine; 2dly, to James earl of Perth, and had iſſue.

2. *Anne*, married to Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Eſq;.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. Sir JOHN DRUMMOND of Machany, who married Mary, daughter of ſir William Stewart of Innernytie, ſecond ſon of ſir William Stewart of Gairntully, by whom he had a ſon,

V. WILLIAM DRUMMOND of Machany, who ſucceeded him, and upon the death of his couſin James, third viſcount of Strathallan, without male-iſſue, *anno* 1711, ſucceeded alſo to the honours of Strathallan and Maderty, as next heir-male, and was fourth viſcount of Strathallan, and ſixth lord Maderty.

He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Nairn, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters.

1. *James*, maſter of Strathallan.
2. *William*.
3. *Robert*.
4. *Henry*.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*.
2. *Anne*.
3. *Mary*.
4. *Æmilia*.

This lord having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was killed at the battle of Culloden in April 1746, and by that means eſcaped being attainted, though included amongſt oers, in the act of parliament then paſt for that purpoſe.

VI. JAMES, maſter of Strathallan, his eldeſt ſon, having alſo engaged in the ſame rebellion, made his eſcape to France, but being included in the act of attainder with his father, under the denomination of James Drummond, eldeſt ſon of William viſcount of Strathallan, though he was at that time truly viſcount of Strathallan himſelf, theſe honours became forfeited to the crown, unleſs they are ſaved on account of a miſnomer, and in that caſe he is now fifth viſcount of Strathallan, and ſeventh lord Maderty.

He married Eupheme, daughter of Peter Gordon of Abergeldy, Eſq; by whom he had a numerous iſſue.

1. *James, &c. &c.*

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *or*, three bars wavy *gules*, for Drummond; 2d and 3d *or*, a lion's head eraſed *gules*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered, with flowers de lis of the laſt, as a coat of augmentation.

Crest; a goſe hawk, with wings diſplayed, proper.

Supporters; two ſavages, each holding a batton over his ſhoulder, proper, and wreathed about his temples and middle with laurel.

Motto; *Lord have mercy.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At Inchaffry and Machany, both in Perthſhire.

Earl of STRATHERN.

THIS dignity, by ſome authors, is ſaid to have been firſt conferred upon

Walenus, a man of rank in England, who having contracted a friendſhip with king Malcolm Canmore, when in that kingdom, accompanied him to Scotland, and aſſiſted him in recovering his crown; wherefore that generous prince nobly rewarded him, promoted him to great honours, gave him conſiderable poſſeſſions in lands in Perthſhire, and created him earl of Strathern, *anno* 1068.

Sir Ja. Balfour, Martin, &c.

He is ſaid, by the ſame authors, to have married Felina, ſiſter of Macduff earl of Fife, by whom he had a ſon.

Rothericus or *Rotherius*, &c. &c. but the firſt we have any certain authority for is,

I. **Mallus** or **Malisius**, who was undoubtedly earl of Strathern, and is ſo deſigned in the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Scoon, by king Alexander I. *anno* 1115.

Chartulary of Scoon, penes vicecom. de Stormont.

He was a brave and gallant man, and remarkably ſignalized himſelf in the ſervice of his king and country at the battle of Standard, *anno* 1138.

Abb. Revel's hiſt. p. 342.

He was father of,

II. **Fereth** or **Ferquhard**, ſecond earl of Strathern, who is particularly mentioned by Fordun, at a meeting of ſome of the nobles in Perth, in the beginning of the reign of king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1153.

Fordun, vol. I. p. 450.

He is alſo mentioned in a charter of the ſame king Malcolm, *anno* 1160.

Charta penes MacFarlane.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Gilbert*, his heir.
2. *Maliſius* or *Maliſe*, who, in the foundation charter of the monaſtery of Inchaffry, is deſigned *frater Gilberti comitis de Strathern*, *anno* 1198.

Ibidem.

This earl died *anno* 1171, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chron. of Melroſs, penes eund.

III. **Gilbert**, third earl of Strathern, who flouriſhed in the reign of king William, and married Maud or Matilda, daughter of William d'Aubigny earl of Albemarle, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters.

Chartulary of Inchaffry.

1. *Gilchriſt*, who died before his father without iſſue.
2. *William*.
3. *Ferquhard*.

Theſe two are both mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated, but died without iſſue.

4. *Robert*, who became his father's heir.
5. *Fergus*, deſigned *frater domini Roberti, comitis de Strathern*, in the chartulary of Arbroath, about the year 1200.

1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to ſir Walter Oliphant, anceſtor of the lord Oliphant, who got with her the lands of Strageith in Perthſhire, *anno* 1200.

Strathallan's memoirs of the family of Perth.

2. *Mary*, married to William, progenitor of the family of Hamilton.

Charta penes ducem de Hamilton.

This earl, and his wife the counteſs, founded, and largely endowed the monaſtery of Inchaffry, according to theſe words in the foundation charter, *viz. Ego Gilbertus, filius Ferquhardi, comes de Strathern, et ego Matilda filia Willielmi d'Aubigny, comitiſſa, &c. damus et concedimus, &c. eccleſiam Sti. Kattani de Abbyrothven, &c. &c. pro ſalute noſtra, et liberorum noſtrorum, et præcipue pro anima Gilchriſti primogeniti noſtri, ibidem quieſcentis, &c. &c. anno* 1198, confirmed by king William, before theſe witneſſes, Roger, John, and Jonathan, biſhops of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dumblain, Henry abbot of Arbroath, Robert and Saer de Quincy, Maliſe, brother to earl Gilbert, William, Ferquhard, and Robert, his ſons, &c. The confirmation is dated *anno* 1200.

Foundation charter, penes MacFarlane.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

IV. **Robert**, fourth earl of Strathern. He made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king Alexander II. who granted a charter of the whole earldom of Fife to Malcolm, ſon of earl Duncan, in which Radulphus abbot of Arbroath, Robert earl of Strathern, &c. are witneſſes, *anno regni* 11*mo, et anno domino* 1225.

Book of charters, penes eund. vol. I. p. 142.

When the differences between king Alexander and the king of England were accommodated, the earl of Strathern was one of the

guarantees

Rymer, tom. I. p. 377. guarantees on the part of the king of Scotland, *anno* 1237.

He died before the year 1244, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Maliſe, who ſucceeded him,——and three daughters.

1. *Annabella*, married to ſir David Graham, anceſtor of the duke of Montroſe.

2. *Matilda*, married to Malcolm earl of Fife.

3. *Lucia*, married to ſir William Sinclair of Roſlin, anceſtor of the earls of Orkney, *&c.*

V. **Maliſe**, fifth earl of Strathern, a man of great parts, and was concerned in moſt of the public tranſactions of his time.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428. When a peace was concluded between king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, *Maliſius comes de Strathern*, was one of the guarantees of the treaty on the part of king Alexander, *anno* 1244.

Ibid. p. 559 and 566. When king Alexander III. changed his miniſtry, the earl of Strathern, by the advice and conſent of the whole nobility, was admitted one of the council, *anno* 1255.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 109. He married a daughter of Eugene de Ergadia, relict of the king of Mann, according to theſe words in Fordun: *Maliſius comes de Strathern, viduam regis Manniæ, filiam Eugenii de Ergadia uxorem duxit, &c.*

By her he had iſſue a ſon,

Maliſe, his heir.

Ibid. p. 114. This great earl died *anno* 1271, according to theſe words of the ſame author: *Maliſius comes de Strathern, in partibus Gallicanis deceſſit, vir genere et liberalitate præclarus, et ſuper omnes compatriotas munificus, &c. et apud Dumblane ſepelitur.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **Maliſe**, ſixth earl of Strathern, alſo a man of ſingular merit, and a true lover of his country. Ibid. tom. II. p. 1083. He was one of the Scotch nobles who agreed to the marriage of princeſs Margaret, daughter of king Alexander III. with Eric king of Norway, *anno* 1281.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266. He was alſo one of thoſe worthy patriots who entered into a ſolemn engagement to maintain and defend princeſs Margaret's right to the crown of Scotland, in caſe of king Alexander's death without male-iſſue, *anno* 1284.

Ibid. p. 471. This earl, with ſeveral others of the nobility, joined in a letter to king Edward I. of England, concerning a marriage between Margaret of Norway, undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and prince Edward of England, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 553. He was afterwards one of the arbiters choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 644. He was at laſt forced to ſubmit to king Edward's determination in favours of John Baliol, and was obliged to acknowledge him, *anno* 1294; but he died ſoon thereafter.

Ibid. p. 727. He married Mary, daughter of ſir John Cummin of Badenoch, who, in Mr. Rymer's collections, is deſigned ſpouſe of Maliſe earl of Strathern, *anno* 1296.

By her he had a ſon,

Maliſe, his heir,——and a daughter,

Mary, married to ſir John Murray of Drumſargard, knight, of whom more hereafter.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VII. **Maliſe**, ſeventh earl of Strathern, a worthy patriot, a ſteady loyaliſt, and always unvariably attached to the intereſt of his king and country.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275. He was one of the Scotch nobles who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 595. During the minority of king David Bruce, he oppoſed Edward Baliol with all his intereſt; wherefore, when that prince prevailed, he was by him forfeited, and his earldom of Strathern given to an Engliſh lord, John de Warren earl of Surrey, couſin to king Edward III. in compenſation *ſumptuum et laborum quos idem comes in guerra Scotiæ appoſuit, &c.* 2d March 1334.

Ibid. p. 614. Earl Maliſe uſed all his intereſt to recover his eſtate, by the influence of his friends with Edward Baliol, and leſt he ſhould have ſucceeded, king Edward III. of England wrote two letters to Baliol in favours of his couſin the earl of Surrey, dated alſo in March 1334. Immediately thereafter, we find this John de Warren deſigned *comes Surriæ et de Strathern*, in that ſcandalous deed, whereby Edward Baliol renounces and ſurrenders to king Edward of England, theſe counties of Scotland, with their caſtles, *viz.* Berwick, Roxburgh, Jedworth, Selkirk, Etrick, Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, and Dumfries, 12th June 1334.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 274. This worthy earl (according to Mr. Crawfurd) married, 1ſt, a daughter of the earl of Orkney, but ſhe having been concerned in ſome treaſonable practices againſt the king, was, with ſome others, condemned to perpetual impriſonment, where ſhe died, according to theſe remarkable words of a good author, *viz.* "*dominus Willielmus de Soulis et comitiſſa de Strathern, convicti de crimine læſæ majeſtatis et confeſſi conſpirando contra regem, ſententiam perpetui carceris acceperunt,*" *&c. anno* 1320.

He married, 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Robert

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Robert de Muſcamp, which is inſtructed by a charter under the great ſeal, wherein it is ſaid, *Maliſius comes de Strathern, uxorem habuit Marjoriam, filiam Roberti de Muſcampo, &c.*

But it ſeems he had no ſurviving iſſue by either; for the earldom of Strathern, of which earl Maliſe had been forfeited by Baliol, was again reſumed by king David, earl Maliſe having died without children; and that earldom was, by the ſaid king David, conferred upon his friend and favourite ſir Maurice Moray, the heir of line of the family, being ſon of his ſiſter Mary, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Charta penes Abercairny.

VII. **Mary**, only daughter of Maliſe ſixth earl of Strathern, and ſiſter of the ſeventh earl, married to ſir John Moray of Drumſargard, as before obſerved, who got with her from her father the lands of Abercairny, Ogilvie, Glenſherop, &c. which were afterwards confirmed to him by Maliſe earl of Strathern, her brother. The charter is ſtill extant.

We ſhall here only obſerve, that, according to Mr. Crawfurd, this ſir John was ſon of ſir Andrew Moray lord of Bothwell, *et panetarius Scotiæ*, whoſe ſucceſſion is deduced under the title Moray lord of Bothwell, page 80th, &c. of this work, to which we refer our readers.

By the ſaid Mary he had iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *Maurice*, his heir.
2. Sir *Alexander*, who ſucceeded his brother, and carried on the line of the family of Abercairny.
3. *Walter*, anceſtor of the Morays of Ogilface, in Linlithgowſhire.

VIII. Sir **Maurice Moray**, eldeſt ſon of the above Mary, by the ſaid ſir John, was a ſteady loyaliſt, and firm friend of king David Bruce, with whom he was in great favour.

The earldom of Strathern being now in the crown, by the expulſion of the Engliſh poſſeſſors, and the death of the laſt earl Maliſe, without ſurviving iſſue, the king conferred that earldom upon this ſir Maurice, as before obſerved, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to return to the crown, by charter dated *anno* 1343, he thereby became eighth earl of Strathern, and is afterwards deſigned *Mauritius comes de Strathern*, in many authentic writs, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Ibidem.

Ibidem, et in pub. archiv.

This brave earl accompanied king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and loſt his life at the battle of Durham, where his royal maſter was taken priſoner, *anno* 1346; and having no iſſue, the earldom of Strathern, according to the inveſtiture, returned to the crown, but he was ſucceeded in his other eſtates of Abercairny, &c. by his immediate younger brother,

VIII. Sir **Alexander Moray** of Abercairny, &c. before mentioned, who is heir of line of the ancient earls of Strathern, and of whom James Moray now of Abercairny, Eſq; is the lineal heir and repreſentative, whoſe deſcent is fully deduced in the ſecond volume of this work.

STEWART Earl of STRATHERN.

THIS earldom continued in the crown from the death of the laſt earl in 1346, till king David II. conferred it upon his nephew,

I. **Robert**, lord high ſteward of Scotland, (afterwards king Robert II.) *anno* 1358, when that of earl of Strathern was added to his other titles.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal, upon his own reſignation, from the ſaid king David, *cariſſimo nepoti ſuo Roberto ſeneſcallo Scotiæ, comiti de Strathern*, of the whole lordſhip of Methven, with its pertinents, in the county of Perth, dated 7th September 1369.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter to him and his ſon David, of an annuity out of the lands of Kindeloch, in the ſame county, 7th October 1370.

Upon king Robert II.'s acceſſion to the crown, he immediately erected the earldom of Strathern into a county palatine, in favours of the ſaid,

Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

II. Prince **David**, the eldeſt ſon of his ſecond marriage, by lady Eupheme, daughter of Hugh earl of Roſs. This whole earldom to be enjoyed by him and his heirs, as fully and freely as they were poſſeſſed by the laſt Maliſe earl of Strathern, or any of his predeceſſors, &c. by his royal charter, dated 9th July, *anno regni* 1mo, *anno dom.* 1371.

He got alſo two charters under the great ſeal, from the king, *domino Davidi ſeneſcallo,* *militi, comiti de Strathern, filio ſuo cariſſimo,* of the barony of Urquhart, with the caſtle thereof, in Inverneſs-ſhire, and others in the county of Perth, dated in July and Auguſt the ſaid year.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got four charters, under the great ſeal, of many other lands and baronies, in all which he is deſigned the king's beloved ſon, and earl of Strathern, in the years 1376 and 1377.

Ibidem.

He left iſſue an only child,

III. Lady Eupheme Stewart, deſigned *comitiſſa palatina de Strathern,* who married ſir Patrick, ſon of ſir Patrick Graham lord of Kincardin, *&c.*

Their ſon

IV. Maliſe, in her right, was earl of Strathern; but king James I. diveſted him of that earldom, finding it to be a male-fee, and in lieu thereof conferred upon him the earldom of Menteith, as is fully ſet forth under the title of Graham earl of Menteith, page 474th of this work.

LYON Earl of STRATHMORE.

THIS illuſtrious family is of French extraction, and deſcended from the antient houſe of de Leonne in that kingdom, who derived their origin from the noble race of the Leones of Rome.

As there were ſeveral great and flouriſhing families of the de Leonnes in France in the tenth century, one of the firſt rank amongſt them came to England with William the Conqueror, *anno* 1066, and had a conſiderable command in his army. His ſon, ſir Roger de Leonne, came to Scotland with king Edgar, ſon to king Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1098; and for the good and faithful ſervices performed by him againſt Donald Bain the uſurper, he obtained from king Edgar certain lands in Perth-ſhire, which, after him, were called Glen-Lyon; and this ſir Roger de Leonne is witneſs in a charter of that prince to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, which the author of the manuſcript ſays he has ſeen, dated *anno regni 7mo*, which is *anno dom.* 1105.

Lord Carſe's hiſtory of the family, M.S. penes comitem de Strathmore.

Ibidem.

Of this ſir Roger was lineally deſcended,

I. Sir John Lyon, a man of great worth and merit, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Robert Bruce, and his ſon king David, from which laſt prince he obtained a charter, *dilecto et fideli ſuo Johanni Lyon, militi, propter fidelem et fortem operam ſibi et patri ſuo præſtitam, &c.* of the lands and baronies of Forteviot and Forgundenny, in Perth-ſhire; the lands of Curteſtoun and Drumgovan, in Aberdeen-ſhire, *&c.* This charter has no date; but, by the witneſſes, appears to have been granted about the year 1342 or 1343.

Charta penes comitem de Strathmore.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards lord Glammis.
2. ——— *Lyon*, who had two ſons, Patrick and Michael, both mentioned in a charter hereafter narrated.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. Sir John Lyon, firſt deſigned of Forteviot, who obtained from king David Bruce, *pro fideli ſervitio ſuo impenſo et impendendo,* an annuity of ten merks ſterling yearly, during all the days of his life, to be uplifted out of the proceeds of the juſtice eyres benorth the river Forth. This is inſtructed by a charter proceeding upon a precept, directed to the king's chamberlain for the time, dated 10th April 1368.

Ibidem.

He acquired from John de Barclay, lord of Tullibothwel, the lands of Tullinact, in the foreſt of Boyn, in Banf-ſhire, with the lands of Ballandireſt, in the barony of Culace, in the ſhire of Forfar. This appears by two charters ſtill extant; the one without a date; the other dated 28th May 1369.

Ibidem.

He alſo acquired from Walter Leſly, afterwards earl of Roſs, all his lands in the territory of Forgundenny, by a charter, dated *anno* 1370.

Ibidem.

This ſir John was a man of great parts and fine accompliſhments, and became a mighty favourite of king Robert II. from whom he got a charter under the great ſeal, *pro laudabili et fideli ſervitio ſuo impenſo et impendendo*, of the whole lands and thanedom of Glammis in Forfar-ſhire, dated 18th day of March 1372.

Chart. in archivis Roberti II.

Soon thereafter, the king made him his own ſecretary, and beſtowed upon him in marriage his daughter, lady Jean Stewart, in 1376, and appointed him lord great chamberlain of Scotland, *anno* 1378.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, and lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He obtained from his majeſty (*nomine dotis*) with his ſaid daughter, the thanedom of Tannadyce in Forfar-ſhire, and the barony of

Kinghorn in Fife, *cariſſimo filio ſuo domino Johanni Lyon, &c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He alſo aſſigned him for his armorial bearing, *argent,* a lion rampant *azure,* armed and langued *gules,* within a double treſſure, counterflowered, with a woman's head for a creſt, *&c.*

Sir George MacKenzie.

He got afterwards no leſs than eight charters under the great ſeal, *viz.* of the lands and thanage of Glendouachy in Banf-ſhire, the lands of Longforgan in Perth-ſhire, with many others in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen, between the years 1378 and 1382, in all which he is deſigned by the king, *filius noſter cariſſimus.*

Chart. in archiv. Rob. II.

He then got another charter from the ſame prince, upon his own reſignation, containing an entail of his whole lands and baronies, "to and in favours of himſelf and the lawful heirs of his own body; which failing, to Patrick Lyon his nephew, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Michael Lyon, brother to the ſaid Patrick, and the heirs-male of his body; which all failing, to his own neareſt heirs whatever," dated the *penult* day of January, *anno regni 9no,* 1380.

Charta penes comitem de Strathmore.

He was alſo created a lord of parliament; and being appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, obtained a ſafe conduct for himſelf and forty horſes in his retinue, *anno* 1382.

Rymer, tom. VII. p. 343.

This worthy lord was killed in a duel at a place called the moſs of Balhall, near Forfar, by James Lindſay, lord of Crawfurd, nephew to the king, *anno* 1383, who, on that account, greatly incurred his majeſty's diſpleaſure, tho' he was pardoned afterwards. The lord Glammis was interred in the royal burial-place at Scoon by the king's expreſs orders.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

By the ſaid lady Jean Stewart, he left iſſue a ſon,

III. JOHN, ſecond lord Glammis, who ſucceeded him. He being young at his father's death, the king, his grand-father, took him immediately under his own protection, gave him an education ſuiatble to his high birth; and he was ſerved heir to his father, *anno* 1396.

Retour penes comitem de Strathmore.

He was a man of great courage and intrepidity, and behaved gallantly at the bloody battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411; but how, or for what reaſon, he came to be confined in the tower of London, we can give no account; but we find him liberate from thence by order of the king of England, *anno* 1413.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 5.

This lord was alſo a man of parts and honour, and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to negotiate king James's liberty, in 1423; and both he and Patrick maſter of Glammis, his eldeſt ſon, became hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424, from whence the ſaid Patrick did not obtain his liberty till the year 1427.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 308. 325. and 369.

He married lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Patrick earl of Strathern, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Patrick,* his heir.
2. *Michael Lyon,* who got ſeveral lands from his father; but he dying without iſſue, they returned to the family.
3. *David Lyon,* who got from his brother the lands of Lethen, *&c.* and married Margaret Strachan; but we can give no account of his poſterity.

Chart. penes comitem de Strathmore.

The lord Glammis died *anno* 1435, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. PATRICK, third lord Glammis, a man of great abilities and integrity, and in high favour with king James II. He was of the privy council to that prince, who alſo made him great maſter of his houſhold.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio dom. Glammis,* of the lands of Cardean, Barclay, Drumgley, Drumgeith, *&c. &c.* 10th January 1451.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, when a truce was concluded, and he became one of the hoſtages, *anno* 1454.

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 349.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Alexander,* his heir.
2. *John,* who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *William,* of whom the Lyons of Ogil, eaſter and weſter, are deſcended.

His daughter, *Elizabeth,* married to Alexander Robertſon of Strowan, head or chief of all the clan Robertſon, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv. ad ann. 1452.

He died *anno* 1459, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. ALEXANDER, fourth lord Glammis, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Lyon filio et hæredi apparenti Patricii domini Glammis, et Agnetæ Crichton ſponſæ ſuæ,* of ſeveral lands and baronies, dated the 17th day of February 1449.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got three charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro domino Glammis,* of the lands of Kinghorn, caſtle thereof, with many others, in the years 1463 and 1464.

Ibidem.

He married Agnes, a daughter of William lord Crichton, chancellor of Scotland; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1485, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

V. **John**, fifth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Glammis*, of the lands and barony of Baiky, *&c.* dated 4th July 1489, and was that ſame year named juſticiar of Scotland.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1491.

Ibidem.

When his elder brother was alive, he acquired the coronery of the ſhire of Forfar and Kincardin, *anno* 1472.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, conſtable of Dundee, by whom, according to lord Carſe's memoirs, he had four ſons, and nine daughters.

Ibidem.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *David Lyon*, firſt of the family of Coſſin, who, in a charter under the great ſeal, is deſigned *filius Johannis domini Glammis, et frater junioris Johannis magiſtri de Glammis*, *anno* 1492.
3. *William Lyon*.
4. *George*.

Ibidem.

Theſe three laſt were killed at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513.

His 1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian*, was ſecond wife to William earl of Errol, but had no iſſue.

2. *Margaret*, married to James Rind of Broxmouth, *per* contract *ad annum* 1495.

Contr. penes comitem de Strathmore.

The names of the other daughters have not come to our hand.

He died *anno* 1497, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. **John**, ſixth lord Glammis, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Lyon, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis domini Glammis, et Elizabethæ Gray ſponſæ ſuæ*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, in July 1489.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This lord did not long ſurvive his father; but died *anno* 1500, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Elizabeth, a daughter of Andrew, third lord Gray, three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Alexander Lyon*, Eſq;.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, was married, 1ſt, to John maſter of Forbes; 2dly, to John Crichton of Strathurd.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **George**, ſeventh lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Glammis*, of the lands of Balnevi, Hatton of Kinneil, *&c.* 31ſt October 1501.

Ibidem.

But he dying unmarried, *anno* 1505, his eſtate and honours went to his brother,

VII. **John**, eighth lord Glammis, who married Janet Douglas, daughter of George maſter of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Douglas.

John, his heir,——and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to —— Roſs of Craigy, which is inſtructed by a charter under the great ſeal, *ad annum* 1529.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died in the flower of his age, in 1528, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VIII. **John**, ninth lord Glammis, who, being young at his father's death, was educated under the care of his uncle Alexander Lyon, Eſq;.

His mother, having been engaged with her brother, the earl of Angus, in ſome treaſonable practices againſt the king, was tried and condemned for treaſon, for which ſhe ſuffered death, *anno* 1538. Her ſon, the lord Glammis, though then but a minor, was alſo convicted as art and part in his mother's treaſon, for which he was condemned to ſuffer death, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown; but his execution was ſuſpended on account of his youth: however, he continued in priſon till queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown; and at her firſt parliament his forfeiture was repealed, and he was reſtored to his eſtate and honours, *anno* 1543.

Records of parliament.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Glammis, et dominæ Joannæ Keith ſuæ ſponſæ*, of the baronies of Ballachy, Courteſtoun, *&c.* in Aberdeen-ſhire, 6th February 1545.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Kinghorn, and ſeveral others in Fife-ſhire, 12th September 1548.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid lady Jean Keith, daughter of William third earl Mariſhal, he left iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *Thomas Lyon* of Auldbar, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, who got charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands; but his only ſon dying without ſucceſſion, his eſtate returned to the family.

Ibidem.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Gilbert fourth earl of Caſſilis; 2dly, to John firſt marquis of Hamilton.

He dying *anno* 1560, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. **John**, tenth lord Glammis, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Glammis, et Elizabethæ ejus ſponſæ*, of the lands and thanage of Glammis, the barony of Baiky, and many others, in the years 1567 and 1569.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts and great integrity, was firſt made a privy councillor,

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

then preferred to be lord high chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1575.

He got three charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Glammis, cancellario Scotiæ*, of the lands of Huntly, Longforgun, Littletown, Fothers, Chanwell, King's-Seat, &c. in January, March, and April, 1576.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He acted in that high office in theſe troubleſome times, to the great ſatisfaction of the whole nation; but was accidentally ſhot in the open ſtreet, in a ſquabble betwixt the earl of Crawfurd's ſervants and his own, *anno* 1578, greatly regreted by all good men. A reverend author ſpeaks thus of that unfortunate event: "The death of the chancellor was much lamented, falling out in the time when the king and country ſtood in moſt need of his ſervices. He had carried himſelf with much commendation in his place, and acquired great authority: moſt careful was he to have peace conſerved both in the country and the church, and laboured much to have the queſtion of church policy ſettled, &c. &c. &c."

Spotiſwood's church hiſt. p. 283.

By the ſaid Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, ſixth lord Abernethy of Salton, he left iſſue a ſon,

Patrick, afterwards earl of Kinghorn, — and two daughters.

1. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to Robert Douglas of Lochleven, ſon and apparent heir of William earl of Morton; 2dly, to Archibald, eighth earl of Angus; 3dly, to Alexander lord Spynie.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick ſeventh lord Gray.

X. PATRICK, eleventh lord Glammis, ſucceeded, who being young at his father's death, was carefully educated under the inſpection of his uncle ſir Thomas, the lord treaſurer.

He got charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio domino Glammis*, of the town and lands of King's-Seat, the patronage of Balhelvie, the lands of Ardroke, &c. in the years 1605 and 1606.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of good parts, both natural and acquired, and in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him one of his privy council, and named him one of the commiſſioners to treat of a nearer union with England, *anno* 1604. His majeſty further dignified him with the titles of earl of Kinghorn, lord Lyon and Glammis, by patent dated 10th day of July 1606.

Ibid. et charta penes comitem de Strathmore.

He afterwards got five charters under the great ſeal, *Patricio comiti de Kinghorn*, of the following lands and baronies, *viz.* of the iſland of Inchkeith, the patronage of Kinghorn, the barony of Tannadyce, the lands of Huntly, Longforgun, Tullibardin, with ſeveral others, in the years 1609, 1610, and 1613.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married lady Anne Murray, daughter of John earl of Tullibardin, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James*, who obtained from his father the lands of Auldbar; but dying without ſucceſſion, they returned to the family.

3. *Frederick*, who got from his father the lands of Brigton, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1622, and was anceſtor of the Lyons of Brigton.

His daughter, lady *Anne*, was married to William tenth earl of Errol.

He died *anno* 1615, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. JOHN, ſecond earl, who got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Kinghorn, domino Lyon, Glammis, &c.* of many lands and baronies, in the years 1617 and 1621.

Ibidem.

He got alſo charters of the whole lands and territory of Glammis, &c. in July 1634.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, lady Martha Erſkine, daughter of John ſeventh earl of Marr, by by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Elizabeth Maule, daughter of Patrick earl of Panmure, by whom he had a ſon,

Patrick, his heir,—and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Charles earl of Aboyne.

He was a man of great honour, and a firm friend of the royal family.

Though he was appointed a privy councillor by parliament, *anno* 1641, and one of the committee of eſtates, *anno* 1644, yet he was one of thoſe worthy patriots who ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the delivering up of the king to the Engliſh, *anno* 1647; and dying ſoon thereafter was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Reſcinded acts of parl.

XII. PATRICK, third earl of Kinghorn, alſo a great loyaliſt, who ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family; aud tho' but a very young man, was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of one thouſand pounds ſterling, *anno* 1654.

Guthrie's memoirs, and Cromwell's act of indemnity.

Immediately after the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was appointed one of the lords of his privy council, one of the lords of the treaſury, and one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

He alſo, with conſent of the crown, changed the title of Kinghorn for that of Strathmore,

more, and was afterwards deſigned earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn.

He married lady Helen, daughter of John earl of Middleton, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Mr. *Patrick Lyon* of Auchterhouſe, a man of great worth and honour, but had the miſfortune to join the earl of Marr in 1715, and was ſlain at the battle of Sherriffmuir, on 13th November that year, without any ſurviving iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Grizel*, married to David third earl of Airly.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to Charles ſecond earl of Aboyne; 2dly, to Patrick lord Kinnaird.

This noble earl was alſo one of the lords of the privy council to king James VII. but after the revolution, he retired to the country, where he lived in great ſplendor and magnificence all the reſt of his days; and being a man of prudence and œconomy, he improved his eſtate, and greatly beautified his ſeats of Glammis and Huntly, and gave the name of Caſtle-Lion to the latter, which it hath retained ever ſince.

He died *anno* 1695, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. JOHN, fourth earl, deſigned of Strathmore and Kinghorn, a man of great integrity and merit, and was one of the privy council to her majeſty queen Anne.

He married lady *Elizabeth Stanhope*, daughter of Philip earl of Cheſterfield, a lady of ſingular probity and virtue, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

1. *Patrick*, lord Glammis, who died unmarried in the 17th year of his age.
2. *Philip*, who died alſo unmarried, aged nineteen years.
3. *John*, who became his father's heir.
4. *Charles*.
5. *James*.
6. *Thomas*.

Theſe three were all ſucceſſively earls of Strathmore, of whom afterwards.

1ſt daughter, lady *Helen*, married to Robert lord Blantyre.

2. Lady *Mary*.

He died *anno* 1712, and was ſucceeded by his third ſon,

XIV. JOHN, fifth earl, a man of good parts, of a moſt amiable diſpoſition and character; but having engaged in the earl of Marr's rebellion, was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir, on 13th November 1715, unmarried, and univerſally regreted.

He was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIV. CHARLES, ſixth earl, alſo a man of great honour and integrity.

He married lady Suſan Cochran, daughter of John earl of Dundonald, but having been accidentally killed on the ſtreet of Forfar, *anno* 1728, without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his next brother,

XIV. JAMES, ſeventh earl, a man of life and ſpirit, who, when a younger brother, went into the army, and had a commiſſion in the Britiſh ſervice.

He married Mary, daughter of Charles Oliphant of Langton, Eſq; but dying without iſſue in January 1735, was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIV. THOMAS, eighth earl, who was member of parliament for the county of Forfar when he ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours.

He married miſs Jean Nicholſon, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of James Nicholſon, of the county of Durham, Eſq; with whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, and by her had iſſue three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, now earl of Strathmore.
2. *James*.
3. *Thomas*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Suſan*.

2. Lady *Anne*.
3. Lady *Mary*.
4. Lady ———.

The earl died *anno* 1755, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. JOHN, ninth earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, *&c.*

ARMS.

Argent, a lion rampant *azure*, armed and langued *gules*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis of the latter.

CREST; on a wreath, a lady to the girdle, holding in her right hand the royal thiſtle, incloſed with a circle of laurel, proper, in honour of the family's marriage with king Robert II.'s daughter.

SUPPORTERS; on the dexter ſide, an unicorn *argent*, armed, maned, and unguled *or*; on the ſiniſter a lion *gules*.

MOTTO; *In te domine ſperavi.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At the caſtle of Glammis, a noble ſeat in the county of Forfar, and at Caſtle-Lyon in Perthſhire.

SUTHERLAND Earl of SUTHERLAND.

THIS great and illuſtrious family yields to none in the kingdom for antiquity. Our hiſtorians mention thanes and earls of Sutherland, as ſoon as thoſe dignities were known in Scotland.

They are ſaid to be ſprung from a warlike people called the Moravii, who came from Germany to this country, in the reign of king Corbred I. to whom they gave great aſſiſtance in his wars againſt the Romans.

King Corbred rewarded them nobly, gave them large poſſeſſions in the Northern parts, where they ſettled; from them the county of Murray had its name; and their poſterity became proprietors of all that large tract of country now called Murray, Roſs, Sutherland, Caithneſs, *&c.*.

Martin's collect. Gordon's hiſtory of Sutherl. Cambden, Collier's dict. Scotch compend. &c.

There is a very good hiſtory of this noble family written by ſir Robert Gordon of Gordonſtoun, a man of great ingenuity, learning and knowledge; but he deduces their deſcent no farther back than,

ALAN, thane of Sutherland, a man of great power and authority, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Duncan and MacBeth the uſurper. When the Northern parts had been invaded by a conſiderable body of Danes and Norvegians, under the conduct of their king Olaus, and had poſſeſſed themſelves of a great part of Roſsſhire, *&c.* this Alan raiſed his vaſſals and followers, attacked them, gave them a total overthrow on a muir called Drumlea, near Creigh, in Sutherland, and drove them entirely out of the country, *anno* 1031, and the veſtiges of that conflict are ſtill to be ſeen on the ſaid muir of Drumlea, where a helmet and coat of mail were lately dug up, *&c.*

Gordon's hiſtory of Sutherland, penes comit. de Sutherland.

After MacBeth had murdered king Duncan, he greatly dreaded the power of the thane of Sutherland. He knew he was a great patriot, and had been very active in keeping up the ſpirits of the loyaliſts in favours of prince Malcolm, the rightful heir of the crown: he therefore found means to get him put to death alſo, a little before the reſtoration of king Malcolm.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

WALTER, thane of Sutherland, who, in reward of his father's faithful ſervices, and great ſufferings, and his own merit, was created earl of Sutherland by king Malcolm III. in the very beginning of his reign, *anno* 1057, and was one of the firſt in the kingdom who enjoyed that dignity.

Gord. Home, Buchanan, Crawf. &c.

He died in 1097, leaving iſſue a ſon,

ROBERT, ſecond earl of Sutherland, who ſucceeded him, and flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander I.

Ibidem.

He built the caſtle of Dunrobin, which hath ever ſince been one of the chief ſeats of the family.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

HUGH FRISKIN, *&c. &c.* Thus our authors have accounted for the firſt earls of Sutherland.

This Hugh was indeed the real and undoubted progenitor of this noble family, but was not the ſon of Robert, which will appear from unqueſtionable authority.

He was the ſon of Friſkin or Friſkinus, who was proprietor of all thoſe Northern countries.

Whether this Friſkin was brother or couſin to Robert ſecond earl of Sutherland, we cannot pretend to determine, but from him we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this moſt ancient family, by indiſputable documents.

I. FRISKINUS, who, it is ſaid, had that name put upon him by his being a great warrior; Friſkin, in the old language, ſignifying the man with the ready hanger, *&c.*

He was one of the greateſt men in the kingdom, had vaſt poſſeſſions in lands in the counties of Murray, Roſs, Sutherland, and Caithneſs, *&c.* which he divided amongſt his children, whoſe poſterity aſſumed their ſirnames from their poſſeſſions, as was the cuſtom of thoſe early times.

To his ſon *William* he gave a great eſtate in Murray; the lands of Duffus, Roſſile, Inchikil, Machir, Kintrai, and many others, all mentioned in a charter of confirmation of king William, in which are theſe remarkable words: *Quas terras Friſkinus, pater ejus, tenuit tempore regis Davidis, &c.* Of this William all the Murrays in Scotland are deſcended. *Vide* titles Murray duke of Athole, Murray lord Bothwell, *&c.* pages 51ſt and 80th.

Chart. penes com. de Buchan, et chartul. of Murray.

Friſkin had another ſon,

II. HUGH, who in many authentick writs, is deſigned ſon of Friſkin, and brother of William, *&c.*

Dalrymple's collections.

In a confirmation charter by king William, of a donation of the church of Kinguſſen, by Bricius biſhop of Murray, *Willielmus filius Friſkini, et Hugo Friſkin frater ejus*, are witneſſes. This charter has no date, but as Bricius was made biſhop in 1203, and king William died *anno* 1214, it muſt have been within that ſpace.

Chartulary of Murray, page 156.

In another charter of the ſame prince, of the church of Aberkerdor, upon the determination of a controverſy betwixt the biſhop of Murray and Gilchriſt earl of Marr, *Hugo filius Friskini*, *William de Boſch*, chancellor, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante* 1214.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes comit. de Panmure.

Though many more documents might be adduced, we ſhall only add, that the Murrays, the deſcendents of William ſon of Friſkin, and the Sutherlands, the deſcendents of his brother Hugh, had the ſame armorial bearing, *viz.* three ſtars, *&c.*

Nisbet's append. p. 191.

This Hugh got from his father Friſkin, ſeveral lands in Sutherland, which are ſtill in the family's poſſeſſion, and from which his poſterity aſſumed their ſirname. He, according to ſir Robert Gordon, Mr. Crawfurd, *&c.* was third earl of Sutherland, but was only the firſt of this line.

Sir James Dalrymple.

He was alſo a gallant officer, and defeated a conſiderable body of the Danes, and ſlew their general at Embo in Sutherland, in the end of the reign of king William the Lyon.

Gordon and Crawfurd.

He made a donation to Gilbert archdeacon of Murray (afterwards St. Gilbert) of the lands of Skelbo, *&c.* in Sutherland, confirmed by a charter under the great ſeal from king William, which is ſtill extant.

Charta penes comit. de Sutherland.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who ſucceeded king William, *anno* 1214, and left iſſue a ſon,

III. William, ſecond earl of Sutherland, who ſucceeded him.

He confirmed his father's donation of the lands of Skelbo to St. Gilbert, and built the cathedral church of Dornock in Sutherland, and called it St. Gilbert's church: the ſouth-iſle whereof hath been the burial place of the family ever ſince.

Writs of the family of Sutherland.

This noble earl had alſo ſeveral encounters with the Danes and Norvegians, who often invaded that part of the country. He gained one remarkable victory over them in the reign of king Alexander II. in memory whereof, there was a croſs erected, called Ree-croſs to this day. Ree-croſs in Galic, ſignifies the king's croſs, to denote that the Daniſh king or general was buried there.

Gordon's hiſtory of Sutherland.

He died *anno* 1248, and was ſucceeded by his infant ſon,

IV. William, third earl of Sutherland, who was a man of great parts, a true patriot, and no leſs a brave ſoldier than an able ſtateſman.

There was a controverſy, which had long ſubſiſted betwixt the biſhops of Caithneſs and earls of Sutherland, about the lands of Skelbo, Pronſie, Thirbolt, *&c.* which was at laſt amicably compromiſed between Archibald biſhop of Caithneſs and this earl. The indenture or agreement, which is ſtill preſerved, bears, *controverſia, &c. inter venerabiles patres, Gilbertum, Willielmum, et Walterum, bonæ memoriæ epiſcopos Cathaniæ, prædeceſſores noſtros, ex parte una, et nobiles viros, Willielmum claræ memoriæ, et Willielmum ejus filium, comites Sutherlandiæ, ex parte altera, &c. &c.* The agreement, to which the biſhop's and the earls ſeals are appended, is dated the 10th of the calends of October 1275.

Indent. penes comit. de Sutherland.

This earl was one of the Scotch nobles who entered into a ſolemn agreement or aſſociation, to receive and defend princeſs Margaret of Norway, for their lawful queen and ſovereign, in caſe of king Alexander III.'s death without iſſue-male, *anno* 1284.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 266.

He, with ſeveral others of the nobility, joined in a letter to king Edward I. of England, concerning a marriage between queen Margaret of Scotland, and his eldeſt ſon Edward prince of Wales, *anno* 1290.

Ibid. p. 471.

He was alſo one of the arbiters choſen on the part of Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol.

Ibidem.

And though he, with many others of his countrymen, was forced to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296; yet he joined king Robert Bruce as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown, continued ſteady in his intereſt as long as he lived, and performed many brave actions in defence of the liberties of his country, under the conduct of that great prince; particularly at the battle of Bannockburn, where he was one of the chief commanders, and had no ſmall ſhare of the glory acquired by the Scots on that memorable 24th June 1314.

Prynne's collections, vol. III. p. 653.

Crawfurd, Gordon, &c.

He was alſo one of the firſt of the Scotch nobility who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320, to which his ſeal is appended.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He died *anno* 1325, in the 77th year of his age, was buried in the iſle of the cathedral church of Dornock, and left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Kenneth*, his heir.
2. *John*, deſigned *filius comitis de Sutherland*, who died an hoſtage in England, *anno* 1362.

Rymer and Fordun.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Kenneth, fourth earl of Sutherland, a man of ſingular worth and merit, a firm and ſteady friend both of king Robert Bruce, and his ſon king David, and one of the ableſt generals of the age he lived in.

He married a daughter of Donald earl of Marr, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Writs of the family of Sutherland.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Nicholas*, who got from his brother earl William, the lands of Therboll in Sutherland, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *&c.* and was anceſtor of the Sutherlands of Duffus.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Euſtach*, married to Gilbert, ſon and apparent heir of Reynald Murray of Cowbin.

Gordon's hiſtory of Sutherland.

This brave earl had the command of the right wing of the Scotch army, at the bloody battle of Halidonhill, where he behaved with incredible valour and intrepidity; and having ruſhed in amongſt the middle of his enemies, loſt his life fighting valiantly in defence of the liberties of his country, on 22d July 1333, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

VI. **William**, fifth earl of Sutherland, who inherited all the good qualities of his noble anceſtors, was a true lover of his country, a great ſtateſman, and a gallant ſoldier; and in king David's minority, did ſignal ſervices to his country, by often invading England, and diſtreſſing the enemy.

He accompanied king David Bruce in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346: however, he ſoon obtained his liberty, and was, by the eſtates of the nation, appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary to treat with the Engliſh commiſſioners at Newcaſtle about the king's liberty, *anno* 1351; and, at the ſame time, *Johannes filius et hæres comitis Sutherlandiæ*, was one of the noble Scotch heirs propoſed as hoſtages; but at that time the negotiation took no effect.

Fordun and Rymer.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 711.

Ibid. p. 724.

In the beginning of the year 1357, William earl of Sutherland was again named one of the Scotch commiſſioners to treat with the Engliſh at Berwick, and got a ſafe conduct from king Edward III. for himſelf and ſixty horſe in his retinue.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 33.

That ſame year king David obtained his liberty, and both the earl of Sutherland and John his ſon and heir, became hoſtages for his ranſom, and entered themſelves priſoners in England, *&c.* and though the earl did not obtain his full liberty till the year 1365, yet he got ſafe conducts to come to Scotland in 1359, 1360, and 1362, but always gave hoſtages for his returning to England within a certain ſhort ſpace.

Ibid. p. 35, 36, and 44.

Ibid. p. 362, &c.

This great man, in the year 1344, married lady Margaret Bruce, eldeſt daughter of the immortal king Robert's ſecond marriage, and ſiſter-german of king David II.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 39.

He got a charter from king David, *Willielmi comiti de Sutherland, et Margaretæ ſponſæ ſuæ, ſorori noſtræ cariſſimæ, et hæredibus inter ipſos legitime procreat. ſeu procreand. totum comitatum Sutherlandiæ, in liberam regalitatem in perpetuum, &c.* dated the 10th November 1345.

Charta penes comit. de Sutherland, anno reg. 17mo

He alſo got charters of the thanedom of Douny in Forfarſhire, the thanedom of Kincardine, with the park and caſtle thereof, the thanedom of Fettercairn, with many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid lady Margaret Bruce, who died *anno* 1358, he had iſſue a ſon,

Gordon's hiſtory, p. 30.

John, afterwards earl of Sutherland.

The earl married, 2dly, Johanna, but of what family we know not. This appears by a ſafe conduct granted by king Edward III. for Johanna counteſs of Sutherland to go up to England, with only ten ſervants in her retinue, *anno* 1364, her husband the earl being ſtill confined there; but by her he had no iſſue.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 456.

After he obtained his liberty, he got a charter under the great ſeal from king David II. *totam illam medietatem thanagii noſtri de Fermartine, cum pertinen. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c.* dated at Dundee the penult day of July 1366.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

He died in 1370, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VII. **John**, ſixth earl of Sutherland, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs propoſed as ſureties for king David's liberty in the years 1351 and 1354, was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1357, and is always deſigned *filius et hæres comitis de Sutherland*, as before obſerved.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 724 and 791, and tom. VI. p. 35.

In his father's lifetime he obtained from king David, a charter of the lands and barony of Urquhart, in Inverneſs-ſhire, the caſtle thereof, *&c.* The charter is dated at Scoon the laſt day of February 1359.

Charta penes comit. de Sutherland.

This earl was alſo a brave warrior, and remarkably ſignalized himſelf upon ſeveral occaſions, againſt the enemies of his country, particularly at the battle of Otterburn, where their brave general the earl of Douglas was ſlain, *anno* 1388.

Gordon and Crawfurd.

He married lady Mabilla Dunbar, daughter of Patrick tenth earl of March, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *Robert*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.
2. *Nicholas*, who ſucceeded his brother.
3. *Hector*, anceſtor of the Sutherlands of Dalrid, of whom are deſcended the moſt of the gentlemen of the name of Sutherland, in the county of Sutherland.

He died in the beginning of the year 1389, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Robert, ſeventh earl, who, in a charter of king Robert II. to the epiſcopal ſee of Murray, is deſigned *Robertus comes Sutherlandiæ, &c.* 2d November 1389; but he dying ſoon thereafter without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Chartulary of Murray, page 359.

VIII. Nicholas, eighth earl of Sutherland, who had a long controverſy with the clan Wic-Worgin in Strathnaver, anceſtor of the MacKays, which was not ended in his days; but at laſt was adjuſted, greatly to the advantage of the earl of Sutherland.

Gordon's hiſtory, &c.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John MacDonald, lord of the Iſles, by whom he had three ſons.

Ibidem and Crawfurd.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *John-Beg*, anceſtor of the Sutherlands of Berrindale, *&c.*
3. *Kenneth*, who got from his brother earl Robert, a charter of the lands of Backies, Drummay, and Torriſh, which was afterwards confirmed by a charter from the duke of Albany; and of him captain John Sutherland of Forſe, is the lineal repreſentative.

He died *anno* 1399, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Robert, ninth earl of Sutherland, a man of great authority and power; for though he lived in very troubleſome times, yet he reſtrained the turbulent and oppreſſive people in his neighbourhood, and kept the country in perfect peace and good order.

He remarkably ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Homildon, and on ſeveral other occaſions, againſt the enemies of his country.

Ibidem.

He married lady Mabilla, daughter of John Dunbar, ſecond earl of Murray of that ſirname, by whom he had three ſons.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert Sutherland.*
3. *Alexander.*

He died *anno* 1442, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. John, tenth earl, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti Sutherlandiæ, et Margaretæ ſponſæ ſuæ*, of many lands and baronies, 24th April 1451.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

By the ſaid Margaret, a daughter of ſir William Baillie of Lamington, he had iſſue four ſons, and two daughters.

Gordon's hiſt.

1. *Alexander*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Sutherland magiſtro ejuſd. anno* 1444; but he died before his father without iſſue.
2. *John*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.
3. *Nicholas.*
4. *Thomas-Beg.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to ſir James Dunbar of Cumnock.

2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ——— Meldrum of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1460, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. John, eleventh earl, who got a charter from king James III. of the lands of Polroſſie, and others, *Johanni comiti Sutherlandiæ, &c. anno* 1467.

Charta penes comitem de Sutherland.

He married lady Margaret MacDonald, daughter of Alexander earl of Roſs, and lord of the Iſles, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

Gordon's hiſt. p. 45.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, who died unmarried.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards counteſs of Sutherland, carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

He died *anno* 1508, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

XII. John, twelfth earl of Sutherland, a man of a very valetudinary conſtitution. He was ſerved heir to his father, *anno* 1509, and infeſt in the whole earldom of Sutherland, in 1512; but dying ſoon thereafter without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his ſiſter, lady Elizabeth, his undoubted heir of line, to whom we now return.

Charta penes comitem de Sutherland. Gordon's hiſtory, p. 50.

XII. Elizabeth counteſs of Sutherland, only daughter of John eleventh earl, was ſerved and retoured heir in the eſtate and honours of the family to John the twelfth earl, her brother-german, on 3d October 1514, and thereupon got a charter from king James V. to her and her heirs, of all the rights, titles, honours, privileges, and dignities whatſomever, pertaining to her predeceſſors, the earls of Sutherland, dated *anno* 1515.

Retour ibid.

Chart. ibid.

She married ſir Adam Gordon, lord of Aboyne, ſecond ſon of George ſecond earl of of Huntly, by lady Jean Stewart his wife, daughter of king James I. and widow of James earl of Angus. This Adam, in her right, became earl of Sutherland, and was the thirteenth earl. By him ſhe had iſſue four ſons and two daughters.

Gordon's hiſt. p. 52.

1. *Alexander*, maſter of Sutherland.
2. *John Gordon*, who lived at Tilliehoudie, married, and had iſſue but one daughter.
3. Mr. *Adam Gordon*, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, without iſſue, in 1547.
4. *Gilbert Gordon* of Gartay, who married Iſabel, daughter of ——— Sinclair of Dunbeath, and had iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Beatrix*, married to ——— of Gormack.

2. Lady *Eleanor*, married to ——— of Tilliehoudie.

Though ſir Adam became earl of Sutherland, by marrying the counteſs thereof, yet he retained the ſirname of Gordon, and marſhalled the arms of Sutherland and Huntly together: but of late the family have laid aſide the name of Gordon, and now uſe only that of Sutherland.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 259.

The counteſs died *anno* 1535, and the earl her huſband in 1537.

Gordon'shiſt. p. 64.

XIII. **Alexander**, maſter of Sutherland, upon the reſignation of Elizabeth counteſs of Sutherland, with conſent of the earl her huſband, obtained a charter under the great ſeal from king James V. *Alexandro Gordon magiſtro de Sutherland, filio et hæredi Adæ comitis, et Elizabethæ comitiſſæ de Sutherland ſponſæ ſuæ, totum comitatum de Sutherland, et omnes terras ejuſd. &c. &c.* (reſerving their liferent) which he and his heirs were to poſſeſs and enjoy as fully, freely, and honourably as the ſaid Elizabeth and her predeceſſors, earls of Sutherland, poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame. The charter is dated the 1ſt day of December 1527.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

The maſter married lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John ſecond earl of Athol, by lady Mary Campbell his wife, daughter of Colin earl of Argyle. This appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro Gordon magiſtro de Sutherland, filio et hæredi Adæ comitis de Sutherland, et Janetæ Stewart ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de Nevendale, &c. &c. &c.* dated 4th March 1528.

Ibidem.

By her he had iſſue three ſons, and two daughters.

Gordon'shiſt. p. 57.

1. *John*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *William*.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*, married to Patrick Dunbar, ſheriff of Murray.

2. *Beatrix*, married to ——— Sinclair of Dunbeath.

He died *anno* 1529, his father and mother being both alive.

Ibid. p. 62.

XIV. **John**, eldeſt ſon of Alexander maſter of Sutherland ſucceeded his father in 1529, his grand-mother the counteſs in 1535, his grand-father the earl in 1539, and was fourteenth earl of Sutherland.

He was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, Alexander maſter of Sutherland, *anno* 1545, and to his grand-mother the counteſs of Sutherland 23d June 1557.

Retour penes comitem de Sutherland, Gordon'shiſt. p. 71.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, to him and Elizabeth Campbell counteſs of Murray, his ſpouſe, of the whole lands and earldom of Sutherland, caſtle of Dunrobin, &c. dated 6th Auguſt 1546.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great parts and ſpirit, a firm and ſteady friend of queen Mary, and was appointed lord lieutenant of Murray, and the northern counties, *anno* 1547 and 1548.

Gordon'shiſt. p. 83. & 85.

In the year 1550, the earls of Sutherland and Huntly accompanied the queen-mother to France, where they both had the honour of being made knights of St. Michael.

Ibidem.

In 1555, the queen made him governor of the earldom of Roſs, of which he appointed ——— MacKenzie of Kintail chamberlain, to whom alſo he gave ſeveral lands in Roſs-ſhire, which hold of the earls of Sutherland to this day.

Ibidem.

In 1562, after the battle of Corrichie, he was baniſhed and forfeited for his attachment to the queen's intereſt; but was recalled again *anno* 1565, and his doom of forfeiture was eſteemed *per modum juſticiæ* by a decreet, dated in April 1567.

Ibid. p. 93. and 95.

He married, 1ſt, lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, counteſs dowager of Murray, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John, and ſiſter of Matthew earl of Lennox, regent of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

Ibid. p. 71.

1. *John*, who died in infancy.
2. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Sutherland.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to ——— Innes of that ilk; 2dly, to Mr. Thomas Gordon, a younger ſon of the earl of Huntly.

3. Lady *Eleanora*, died unmarried.

4. Lady *Beatrix*, married to William Sinclar of Dunbeath.

He married, 3dly, Marian, daughter of George lord Seton, widow of ——— earl of Menteith, by whom he had no iſſue.

He died *anno* 1567, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. **Alexander**, fifteenth earl of Sutherland, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, 18th July 1573.

Retour penes comitem de Sutherland.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, and obtained the ſuperiority of Strathnaver, *anno* 1583. That ſame year, he was made lord lieutenant and heretable ſheriff of Sutherland and Strathnaver, which was afterwards confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal.

Chart. ibid. and Gordon's hiſt. p. 120. and 122.

He got four charters under the great ſeal, *Alexandro comiti Sutherlandiæ*, of the lands and village of Gawldwell, &c. the bailiary of the epiſcopal

Chart.in pub. archiv.

epiſcopal ſee of Caithneſs, the barony of Farr and Armadill, the lands of Straquharane, Balnagowan, *&c.* the office of ſheriff-ſhip of Sutherland, Caithneſs, *&c. &c.* in the years 1581, 1583, 1584, and 1590.

He married, 1ſt, lady Barbara Sinclair, daughter of George earl of Caithneſs, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, lady Jean Gordon, counteſs of Bothwell, daughter of George earl of Huntly, by whom he had five ſons, and two daughters.

Gordon's hiſtory, p. 113. and 114.

1. *John*, maſter of Sutherland.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Adam*.

Theſe two died in infancy.

4. Sir *Robert Gordon* of Gordonſtoun, born in 1580, created baronet in 1625.

Ibidem.

5. Sir *Alexander* of Navidale, knight, born in 1585.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to Hutcheon MacKay of Farr, anceſtor of lord Rae.

2. Lady *Mary*, married to David Roſs of Balnagowan.

He died *anno* 1594, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. JOHN, ſixteenth earl of Sutherland, who was put in poſſeſſion of the earldom upon his father's reſignation, which he got confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal from king James VI. *Johanni magiſtro de Sutherland, filio et hæredi apparenti Alexandri comitis, &c.* dated 23d March 1580.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

After his father's death, he had the honour to carry the ſword of ſtate before the king, to the parliament held at Edinburgh, *anno* 1597.

Gordon's hiſtory, p. 157.

He afterwards got a charter under the great ſeal from king James VI. *Johanni comiti de Sutherland*, confirming all the dignities, privileges, and precedencies, granted by king David II. and others his predeceſſors, to the ſaid earl his predeceſſors earls of Sutherland, with the free regality of Sutherland, all erected into one diſtinct ſheriff-ſhip and juriſdiction, to be called the ſhire of Sutherland in all time coming, dated 29th April 1601.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter, under the great ſeal, of ſeveral lands, *cum officio balivatus epiſcopatus Cathanien. ultimo Septembris* 1608.

Ibidem.

This earl continued firm in the Roman Catholick religion, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips, and was impriſoned in 1614; but was releaſed ſoon thereafter.

Gordon's hiſtory, p. 211.

He married Anne, daughter of Alexander fourth lord Elphingſton, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

Ibid. p. 162.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Adam Gordon*.
3. *George*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir James Crichton of Frendraught, and had iſſue.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddils.

He died *anno* 1615, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. JOHN, ſeventeenth earl of Sutherland, who was ſerved heir to his father, 4th June 1616.

Retour penes comitem de Sutherland.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti Sutherlandiæ*, of the lands and barony of Ardurneſs in Caithneſs, *&c. &c.* dated 6th March 1627.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter from king Charles I. wherein the whole earldom of Sutherland, regality and ſheriff-ſhip thereof, is, *de novo*, confirmed to him, with all the privileges and precedencies diſponed to William earl of Sutherland, his predeceſſor, by king David Bruce, and others, his predeceſſors, dated 4th April 1631.

Ibidem.

This earl having been educated a proteſtant, became very zealous in that religion. He joined the parliament upon the firſt breaking out of the civil war, and continued ſteady in that intereſt to the very laſt.

In 1633, the regality of Sutherland was confirmed by parliament to be a diſtinct ſheriff-ſhip, Dornock was made a royal burrow, and he was made a privy councillor for life, *anno* 1641.

Minutes of parliament. reſcinded and unprint. acts.

In 1644, he was ſent to the north with a commiſſion for diſarming malignants; and in 1645, he was made one of the commitee of eſtates.

Ibidem.

After the murder of the king, he was made colonel of a regiment of 1200 foot, to be raiſed in the north, one of the laſt committee of eſtates, and lord privy ſeal, in the year 1649.

Ibidem.

He married lady Jean Drummond, only daughter of James earl of Perth, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *dominæ Joannæ Drummond comitiſſæ de Sutherland, comitatus Sutherlandiæ, &c.* 10th March 1631.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By her he had a ſon,

XVIII. GEORGE, eighteenth earl of Sutherland, who ſucceeded him, and was a man of great integrity, probity and honour.

Upon his father's reſignation, he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Strathnaver, totius comitatus de Sutherland*, dated 25th February 1662.

Ibidem.

He married lady Jean, eldeſt daughter of

David earl of Wemyſs, widow of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had a ſon,

John, lord Strathnaver, his heir,——and a daughter,

Lady *Anne*, married to Robert viſcount of Arbuthnot.

He died *anno* 1703, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIX. John, nineteenth earl of Sutherland, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the privy council to king William, and had the command of a regiment of foot.

He was alſo one of the privy council to queen Anne, was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union, and was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the firſt parliament of Great-Britain.

Upon the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, he was made preſident to the board of trade and manufactures, and was named lord lieutenant of the counties of Inverneſs, Elgin, Nairn, Cromarty, Roſs, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Orkney, and Zetland, *&c. anno* 1715.

In June 1716, he was made a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle. In September following, the king ſettled a yearly penſion of 1200 *l.* upon him; and he was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh Britiſh parliaments.

He married, 1ſt, Helen, daughter of William lord Cochran, ſon and apparent heir of William earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Strathnaver, —— and two daughters.

1. Lady *Jean Sutherland*, married to John lord Maitland, ſon and apparent heir of John earl of Lauderdale.

2. Lady *Helen*, died unmarried.

He married, 2dly, Catharine Talmaſh, ſiſter of Lionel earl of Dyſart, widow of James lord Down, ſon and heir apparent of James earl of Murray.

He married, 3dly, the widow of ſir John Travel, an Engliſh lady of a great fortune; but by theſe two laſt he had no iſſue. He died *anno* 1733.

XX. William, lord Strathnaver, only ſon and apparent heir of John nineteenth earl of Sutherland, betook himſelf to a military life, and had the command of a regiment.

He married Catharine, daughter of William Moriſon of Preſtongrange, and died *anno* 1720, leaving four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *George*, who died young.

2. *John*, who died ſoon after his father, without iſſue.

3. *William*, who carried on the line of the family.

4. *Charles*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Helen Sutherland*, married to ſir James Colquhoun of Luſs, Bart.

2. Lady *Janet*, married to George Sinclar of Ulbſter, Eſq;. They both have iſſue.

XXI. William, only ſurviving ſon of William lord Strathnaver, ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1733, and was twentieth earl of Sutherland.

In his grandfather's lifetime, he was member of parliament for the county of Sutherland; and, after his deceaſe, he was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the eighth and ninth Britiſh parliaments.

The noble part he acted in 1745, in defence of the government, and the liberties of his country, are ſo recent in every body's memory, that it is needleſs to inſert particulars here.

He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of David earl of Wemyſs, by whom he had a ſon,

William, lord Strathnaver, now earl of Sutherland,——and a daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth Sutherland*, married to James Wemyſs of Wemyſs, Eſq; ſon of James earl of Wemyſs, and hath iſſue.

The earl died at Montauban in France, in 1750, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XXII. William, twenty-firſt earl of Sutherland, who, betaking himſelf to a military life, was promoted to be a captain of the 56th regiment of foot, and in 1759, when Britain was threatened with an invaſion from France, he propoſed to the miniſtry to raiſe a regiment of his own vaſſals and followers, which was readily accepted of; and his lordſhip got the commiſſion of lieutenant colonel commandant. He compleated his regiment in leſs than two months, which continued in the ſervice till the peace was concluded.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the preſent Britiſh parliament, in the room of the marquis of Tweeddale deceaſt, in March 1763.

He married miſs Mary Maxwell, eldeſt daughter of William Maxwell of Reſton, Eſq;.

ARMS.

Gules, three mullets *or*, within a border of the latter, charged with a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, with flowers de lis of the firſt.

Crest; on a wreath, a cat ſejant proper.

Supporters; two ſavages wreathed about their heads and waiſts with laurels, each holding a batton over his ſhoulder, all proper.

Motto; *Sans peur.*

CHIEF SEATS,

At the caſtle of Dunrobin, Dornock caſtle, *&c.* in the ſhire of Sutherland.

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SCOT Earl of TARRAS.

FRANCIS, ſecond earl of Buckcleugh, married lady Margaret Leſly, daughter of John ſixth earl of Rothes, by whom he had only two daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*.
2. Lady *Anne*.

He died *anno* 1652, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt daughter,

Lady MARY SCOT, afterwards counteſs of Buckcleugh.

She was married to Walter Scot of Highcheſter, deſcended of the ancient family of Harden, who was, by king Charles II. created earl of Tarras for life, 4th September 1660, but he died without iſſue.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

Mary counteſs of Buckcleugh dying alſo without iſſue, *anno* 1662, her eſtate and honours devolved upon her ſiſter, lady Anne Scot, afterwards dutcheſs of Buckcleugh.

Vide title Scot duke of Buckcleugh, page 99th.

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RUTHERFORD Earl of TEVIOT.

GENERAL Andrew Rutherford, who was created lord Rutherford by king Charles II. *anno* 1661, was by that prince further dignified with the title of earl of Teviot by patent, to the heirs-male of his body, dated 2d February 1663.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

He being killed at Tangier the year thereafter, without iſſue, the title of earl of Teviot expired with him.

Vide title Rutherford lord Rutherford, page 597.

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SPENCER Viſcount TEVIOT.

THE honourable Robert Spencer, Eſq; ſecond ſon of William lord Spencer of Wormlington, of the kingdom of England, born *anno* 1628, was raiſed to the honour of the peerage of Scotland by king James VII. by the title of viſcount Teviot, *anno* 1686, the honours being limited to the heirs of his body.

Collin's peerage of England, vol. I. p. 387.

He married Jane, daughter of ſir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton, in the county of Oxford, but dying without iſſue, the honours became extinct.

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LIVINGSTON Viſcount TEVIOT.

THE immediate anceſtor of this noble family, was a younger ſon of the houſe of Kilſyth, a conſiderable branch of the illuſtrious family of Calendar.

William Livingſton of Kilſyth, ſon and heir of Edward of Kilſyth, by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Erſkine, flouriſhed in the reigns of king James III. and IV. and by Margaret Graham, his wife, had iſſue two ſons.

1. *William*, who carried on the line of the family of Kilſyth.
2. *James*, deſigned of Inches, the firſt of this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

I. **JAMES LIVINGSTON** of Inches, ſecond ſon of William of Kilſyth, acquired the lands of Brownlee and Jerviſwood, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *anno* 1512; which laſt continued long to be the chief title of his family.

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of ſir James Lockhart of Lee; 2dly, a daughter of James Hamilton of Silvertounhill, and had iſſue only one ſon,

Ibidem.

II. **JAMES LIVINGSTON**, his apparent heir, who married Agnes, daughter of William Cunninghame of Bonnytown, and died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

III. **WILLIAM** of Jerviſwood, who ſucceeded; and, upon his grandfather's reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Livingſton, nepoti Jacobi Livingſton de Jerviſwood,* of the lands and barony of Jerviſwood, &c. dated 6th March 1548.

He married Jean, daughter of John Johnſton of that ilk, anceſtor of the marquis of Annandale, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *John Livingſton* of Jerviſwood, who ſucceeded his father, but died without iſſue.
2. *William*, who ſucceeded his brother.

Ibidem.

IV. **WILLIAM**, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo fratri domini de Jerviſwood,* of the lands and barony of Jerviſwood, &c. dated *anno* 1611.

Charta penes ducem de Queensberry.

He married Jean, daughter of ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *William Livingſton* of Jerviſwood, who ſold the eſtate to George Baillie merchant in Edinburgh, and died without ſucceſſion, in the reign of king Charles I.
2. *Mungo Livingſton.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

V. This **MUNGO LIVINGSTON**, deſigned of Newbigging, married Jean, daughter of John Lindſay of Covington, an ancient family in the county of Lanark, by whom he had a ſon,

VI. Sir **THOMAS LIVINGSTON**, who ſucceeded him, and was created a baronet by king Charles I. He betaking himſelf to a military life, obtained a commiſſion in one of the Scotch regiments in the ſervice of the States of Holland, where he ſettled; and, by his valour and merit, roſe to the rank of a colonel, and had the command of a regiment of foot.

He married a daughter of the famous and eminent colonel Edmund, a Scotchman, and native of the town of Stirling, with whom he got a conſiderable eſtate, and by her had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Thomas*, afterwards viſcount Teviot.
2. Sir *Alexander*, who will be mentioned hereafter.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. Sir **THOMAS LIVINGSTON**, who, from his youth, was bred a ſoldier in the ſervice of the States of Holland, had ſeveral conſiderable commands under the prince of Orange, and always acquitted himſelf with honour and reputation.

In that prince's expedition to England, he was colonel of a regiment of foot; and after he attained the crown, got the command of a regiment of dragoons, wherewith he performed many brave actions; and being in great favour with king William, he was named one of his privy council, and commander in chief of all his forces in Scotland; and as a further mark of his majeſty's eſteem and regard for him, he raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord viſcount Teviot, by patent to the heirs-male of his body, dated 4th December 1698.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

But he dying at London, without iſſue, *anno* 1711, the peerage became extinct, and he was ſucceeded by the title of baronet by his brother,

VII. Sir **ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON** baronet, who was alſo bred a ſoldier, and had the command of a regiment of foot in the ſervice of the States of Holland.

He left iſſue only two daughters, who were co-heireſſes to his whole eſtate.

They both married in Holland, and their poſterity are heirs of line of the Livingſtons of Jerviſwood in Scotland.

* * *

SANDILANDS Lord TORPHICHEN.

THE ſirname of Sandilands is by ſome authors ſaid to be of Engliſh extraction: that a conſiderable family of that name, in the county of Northumberland, being driven from their poſſeſſions by William the Conqueror, took refuge in Scotland, and were kindly received by king Malcolm Canmore, &c.

Others are of opinion that it is a local ſirname, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Sandilands, in the county of Lanark, as ſoon as ſirnames became hereditary in Scotland.

The immediate anceſtor of this noble family was,

I. Sir James Sandilands, who flouriſhed in the reign of king David Bruce, and obtained from that prince a grant of the lands of Craiglokard and Stanipath; alſo *annuos reditus debitos ſive exuntes de Horſebruk et de Heſchelis, infra vicecomitatum de Peebles*, by his royal charter, dated at Lanark, 6th October 1336.

Chart. penes dom. Torphichen, and father Hay's vindication of Eliz. More.

He obtained alſo a confirmation charter from William lord Douglas, *Jacobo de Sandilands, dilecto et fideli armigero ſuo*, of the whole lands of Sandilands and Rednure, with their pertinents, lying in the lordſhip of Douglas, and ſhire of Clydſdale, dated the thurſday before Chriſtmas, *anno* 1348; to which William Douglas lord of Liddiſdale, ſir Andrew, and ſir John Douglas, knights, with many others, are witneſſes.

Ibidem.

He married Eleanora, daughter of Archibald the tenth lord, and ſiſter of William the firſt earl of Douglas, relict of Alexander earl of Carrick, nephew of king Robert Bruce.

He obtained a grant from the ſaid William de Douglas, then deſigned *dominus ejuſdem, Jacobo de Sandylandis, et Eleanoræ ſorori ſuæ, totam baroniam de Weſter Calder, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis, in liberum maritagium*; which grant is afterwards confirmed by king David II. at a parliament held in Dundee, *anno* 1350. In conſequence of which marriage, this family hath ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Douglas with their own.

Ibidem.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 94.

By the ſaid Eleanora, he had iſſue a ſon,

Sir *James*, his heir,——and a daughter,

Marian, married to ſir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunnure, anceſtor of the earl of Caſſilis.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

II. Sir James, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Sandilands and of Calder; which laſt continued long to be the chief title of his family.

He made a great figure in the reign of king Robert II. and was a mighty favourite of that prince, who beſtowed upon him in marriage his daughter lady Jean Stewart, relict of ſir John Lyon lord of Glammis.

He obtained from the ſaid king Robert, upon his own reſignation, a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo de Sandielands, militi, et Joannæ Stewart ſponſæ ſuæ, filiæ noſtræ cariſſimæ*, of the baronies of Dalyel, Modervile, the barony of Whiſton, with their pertinents, in Lanarkſhire; alſo the lands and baronies of Airth, Biſſet, Otterbannock, Slamannan-muir, &c. in Stirling-ſhire, to them and the heirs lawfully procreate betwixt them; which failing, to the ſaid James his neareſt heirs whatever, dated *anno* 1385.

Chart. in archivis Roberti II.

The king gave another grant, *dilecto filio ſuo Jacobo Sandilands militi, illos quadraginta ſolidos ſterlingorum, pro caſtri warda baroniæ de Calder in perpetuum*, dated *anno* 1386.

Charta penes dom. Torphichen.

By the ſaid lady Jean Stewart, he left iſſue a ſon,

III. Sir James Sandilands of Calder, who ſucceeded him, and got a charter from king Robert III. of ſeveral lands, in which he is deſigned *nepos regis*, &c.

Ibidem.

This ſir James being alſo a man of parts, was often employed in negotiations of ſtate.

He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh about king James's liberty, *anno* 1421, and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125 & 309.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Airth, Biſſet, &c. dated 7th December 1426.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He died *anno* 1434, leaving iſſue a ſon,

IV. Sir John Sandilands, deſigned *dominus de Calder*, who ſucceeded him, and was infeft in the lands and barony of Calder, upon a precept from the earl of Douglas, the ſuperior, *anno* 1435,

Charta penes dom. Torphichen.

He was a man of great honour and integrity, and highly eſteemed by king James II. but was barbarouſly aſſaſſinated at Thornton, *anno* 1446, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Buchanan, Crawfurd, &c.

V. Sir John Sandilands of Calder, who reſigned, and made over his whole eſtate, to and in favours of ſir James his ſon and apparent heir, *anno* 1466, and dying ſoon thereafter, was accordingly ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

Charta penes dom. Torphichen.

VI. Sir James, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Sandilands de Calder militi, et Margaretæ Ker ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the lands and barony of Airth, Biſſet, Slamannan, Bannockburn, &c. dated 14th July 1489.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

By the ſaid Margaret, his firſt wife, a daughter of the family of Ceſsford, he had a ſon,

John, his apparent heir.

He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter and heireſs of John Kinloch of Cruvie, by whom he got a conſiderable eſtate in the county of Fife, and by her had a ſon, Sir *James Sandilands*, anceſtor of the lord Abercrombie. *Vide* page 5th of this work.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He had alſo a daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to David Hepburn of Waughton, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, dated in 1498.

Crawfurd's peerage.

VII. JOHN, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir James Sandilands of Calder, married a daughter of ſir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, and died before his father, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

VIII. Sir JAMES, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo Sandilands de Calder, militi*, of the lands and barony of Cruvie, Newton of Coleſſie, &c. in the county of Fife, dated 7th July 1509.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter to him and Mariotte Forreſter his ſpouſe, of the lands of Corſwoods, and others, in the county of Stirling, dated 17th June 1512.

By the ſaid Mariotte, a daughter of Archibald Forreſter of Corſtorphin, he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of this family, of whom more hereafter.
2. Sir *James*, afterwards lord St. John.

1ſt daughter, *Aliſon*, married to ſir John Cockburn of Ormiſton, knight.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Wachop of Niddry. They both had iſſue.

He died about the year 1530.

As ſir James was the firſt of this family who was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, we proceed to give an account of him before his elder brother.

Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, ſecond ſon of ſir James of Calder, a man of great parts and learning, who having, in the courſe of his travels, reſided ſome time in the iſland of Malta, he there gave ſuch proofs of his great capacity and univerſal knowledge, that upon the death of ſir Walter Lindſay, lord of St. John, he was preferred by the knights of Malta to the preceptory of Torphichen, the chief reſidence of the knights of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem and the temple of Solomon, in Scotland. He was received by the grand prior of the hoſpital, with all the neceſſary forms, and was conſtituted chief or head of that order, with the juriſdiction of lord St. John of Jeruſalem, in Scotland, and got poſſeſſion of the whole revenues of the preceptory of Torphichen, which then were very conſiderable, *anno* 1543.

Crawfurd's peerage, and father Hay's vindication of Eliz. More.

Ibidem.

He was alſo a man of great honour and integrity, as well as of prudence and ſagacity, and was often employed in negotiations of importance, both by king James V. and queen Mary, and always acquitted himſelf with dexterity and reputation.

Ibidem.

When the reformation was eſtabliſhed in 1560, the lord St. John embraced the proteſtant religion. He reſigned in the queen's hands the whole preceptory of Torphichen, and got that military benefice erected into a temporal lordſhip, containing the baronies of Torphichen, Liſton, Balintrode, Tankerton, Denny, Marycoulter, Stenhope, Galtna, &c. &c. lying within the ſhires of Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, Stirling, Lanark, Kincardin, &c. to be called the barony and lordſhip of Torphichen, with all the dignities and privileges of a lord of parliament, to him and his heirs and aſſignees whatever, by a charter under the great ſeal, dated 24th January 1563; for which he inſtantly paid down ten thouſand crowns of the ſun, and he and his ſucceſſors became bound to pay a feu-duty of five hundred merks *per annum*.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

We muſt here obſerve, that both the brothers, ſir John and ſir James, were great promoters of the reformation; and it is reported, that the firſt proteſtant ſacrament that was adminiſtred in Scotland, was by John Knox, in the great hall of Calder-houſe, ſir James being then lord Torphichen.

He married Janet, daughter of ——— Murray of Polmais; but dying without iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon James Sandilands of Calder, his grand nephew, and heir-male, and of line, being lineally deſcended of his brother John before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Crawfurd's peerage.

IX. JOHN, eldeſt ſon of ſir James Sandilands of Calder, and brother of James lord St. John and Torphichen, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Sandilands, filio et hæredi quondam Jacobi Sandilands de Calder, militis*, of the lands of Weſter Corſwoods, the lands of Blackhall, &c. dated 12th March 1531.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo another charter, to him and Margaret Barton, his wife, of the lands and barony of Airth, Biſſet, &c. in Stirling-ſhire, dated 29th November 1553.

Ibidem.

By the ſaid Margaret, a daughter of ſir Robert Barton, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James V. he left iſſue a ſon,

Contract pen. dom. Torphichen, ad ann. 1524.

Sir *James*, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of John lord Fleming, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue.

This John died before the year 1567, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir JAMES, who got a charter under the

the

Chart. in pub. archiv.

the great ſeal, *Jacobo, filio et hæredi quondam Johannis Sandilands de Calder, terrarum baroniæ de Calder, cum palatio, manerio, ſilvis, molendinis, &c.* dated 12th May 1566.

Chart. penes dom. Torphichen.

He married Jean, daughter of James third lord Roſs, and died *anno* 1577, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XI. James, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Calder, *&c. anno* 1578.

Retour ibid.

He ſucceeded alſo to his grand uncle James lord St. John and Torphichen, and was the ſecond lord of parliament of this family.

Crawfurd's peerage.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. *James*, maſter of Torphichen, his heir.
2. *John*, afterwards lord Torphichen.
3. *Walter Sandilands* of Hilderſtoun, Eſq;.

His daughter, *Iſabel*, married to Hugh Wallace of Ellerſlie, and had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of Gilbert eighth lord Somerville, by whom he had no iſſue; and dying *anno* 1617, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XII. James, third lord Torphichen, who dying unmarried, in the year 1622, was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his brother,

Records of parliament. ad ann. 1633.

XII. John, fourth lord Torphichen, who got the titles of honour, with all the dignities and privileges thereto belonging, as granted to his great grand uncle, James lord St. John, in 1563, confirmed to him by act of parliament, *anno* 1633.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Walter Dundas of that ilk, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, maſter of Torphichen.
2. *Walter*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to ſir Thomas Kilpatrick of Cloſeburn.

2. *Margaret*, married to Thomas Marjoribanks of that ilk. They both had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1637, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Minutes of parliament, and reſcinded acts.

XIII. John, fifth lord Torphichen, who was on the parliament's ſide during the troubleſome reign of king Charles I. but dying unmarried in the end of the year 1648, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIII. Walter, ſixth lord Torphichen, who was alſo engaged on the ſame ſide with his brother, and was one of thoſe who proteſted againſt the proceedings in parliament, in favours of the king. He was alſo one of the fourteen peers conveened in parliament, 4th January 1649; but nothing was done to prevent the king's murder.

Ibidem, and Guthrie's memoirs, p. 232. and 268.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of Alexander Lindſay of Edzel, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Catharine, daughter of William lord Alexander (eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William earl of Stirling) by lady Margaret Douglas his wiſe, eldeſt daughter of the firſt marriage of William marquis of Douglas. By her he had two daughters.

1. *Anne*, married to Robert Menzies eldeſt ſon and heir of ſir Alexander Menzies of that ilk, and was grandmother of the preſent ſir Robert.
2. *Catharine*, married to David Drummond of Cultmalindie, without iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Anne, daughter of Alexander ſixth lord Elphingſton, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 4thly, Chriſtian, daughter and ſole heireſs of James Primroſe, Eſq; brother-german of ſir Archibald Primroſe of Dalmenie, anceſtor of the earl of Roſeberry, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters.

1. *Walter*, maſter of Torphichen, who died young, without iſſue.
2. *James*, afterwards lord Torphichen.
3. *John Sandilands*, Eſq; who died young, without having iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Chriſtian*, married to Robert Pringle, Eſq; who left an only ſon Robert, now a councillor at law at London.

2. *Magdalen*, who died unmarried.

He died in May 1696, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. James, ſeventh lord Torphichen, who went early into the army, having at firſt got a company of foot, and afterwards was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of dragoons, in which ſtation he ſerved abroad in queen Anne's wars: and brigadier Kerr's regiment, which he then belonged to, being in Scotland when the rebellion broke out in the 1715, he had the honour to command that regiment, which behaved gallantly at the battle of Dunblain, where his grace the duke of Argyle commanded the army againſt the rebels.

His lordſhip quitted the army in the year 1722, and his majeſty king George I. was pleaſed to appoint him one of the lords of police in Scotland, which was afterwards confirmed to him by his late majeſty king George II. and which place he enjoyed till his death.

He married lady Jean Hume, daughter of Patrick earl of Marchmont, then lord high chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had eight ſons and three daughters.

1. *James*, maſter of Torphichen, who was a captain in the army, and was miſerably wounded at the battle of Preſtonpans in the year 1745, having received no leſs than twenty wounds. He lingered for above three years under his diſtreſs, and died of a conſumption, unmarried, in his father's lifetime.

2. *Walter*, the preſent lord Torphichen.

3. *Patrick*, who was bred to the ſea, and, having gone over to the Eaſt-Indies, was lieutenant in one of the company's coaſting ſhips, which he afterwards obtained the command of, for his gallant behaviour in diſboarding a crew of Angria the pirate, after they had taken poſſeſſion of the ſhip. He ſome years thereafter periſhed in a ſtorm, and left no iſſue.

4. *Alexander*, who died young.

5. *Andrew*, who was major of the royal Scotch fuziliers, and had the miſfortune to be ſhot through the thigh at the battle of Fontenoy, in the year 1745; and though he recovered ſo far as to be able to ſerve all that war, yet, immediately upon the peace, he was obliged to retire from the army on account of the bad ſtate of his health, occaſioned by his wound.

6. *George*, who died young.

7. *Charles*, who was a lieutenant in the army, and went over to the Weſt-Indies in the expedition commanded by lord Cathcart and admiral Vernon, and loſt his life in that expedition.

8. *Robert*, who is at preſent a lieutenant in the corps of light dragoons commanded by lord Aberdour.

1ſt daughter, *Grizel*.

2. *Chriſtian*, who died unmarried.

3. *Willielmina-Carolina*.

He died *anno* 1753, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XV. **Walter**, eighth lord Torphichen, who being bred to the law (an advocate) was, in the year 1745, one of the ſheriff-deputes of the county of Edinburgh; and during the ſurceaſe of juſtice within the city, (there being no magiſtracy during the rebellion,) he was extremely active and uſeful in that character, in preſerving the peace, and getting the inhabitants of the city and county to provide neceſſaries of all kinds for his majeſty's army, which was ſent down to Scotland after the battle of Preſtonpans.

His lordſhip is at preſent his majeſty's ſheriff-depute for the county of Edinburgh.

He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of doctor Alexander Sandilands, an antient cadet of this noble family, by whom he has three ſons.

1. *James*, maſter of Torphichen.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Walter*.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th partie per feſs *azure* and *or*, on the 1ſt a crown, and on the 2d a thiſtle, both proper, being the coat of augmentation; for as ſir James Sandilands, lord of St. John, was great prior of Malta, in Scotland, the crown and thiſtle is born by his family as a badge of that office; the 2d and 3d quarters are counter-quartered, 1ſt and 4th *argent*, a bend *azure*, for Sandilands; 2d and 3d the arms of Douglas.

Crest; on a wreath, an eagle diſplayed *or*.

Supporters; two ſavages, each wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding in his outer hand a batoon, all proper.

Motto; *Spero meliora*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Calder-houſe in Mid-Lothian; and Caſtle of Torphichen in Weſt-Lothian.

STEWART Earl of TRAQUAIR.

THE immediate anceſtor of this great branch of the illuſtrious family of Stewart, was,

Sir **James Stewart**, called the black knight of Lorn, lineally deſcended of ſir John Stewart of Bonkyll, ſecond ſon of Alexander ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, who married queen Jean, daughter of John duke of Somerſet, ſon of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, ſon of king Edward III. of England, and widow of king James I. of Scotland.

By her he had two ſons.

1. *John*, earl of Athole, whoſe male line ended in John the fifth earl, only ſon of his great grandſon. *Vide* title Stewart earl of Athole, page 49th of this work.

2. *James*, earl of Buchan, who married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Alexander

Ogilvie of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had a ſon, Alexander, who ſucceeded him in the earldom of Buchan, and whoſe male line ended in his great grandſon.

Stewart's hiſtory, and Crawfurd's peerage.

This earl, by Margaret his ſecond wife, a daughter of Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh, an antient family in the county of Selkirk, had another ſon,

James, the firſt of this family.——He had alſo three daughters; for which *vide* title Stewart earl of Buchan, page 94th.

I. James Stuart, ſecond ſon of James earl of Buchan, obtained from his father, in patrimony, the lands and barony of Traquair in the county of Peebles, which is inſtructed by a charter from the ſaid earl, " to and in " favours of James Stuart his ſon, of the " lands and barony of Traquair, to him and " his heirs for ever, dated 18th May 1491."

Charta penes comitem de Traquair.

He afterwards got the lands and barony of Traquair confirmed to him, by a charter under the great ſeal from king James IV. dated 23d January 1492; which barony hath ever ſince continued to be one of the chief titles of the family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This James alſo obtained from his brother, Alexander earl of Buchan, a grant of the lands of Melroſs in Banff-ſhire, to be holden of the ſaid earl, *Jacobo Stuart fratri ſuo cariſſimo;* alſo a precept for infefting him therein; both which writs are ſigned, Alexander earl of Buchan, have the ſeal of the family appended thereto, are ſtill entire, and are dated 9th December 1499.

Chart. et ſaſina penes comitem de Traquair.

He married Chriſtian, ſiſter and co-heireſs of Richard Rutherfoord of that ilk, and daughter of Philip Rutherfoord by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ſir Walter Kerr of Ceſsford, anceſtor of the duke of Roxburgh; for which marriage, they being within the degrees of conſanguinity forbidden by the church, they obtained a diſpenſation from the pope, dated 9th November 1505.

Original bull ibid.

He got with her the lands of Rutherfoord and Wells, in Roxburgh-ſhire; and in conſequence of this marriage, the family have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Rutherfoord with their own.

Nisbet, vol. I. p. 180.

By her he had a ſon,

William, who ſucceeded him.

This James being a man of great ſpirit and fortitude, accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flowdon, where he loſt his life with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513.

II. William, ſecond baron of Traquair, upon his father's reſignation, got a charter under the great ſeal from king James IV. *Willielmo Stuart, filio et hæredi apparenti Jacobi de Traquair, et Catharinæ Rutherfoord ſuæ ſponſæ,* of the lands and barony of Traquair, *&c.* dated 11th of Auguſt 1512.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards a charter from king James V. " to and in favours of William Stuart of Traquair, and Chriſtian Hay his " ſpouſe in liferent, and Robert Stuart their " eldeſt ſon and apparent heir in fee, of the " whole lands and barony of Traquair, the " lands of Shillinglaw, *&c.* dated 29th of " March 1538."

Ibidem.

In the reign of king James V. John earl of Buchan, who was couſin-german to this William of Traquair, made an entail of his whole earldom of Buchan, " to and in favours of " John Stuart his eldeſt ſon, and the heirs-" male lawfully begotten of his body; which " failing, to James Stuart his ſecond ſon, and " the heirs-male lawfully begotten of his body; which failing, to the heirs-male of " the laird of Traquair; which failing, to " the heirs-male of the earl of Athole; " which all failing, to his own neareſt heirs " whatever."

This is inſtructed by a confirmation and ſignature, (wherein the above entail is fully narrated,) ſigned by king James VI. by Montroſe his chancellor, and ſir Robert Melvile his ſecretary, ordering a charter under the great ſeal to paſs upon the ſame. The ſignature is dated the penult day of April 1585.

Original ſignature penes comitem de Traquair.

We muſt here obſerve, that though the male iſſue of the laird of Traquair and the earl of Athole are, in the above ſubſtitution, preferred by the earl of Buchan to his own daughters; yet it never took effect; and in the end the heir of line ſucceeded to that earldom, but the laird of Traquair is juſtly preferred to the earl of Athole, he being one degree nearer in propinquity to the ſaid earl.

This William, by the ſaid Chriſtian Hay, a daughter of John ſecond lord Yeſter, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, had iſſue four ſons.

1. *Robert.*
2. Sir *John.*
3. Sir *William.*
4. *James.*

Theſe four ſons were all ſucceſſively barons of Traquair.

III. Robert Stuart, third baron of Traquair, eldeſt ſon of William, ſucceeded. He did not long ſurvive his father; but dying without iſſue *anno* 1548, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Writs of the family ibid.

III. Sir John Stuart of Traquair, ſecond ſon of William, who was ſerved heir to his brother Robert, in the whole lands and

Retour penes comitem de Traquair.

barony of Traquair, by a precept from the chancery, dated 10th November 1552.

Stewart and Crawfurd.

He was a man of great integrity and merit, and a ſteady friend of queen Mary. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the creation of the duke of Albany, and was captain of her majeſty's guards.

Ibidem.

He was one of thoſe who, with the queen and her privy council, ſigned a protection to the earl of Murray to appear before her majeſty, and diſcover the alledged conſpiracy, 19th July 1565.

Bond in the lawiers libr. Edinburgh, M. S.

He was alſo one of thoſe noble perſons who entered into a bond or aſſociation, to ſtand by and defend queen Mary againſt all mortals, *anno* 1568.

He died without iſſue about the year 1580, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

III. Sir William Stuart of Traquair, third ſon of the above William, who was governor of the caſtle of Dunbarton, *anno* 1582, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo Stuart de Traquair, militi*, of the lands of Caverſton, and others, dated 18th February 1584.

Retour and ſaſine penes comitem de Traquair.

He was afterwards ſerved and retoured heir to his brother ſir John, in the whole lands and barony of Traquair, &c. 14th March 1594.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He then got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Gaithope, Seithope, Craig-Douglas, Black-houſe, &c. dated 26th March 1495.

He was alſo a man of worth and honour, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king James VI. but dying unmarried, *anno* 1604, his whole eſtates devolved upon his brother,

Retour and ſaſine penes comitem de Traquair.

III. James, fourth ſon of William of Traquair, then a very old man. He was ſerved and retoured heir to his brother ſir William, 4th July 1605, and upon the 9th of Auguſt thereafter, he got a ſaſine of the whole lands and barony of Traquair, &c. &c. &c.

Who this James married, we have not been able to diſcover; but he had iſſue two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *John*, who carried on the line of this family.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. Sir *Robert Stuart*, who got two charters under the great ſeal, *domino Roberto Stuart de Shillinglaw, militi*, of the lands of Hopecailzie, the lands and barony of Horsburgh and Hutcheonfield, &c. The firſt dated in January 1614, and the other in July 1617. He was tutor in law to his nephew John, the great earl of Traquair; and dying without iſſue, his eſtate returned to the family.

Iſabel, daughter of James of Traquair, was married to William Rutherfoord of Quarrieholes, father of Andrew firſt lord Rutherfoord.

This James died in the beginning of the year 1606.

Writs of the fam. of Traquair.

IV. John Stuart of Caverſton, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of James Stuart of Traquair, married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Andrew maſter of Ochiltrie, and died before his father, leaving a ſon,

Retour penes comitem de Traquair.

V. John, who was ſerved and retoured heir to James Stuart of Traquair, his grand father, in the whole lands and barony of Traquair, 10th May 1606.

This John was a man of extraordinary natural parts, which were greatly improved by a liberal education, of remarkable ſteadineſs and integrity, of great learning, a conſummate ſtateſman, and invariably attached to the intereſt of the royal family, on which account he afterwards ſuffered great and many hardſhips.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

When a young man, he was elected knight of the ſhire of Tweeddale to the parliament 1621, where he ſoon diſplayed his extraordinary talents, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James VI. was appointed one of his privy council, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Johanni Stuart de Traquair, militi*, of the lands of Innerlethen, then called Hornhunterland, &c. dated 29th January 1622.

Diploma in pub. archiv.

Upon the acceſſion of king Charles I. to the crown, who ſoon diſcovered his great capacity, he became a mighty favourite of that prince; who, firſt, appointed him treaſurer-depute, then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Stuart of Traquair, 19th April 1628.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got two charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Stuart de Traquair*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, *anno* 1630.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands and barony of Linton, Kilbucko, &c. dated 13th July 1631.

Ibid. Hæred. maſc in perpetuum, cognomen et arma de Stewart geren.

At the coronation of king Charles I. in Scotland, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Traquair, lord Linton, Caverſton, &c. by patent to his heirs-male for ever, they carrying the name and arms of Stuart, dated 22d June 1633.

Ibidem.

He then got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Traquair, terrarum eccleſiaſticarum eccleſiæ parochialis de Peebles*, dated 26th July 1634.

In the year 1635, he was made lord high treaſurer of Scotland; and his majeſty, having had many proofs of his loyalty and fidelity, Records of parliament of the church.

delity, appointed him his high commiſſioner, both to the parliament and general aſſembly *anno* 1639.

In that high ſtation he aſſerted the king's prerogative with ſuch firmneſs and intrepidity, that he gained himſelf many enemies, even amongſt the more moderate ſort; ſo that his majeſty was moſt unwillingly forced to lay him aſide, though he knew him to have been a moſt faithful miniſter.

He was afterwards impeached for treaſon by the parliament 1641, of which they found him guilty; but ſubmitted his puniſhment to the king, who knew his only crime had been his ſteady attachment to his intereſt; he therefore ordered him a pardon under the great ſeal, wherein is fully narrated an ample teſtimony of his great abilities, and ſingular integrity in the diſcharge of his duty.

Ibidem.

Though the brevity of this work will not permit us to give a minute detail of all the tranſactions and viciſſitudes of fortune that attended this noble lord, yet we cannot but obſerve, that though he has been moſt unjuſtly aſperſed by the factious party which then prevailed, yet his royal maſter was always convinced of his fidelity, and the uprightneſs of his heart, which many original letters from his majeſty, all written with his own hand, and ſtill preſerved in the family, which we have ſeen, do ſufficiently teſtify; we therefore take the liberty to inſert ſome few of them here; the firſt was written immediately after the parliament had paſſed ſentence againſt him.

Whitehall, July 1ſt, 1641.

"Traquair, I have thought fit, by theſe few lines, to aſſure you, that I am ſo far from having chaſed you away as a delinquent, that I eſteem you to be as faithful a ſervant as any I have, believing that the greateſt cauſe of malice that you are vexed with is, for having ſerved me as you ought: therefore I deſire you to be confident, that I ſhall both find a fit time for you to wipe away all theſe ſlanders that are now againſt you, and likeways to recompence your bypaſt ſufferings for my ſervice; ſo you ſhall truly ſee, that I am,

"Your aſſured friend,

"Charles, R."

Windſor, 26th June, 1642.

"Traquair, I have ſo much to ſay, that I ſhall ſay very little, becauſe I will refer myſelf to the faithful relation of this honeſt bearer; theſe few lines being enough to aſſure you, that I nether forget you, nor eſteem you as an uſeleſs ſervant; and that in ſpite of all your enemies, I ſhall ſtill remain,

"Your aſſured friend,

"Charles R."

Notingham, Auguſt, 1642.

"Traquair, You know that I truſt this bearer; and I know you have reaſon to do ſo too: he hath inſtructions concerning my affairs, and a command to communicate with you: the time is now come for my faithful ſervants to ſhow themſelves: I will ſay no more, but that I am,

"Your loving friend,

"Charles R."

Cheſter, 26th September, 1642.

"Traquair, The former experience I have of your zeal for my ſervice, and your dexterity in it, makes me addreſs this bearer particularly to you, that though his buſineſs may ſeem equally addreſſed to many others, yet you are he whom I chiefly, (and indeed only,) truſt for the right managing of it: the particulars I leave to this truſty ſervant of mine, aſſuring you, that you ſhall ever find me,

"Your conſtant friend,

"Charles R."

York, May 7th, 1643.

"Traquair, I am ſo confident in your affection to my ſervice, that I have commanded the bearer to follow your directions in all he is ſent about; and you have not hitherto deceived my expectation: the conjunction is extremely conſiderable in the buſineſs; therefore what is to be done, muſt either be now or not at all: I will ſay no more, but that I am,

"Your aſſured friend,

Charles R."

Newcaſtle, 15th June, 1646.

"Traquair, I have ſo fully inſtructed this truſty bearer, Robin Car, that I will only tell you, that I long to ſee you, which if I had publickly expreſſed, it might have hindered what I deſired.

"Your moſt aſſured conſtant friend,

"Charles R."

This is written about nine months after the battle of Philiphaugh.

Though there are many others of the ſame nature amongſt the writs of this family, both from his majeſty and other miniſters, wherein his fidelity is applauded by all; yet we think it unneceſſary to trouble our readers with any more of them.

After the parliament paſſed ſentence upon him in 1641, his eſtate was ſequeſtrated, and he was baniſhed his native country. He went directly to the king, was moſt graciouſly received; and the above letters ſhow, that he was conſtantly truſted and employed by his majeſty ever after.

He was with the king at Oxford in 1644, when the Scotch army was to march into England, which they bound themſelves to do by the ſolemn league and covenant.

Ruſhworth's collect. and Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He was one of the few Scotch peers who ſigned a remonſtrance againſt that conjunction of their countrymen with the parliament at Weſtminſter.

He afterwards came to Scotland, but lived retired till 1647.

He was then permitted to come to parliament, where he uſed all his intereſt to get an army raiſed for the king's relief, then a priſoner in the iſle of Wight. He levied a regiment of horſe upon his own charges, and, with his ſon the lord Linton, marched into England, and fought on their head at the battle of Preſton, *anno* 1648, where they were both taken priſoners. The lord Linton obtained his liberty ſome time thereafter, but the old earl was, by order of the Engliſh parliament, confined in the caſtle of Warwick for four years, and the ſequeſtration of his eſtate ſtill continued.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, minutes of parliam. and reſcind. acts.

At laſt Oliver Cromwell, believing he could do him no more harm, being denuded and deprived of all his poſſeſſions, permitted him to return to Scotland, where he led a private life till he died.

Contr. penes comitem de Traquair.

This noble earl married lady Catharine Carnegie, daughter of David firſt earl of Southeſk, by whom he had a ſon,

John, lord Linton,——and four daughters.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Queenſberry.
2. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick lord Elibank.
3. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir John Hamilton of Reidhouſe.

All theſe three had iſſue.

4. Lady *Catharine*, married to John Stewart, Eſq; without iſſue.

We ſhall ſum up this great man's character in the words of a noble hiſtorian, who is not ſuſpected of partiality towards the Scots.

> "He was without doubt not inferior to any of the Scotch nation, in wiſdom and dexterity, and though he was often provoked by the inſolence of ſome of the biſhops to a diſlike of their over-much fervor, and too little diſcretion, his integrity to the king was without blemiſh, and his affection to the church ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it, till both it and he were overthrown and trode under foot, and they who were the moſt notorious perſecutors of it, never left perſecuting him to death, *&c. &c. &c.*"

Earl of Clarendon.

He died *anno* 1659, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **John**, ſecond earl of Traquair, who was alſo a ſteady loyaliſt, and, tho' a young man, he raiſed a conſiderable body of horſe in the county of Peebles, with which he joined the great Montroſe at the battle of Philiphaugh, which was fought on 13th September 1645.

Stewart's hiſtory, &c.

He accompanied his father to the battle of Preſton in 1648, as before obſerved, and ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the royal family, during the uſurpation.

He married, 1ſt, lady Henriet Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, widow of George lord Seton, by whom he had no iſſue.

Contr. penes comitem de Traquair.

He married, 2dly, lady Anne Seton, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *George*, who died before his father, unmarried.
3. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Traquair.
4. *John*, who died without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Iſabel*.
3. Lady *Lucy*.

He died *anno* 1666, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VII. **William**, third earl of Traquair, who dying unmarried, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

VII. **Charles**, fourth earl of Traquair, a man of great integrity, worth, and honour, who married lady Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert earl of Nithſdale, a lady poſſeſſed of all the good qualities that can adorn the ſex, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and ſix daughters, that came to maturity.

1. *Charles*, now earl of Traquair.
2. *John Stuart*, Eſq; who married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir Philip Anſtruther of Anſtrutherfield, in the county of Fife, by whom he hath a ſon, Charles, and three daughters, Chriſtian, Mary, and Lucy.

1ſt daughter, lady *Lucy*.

2. Lady *Anne*.
3. Lady *Mary*, married to John, commonly called lord John Drummond, eldeſt ſon of the

the ſecond marriage of James fourth earl of Perth, lord high chancellor of Scotland.

4. Lady *Catharine*, married to William lord Maxwell, ſon and heir of Robert earl of Nithſdale, to whom ſhe hath a daughter, Winifred, married to William Conſtable of Effringham, Eſq; in England, and hath iſſue two ſons, Marmaduke and William, and one daughter, Catharine.

5. Lady *Barbara*.

6. Lady *Margaret*.

The earl died *anno* 1741, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. **Charles**, fifth earl of Traquair, who married Thereſa, daughter of ſir Baldwin Conyers of Horden, in the county palatine of Durham, baronet, an antient family which hath flouriſhed with luſtre in England, ever ſince the time of William the conqueror.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt *or*, a feſs cheque *argent* and *azure* for Stuart; 2d *azure*, three garbs *or* for Buchan; 3d *ſable*, a mullet *argent*; 4th *argent*, an orle *gules*, and three martlets in chief *ſable*, for the name of Rutherfoord.

Crest; on a wreath, a garb *or*, ſurmounted of a crow proper.

Supporters; two bears of the latter.

Motto; *Judge nought*.

CHIEF SEAT,

At Traquair, a noble ſeat with fine gardens, *&c.* in the county of Peebles.

* * *

MURRAY Earl of TULLIBARDIN.

As the origin and deſcent of the great and illuſtrious family of Murray earl of Tullibardin, is fully ſet forth and deduced under the title of Murray duke of Athole, and earl of Tullibardin, page 511ſt of this work, *&c.* to that we refer our readers.

* * *

HAY Marquis of TWEEDDALE.

The antiquity of the noble and illuſtrious name of Hay, is ſufficiently atteſted both by antient and modern hiſtorians; and though we ſhall not pretend to diſprove the traditional account of their origin from the battle of Loncarty about the year 980, which is ſo fully narrated in many Scotch hiſtories, and particularly under the title of Errol, page 247th of this work, yet we beg leave to offer to the reader's conſideration ſome conjectures, which are ſupported by many preſumptive proofs, and concurring circumſtances, *viz.*

Hiſtoire ſommaire de Normandie par le ſieur de Maſſavile, penes MacFarlane.

That the ſirname of Hay came originally from France: that there were lands and a lordſhip of that denomination in Normandy, from which its preſumable the ſirname was firſt aſſumed, long before the time of William the Conqueror. This is atteſted by undoubted authority.

Humphry, ſirnamed de Vetulis, lord of Pont-Audemar, in Normandy, and one of the moſt conſiderable families in that country, married Albreda de la Haie, or Haya, by whom he had a ſon, Roger de Bellamont, or Beaumont, lord of Pont-Audemar, who gave the name of Beaumont-Roger to a town in Normandy, and was one of the council who perſuaded William duke of Normandy to invade England, before the year 1066.

Ibidem, and Dugdale's baronage of England.

In the liſt of the great captains that came over from Normandy to England with that heroic prince, le ſieur de la Haya is expreſsly mentioned, with ſeveral others of the ſame name; which plainly ſhows, that they were a numerous and flouriſhing family before the conqueſt.

Hiſt. of Normandy, vol. I. p. 201. and roll of Battle Abbay, &c.

That there were ſeveral religious houſes founded by them, appears from the ſame hiſtory: particularly le Abbay de Blancheland, in the dioceſe of Contaſines, was founded and endowed by Richard de la Haya in Normandy, *anno* 1155.

Hiſtoire de Normandie.

That the Hays in Normandy had the ſame armorial bearings with theſe in Scotland.

Books of arms of old French families, pen. MacFarlane.

And that for ſome generations after they were ſettled in Scotland, many of them were deſigned by the appellation of de la Haya: all which are ſtrong preſumptive proofs, that they came originally from France; and it is certain, that there are families of that ſirname ſubſiſting in Normandy to this day, who deduce their pedigree above a hundred years before the conqueſt.

Prynne's collect. Rymer's fœd. Angliæ.

As then there is clear proof, that ſeveral of that name came to Britain in the year 1066; and as it appears, from our records, that they were ſettled and making a figure in Scotland within leſs than an hundred years thereafter, it is extremely probable, that ſome of that race came to Scotland with our king David I. as it appears from all our hiſtories, that ſeveral of Norman extraction, who had contracted a friendſhip with that amiable prince, when in England, came along with him, and ſettled in this country, of whom ſome of the moſt conſiderable families in Scotland are deſcended, ſuch as Bruces, Maules, Somervilles, Colviles, Normanviles, Montgomeries, Baliols, and many others.

Introduction to Fordun's hiſt. p. 60.

'Tis hoped, therefore, that it reflects no diſhonour on this illuſtrious family, to appear to have ſprung from a noble family in France, who certainly ſettled in this iſland within leſs than an hundred years after the battle of Loncarty, and were a great and flouriſhing family in Normandy before it.

Chartulary of Scoon, Murray, Cupar, St. Andrews, &c.

Chartulary of Newbottle, Kelſo, Dunfermline, &c.

And as the firſt of the family of Errol we find upon record, was William de la Haya, who was ſettled in Perthſhire in the reigns of king David I. and king Malcolm IV. ſo there is ſufficient proof, that William de la Haya, anceſtor of the family of Tweeddale, was ſettled in Lothian much about the ſame æra.

And as it does not appear from any record, that they were of the ſame family, it is highly probable, that the latter was a ſon or grandſon of one of thoſe great captains, of the name of Hay, who came over to England with William the Conqueror; and attending king David into Scotland, ſettled in the South parts, as the anceſtor of the family of Errol ſettled in the North of that kingdom.

We now proceed to our documents.

I. WILLIELMUS de la HAYA, the undoubted anceſtor of this noble family, flouriſhed in the reign of king Malcolm IV. and the beginning of king William the Lion.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane, p. 327.

He is particularly mentioned in a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, to which Engelram, who was chancellor of Scotland, *anno* 1151, and biſhop of Glaſgow in 1164, is a witneſs.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, penes eund. p. 205.

In a charter of confirmation of ſeveral donations to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, Willielmus de la Haya, David the king's brother, Nicholaus the chancellor, Duncan earl of Fife, and ſeveral others, are witneſſes, before 1171, in which year the chancellor died.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 5.

He was witneſs alſo to a charter by king William, of a donation to the abbacy of Newbottle, by Ada *comitiſſa, mater regis Scotiæ*, who died *anno* 1178.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. *William de la Haya.*
2. *Robert de la Haya.* There is a charter of confirmation, *libertatum et immunitatum priorat. Dunelm. et de Coldinghame per dominum Willielmum, epiſcopum, &c.* in which this Robert de la Haya, Walter de Inſula, and Bricius biſhop of Murray, are witneſſes, *anno* 1204.

Origin. writs of Coldingham, penes eund. p. 112.

This William died before the year 1187, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

II. WILLIAM de la HAYA, who was a man of parts, and made a great figure in the reign of king William the Lion, by whom he was highly eſteemed.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 337.

In a charter of a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, William de la Haya, Hugh biſhop of St. Andrews, Walter de Berkeley, and ſeveral others, are witneſſes, in or before 1187, in which year the biſhop died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p 194. 199. 202. 520.

He was witneſs alſo to many other donations to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *inter* 1190 *et* 1200, needleſs to be here inſerted.

Roger Hovedon's hiſt. p. 794.

This Willielmus de la Haya was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary from king William to the court of England, at the coronation of king John, and demanded Cumberland, Northumberland, *&c. anno* 1200.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving iſſue a ſon,

III. Sir WILLIAM de la HAYA, who ſucceeded him. In a charter of king Alexander II. confirming a donation to the abbot and convent of Kelſo, this *Willielmus de Haya, miles, Walterus filius Alani ſeneſcalli, juſticiarius Scotiæ, David de Lindſay, Willielmus de Douglas, Ranulphus de Dundas, &c.* are witneſſes, dated *anno regni Alexandri II. viceſimo ſexto, anno domini* 1240.

Chartulary of Kelſo, p. 57.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Sir JOHN de HAYA, who, in a charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, is deſigned *Johannes filius Willielmi de Haya, miles, &c.*

Chartulary of Newbottle, & Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 235.

In a charter of king Alexander II. to Maldwin earl of Lennox, *antiqui comitatus de Levenax*, this Johannes de la Haya, in his father's lifetime, is a witneſs, together with Walter, ſon of Alan ſeneſcal, W. Olifard juſticiar of Lothian, Patrick earl of Dunbar, *&c. &c.* The charter is dated at Selkirk 28th July 1238.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 15.

He married Margaret, daughter and coheireſs of Robert de Lindeſay, with whom he got the lands and barony of Locherwood, or Locharret, which afterwards became the chief title of the family. *Vide* title earl of Crawfurd.

By her he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *William Hay*.

2. Sir *Hugh*, who was a brave ſoldier, and a great patriot. He was taken priſoner at the battle of Methven, while he endeavoured to ſave his royal maſter king Robert Bruce, then in the utmoſt diſtreſs, *anno* 1306.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 1123.

Sir John died *ante annum* 1263, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir WILLIAM de la HAYA, who, in a convention with the abbot and convent of the monaſtery of Inchcolm, is deſigned *Willielmus de Haya, dominus de Locharret, anno* 1263.

Reg. of Inchcolm, penes MacFarlane, p. 24.

He is alſo deſigned *dominus Willielmus de Haya, filius Johannis de Haya, militis, domini de Locharret*, when he confirms to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *peteram de Locharret, &c. quam Robertus de Lindeſay, filius David quondam domini de Locharret, et ipſius pater illis dedit, &c.* The confirmation is without date; but as William biſhop of St. Andrews, ſir Hugh Berklay juſticiar of Lothian, William de Sinclair *vicecomes de Edinburgh, &c.* are witneſſes, it muſt have been *inter annum* 1272 *et* 1295.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes MacFarlane, p. 9.

William of Locharret is witneſs alſo in a charter granted by Donald earl of Marr, to ſir Nicol Hay of Errol, which is without date, but, by the witneſſes, appears to have been about the year 1290.

Charta penes comitem de Errol.

He was a lover of peace, and a true friend to his country. He uſed his utmoſt endeavours to get the differences between Bruce and Baliol, about the ſucceſſion to the crown, ſettled and adjuſted in an amicable manner, without the aid of foreigners; but died about 1292 or 1293, without having the pleaſure of ſeeing his good deſigns accompliſhed.

He left iſſue a ſon,
Sir *Gilbert*,———and a daughter,
Margaret, married to ſir Henry Maule of Panmure.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VI. Sir GILBERT de HAYA, *dominus de Locharret*, who was cotemporary with that great hero and patriot ſir Gilbert Hay of Errol.

This ſir Gilbert was one of the great barons who ſwore fealty to king Edward I. of England, for his lands in Mid-Lothian, *anno* 1296; but no ſooner did king Robert begin to aſſert his title to the crown, than he joined him, continued ſteady in his intereſt, and under him performed many brave actions in the ſervice of his country.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 359.

He entered into a memorable aſſociation with ſir Alexander Seton and ſir Neil Campbell, wherein they bound themſelves to defend the liberties of their country, and king Robert Bruce's title to the crown, againſt all mortals, French, Engliſh, and Scots, *&c.* The aſſociation is ſigned and dated at Cambuskenneth, 9th September 1308.

The origina is amongſt the archives of the family of Marr.

He married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of ſir Simon Fraſer lord of Oliver caſtle, with whom he got a conſiderable eſtate in the county of Tweeddale, wherefore the family have continued to quarter the arms of Fraſer with their own.

He died about 1320, leaving iſſue, by ſaid Mary his wife, a ſon,

VII. Sir THOMAS HAY of Locharret, who ſucceeded him, and was a man of ſingular worth and merit, and gave many inſtances of his courage and conduct in ſeveral encounters againſt the Engliſh, both in the reigns of king Robert Bruce, and his ſon king David; which laſt prince he accompanied in his fatal expedition into England, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346, and dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Scotch comp. and Nisbet, v. I. p. 185.

VIII. Sir WILLIAM HAY of Locharret, who being appointed one of the hoſtages for king David's ranſom, is then deſigned *Willielmus Hay de Locharret, anno* 1354, though the king's redemption was not compleated till three years thereafter.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 794.

He married a daughter of the family of Douglas, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. Sir THOMAS HAY of Locharret, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were ſent to England as ſureties for king David's ranſom, *anno* 1357, and is then deſigned Thomas, ſon and heir of ſir William Hay of Locharret, *&c.*

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 35.

He afterwards got a ſafe conduct from the king of England, to return to Scotland, and is then deſigned *Thomas de Hay del Scotia, qui in obſidem pro David de Bruys, &c.* 6th May 1369.

Ibid. p. 619.

Some time thereafter, there were forty thouſand franks ſent by the king of France to king David, to be divided amongſt his friends in Scotland, of which ſir Thomas Hay of Locharret got four hundred, *anno* 1385.

Ib. tom. VII. p. 485.

He married Chriſtian, ſiſter of Walter Wardlaw, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and cardinal, by whom he had iſſue a ſon,
Sir *William*,———and a daughter,
Chriſtian.

M. S. hiſt. the family.

He died before 1400, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

X. Sir William Hay of Locharret, who, being a man of fine parts, and a great ſtateſman, was often employed in negociations of importance, and always acquitted himſelf with fidelity and honour; particularly, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1409, and is then deſigned *dominus Willielmus Hay, vicecomes de Peebles, miles, &c.*

Rymer's fæd. tom. VIII. p. 584.

He married, 1ſt, Johanna, eldeſt of the four daughters and coheireſſes of ſir Hugh Gifford, lord of Yeſter, with whom he got the lands and barony of Yeſter, which he immediately aſſumed for his chief title, and added the arms of Gifford to his former bearing, as appears from his ſeal, appended to the foundation charter of the collegiate church of St. Bathans, *anno* 1421.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

Nisbet, cap. 2. vol. II. p. 53.

By her he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*, who died before his father, without iſſue.

2. Sir *Thomas*, his heir.

3. Sir *David*, who carried on the line of the family.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to William earl of Angus.

Charta penes famil. de Douglas, &c.

He married, 2dly, Alicia, daughter of ſir Thomas Hay of Errol, who ſurvived her huſband long, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Aliciæ Hay ſponſæ quondam Willielmi Hay de Yeſter, &c.*

Chart.in pub. arch. ad ann. 1449.

By her he had iſſue a ſon,

Edmund,———and a daughter,

Alicia, married to ſir Gilbert Hay, ſon and apparent heir of ſir William Hay of Errol.

Charta penes comit. de Errol.

Their ſon *Edmund*, got a charter under the great ſeal, of the lands of Thalek, Kingelduris and Linplum, *anno* 1440; and in a donation to the collegiate church of Yeſter, by Alicia Hay, relict of ſir William Hay of Yeſter, (*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*) Edmund Hay of Linplum, her ſon, is a witneſs, 22d February 1447. Of this Edmund the Hays of Barra in the North, and Linplum, of whom Adderſton, Mordington, &c. in the South, are deſcended.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

Haddington's collections, in the lawyers library, Edin.

Sir William died in the end of the year 1421, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir Thomas Hay, deſigned *dominus de Yeſter*, and was ſerved heir to his father in the lands of Eccermuir, &c. dated *anno* 1422.

Chartulary of Arbroath, penes MacFarlane, p. 145.

He was one of the hoſtages ſent to England for king James I. his ranſom, *anno* 1423, and obtained liberty to return to Scotland, *anno* 1425; but dying without iſſue, *anno* 1432, was ſucceeded by his brother,

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. X. p. 308 et 348.

XI. Sir David Hay, *dominus de Yeſter*, who was retoured heir to his brother, *anno* 1434, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino David Hay, domino de Yeſter, militi*, of a great many lands, *anno* 1450.

Retour penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He added ſeveral prebends to the collegiate church of Yeſter, and greatly augmented their revenue.

Chart. penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

He married lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George earl of Angus, by lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Charta penes fam. de Douglas.

Martin's geneal. collect. vol. I. p. 380.

1. *John*.

2. *Andrew*, rector of Biggar, *ad annum* 1469.

His daughter, *Margaret*, was married to ſir Neil Cunningham of Barns, *in vicecomitatu de Fife*.

He died in 1462, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon.

XII. John, *dominus de Yeſter*, a man of fine parts, and in great favour with king James III. who raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Hay of Yeſter, *in pleno parliamento*, 29th January 1487.

Lives of the offic of ſtate, p. 235, and records of parliament.

He was appointed one of the procurators for the abbacy of Arbroath, *anno* 1488, and is then deſigned John lord Hay of Yeſter, &c.

Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 120.

He married, 1ſt, Maria, daughter of John lord Lindſay of Byres, anceſtor of the earl of Crawfurd, by whom he had one ſon,

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale, ad ann. 1462.

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of George Cunningham of Belton, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters.

Ibid. ad ann. 1468.

1. *John*, who ſucceeded to his mother's eſtate, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Hay de Belton, militi, &c. anno* 1503.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

2. *George*, who was bred to the church.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to William lord Borthwick.

Charta penes marchion de Tweeddale, ad ann. 1491.

2. *Iſabel*, married to Robert Lauder of Baſs.

Ibidem, ad annum 1496.

He died *anno* 1509, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. John, ſecond lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Hay de Yeſter, &c. anno* 1511.

Chart.in pub. archiv.

He was a man of ſingular worth and merit, and a great favourite of king James IV. whom he accompanied to the fatal battle of Flowdon, where he loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, with his royal maſter, 9th September 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *George Hay* of Oliver-caſtle.
3. *William*, anceſtor of the Hays of Monkton.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to James Tweedie of Drumelzier.

Ibidem.

2. *Chriſtian*, married to William Stewart, ſecond baron of Traquair.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem, et in arch. fam. de Douglas.

XIV. JOHN, third lord Hay of Yeſter, who, in his father's lifetime, married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of George maſter of Angus, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Archibald earl of Angus, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Hay, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis Hay domini de Yeſter, et Elizabethæ Douglas ſponſæ dicti Johannis junioris, &c.* of the twenty pound land of Weſter Hoprew, dated *anno* 1509.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got afterwards a charter of the lands of Line, and many others, *Johanni domino Yeſter, anno* 1533.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

By the ſaid Elizabeth, he had iſſue one ſon, *John* his heir,——and a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married, 1ſt, to George lord Seton; and, 2dly, to William lord Salton.

He married, 2dly, the daughter and ſole heireſs of —— Dickſon of Smithfield, by whom he had a ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

John, who, ſucceeding to his mother's eſtate, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Hay de Smithfield*, of the half of the lands of Poſſo, *&c. anno* 1543. Of him Dr. James Hay of Hayſtoun, Eſq; is now the male repreſentative.

John lord Yeſter died *anno* 1643, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. JOHN, fourth lord Yeſter, a man of great courage and reſolution, who ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral encounters againſt the Engliſh, particularly at the battle of Pinkycleugh, *anno* 1547, where he was taken priſoner, ſent to the tower of London, and there confined till a peace was concluded betwixt Scotland and England.

Ibidem.

He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Livingſton, by whom he had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. *William*.
2. *Thomas*, who being bred to the church, was provoſt of Bathans.

Martin's gen. collections.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to —— Congalton of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1557, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. WILLIAM, fifth lord Yeſter, who was retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1559. He was a man of good parts, and a great promoter of the reformation, yet a firm friend to queen Mary, and adhered always to her intereſt. When king James took the adminiſtration upon himſelf, he was one of theſe noblemen, who, with lord Ruthven and others, invited the king to the caſtle of Ruthven, where they ſeized his perſon, and put from him ſeveral of his council; which being afterwards declared treaſon, he was obliged to fly beyond ſeas, where he remained till the general act of indemnity in 1585, when he returned home, but died ſoon thereafter.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir John Ker of Fernyhirſt, warden of the middle marches, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *James*, who ſucceeded his brother.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, was married, 1ſt, to William lord Borthwick; 2dly, to Robert Lauder of Popil, knight, ſon and heir of Robert Lauder of Baſs.

2. *Catharine*, married to ſir John Swinton of that ilk.
3. *Jean*, married to ſir James Hay of Bara, commiſſary of Glaſgow.
4. *Elizabeth*, married to William Ker of Broomland.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Ibidem.

XVII. WILLIAM, ſixth lord Yeſter, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Willielmo domino Hay de Yeſter, baroniæ de Yeſter, cum molendino, &c.* dated *anno* 1590.

He married Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of John lord Herris, by whom he had four daughters.

1. *Jean*, married to —— Tweedie of Drumelzier, who was the laſt of his family.
2. *Chriſtian*, married to Archibald Newton of that ilk.
3. *Grizel*, married to George Hay of Aderſton.
4. *Mary*, married to Alexander Horſeburgh of that ilk.

He dying in 1591, without male-iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

Ibidem.

XVII. JAMES, ſeventh lord Yeſter, ſecond ſon of William the fifth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Jacobo, fratri germano quondam Willielmi domini Hay de Yeſter, terrarum baroniæ de Yeſter, cum molendino, &c. anno* 1592.

A ſingular event happened in this lord's family, *viz*. His page, Hepburn, accuſed his maſter of horſe of a deſign to poiſon him; the maſter of horſe denied it; the affair was brought before the council, and was agreed to be determined by a ſingle combat, &c. This, it is thought, was among the laſt trials by ſingle combat in Scotland, and was fought in preſence of the judges, in October 1595.

Extract from the records of council, penes marchion. de Tweeddale.

He married lady Margaret Ker, daughter of Mark, firſt earl of Lothian, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

Charta penes marchion. de Lothian.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *William Hay* of Linplum.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander earl of Dunfermline, and was his third wife; ſhe was married, 2dly, to James Livingſton earl of Calendar.

He died *anno* 1600, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. John, eighth lord Yeſter, who got charters under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great parts and judgment, and oppoſed the introduction of the liturgy with all his intereſt, in the parliaments 1633 and 1637; yet was a great loyaliſt, and had the command of a regiment in the king's army.

Scotch comp. p. 141.

He, with his ſon the maſter of Yeſter, and ſeveral of the nobility, waited on the king at Newcaſtle. His majeſty was ſo well ſatisfied with his fidelity and good behaviour, that he raiſed him to the dignity of earl of Tweeddale, 1ſt December 1646.

Chart. in cancellaria.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Seaton, daughter of Alexander earl of Dunfermline, by Grizel his ſecond wife, daughter of James lord Leſly, by whom he had a ſon,

John, his heir.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglington, by whom he had ſeveral children, who all died young, except one ſon,

William, for whom he purchaſed the lands of Drumelzier, who married, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1653, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. John, ſecond earl of Tweeddale, who was a nobleman of great accompliſhments, and always ſteady in the intereſt of king Charles I.

When the king ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham in 1642, he joined him, and continued in his army for ſome time.

In 1648, when ſeveral of the loyal nobility went into a reſolution of raiſing an army to reſcue the king, the lord Yeſter joined them, and had the command of the Eaſt Lothian regiment, conſiſting of twelve hundred men. He marched with them into England, was at the battle of Preſton, where their army was defeated, and the duke of Hamilton, their general, taken priſoner.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 236.

After the murder of the king, he continued with the loyal party, and aſſiſted at the coronation of king Charles II. at Scoon, *anno* 1651.

Ibidem.

When the king marched into England, he garriſoned his caſtle of Niedpath for his majeſty's ſervice, which held out againſt Oliver Cromwell longer than any place beſouth the Forth.

Immediately after the reſtoration, he got charters under the great ſeal, of all his lands; and king Charles II. as a reward of his loyalty and fidelity, appointed him one of the lords of his privy council, a commiſſioner of the treaſury, and one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion. In all which offices he continued till 1674, when he reſigned them, on account of ſome differences between him and the duke of Lauderdale, whoſe daughter his ſon had married; but in 1682, he was again reſtored to his employments in the council and exchequer; in both which offices he continued till the end of the reign of king James VII. who appointed him one of his privy council in March 1685.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 238.

In the year 1686, finding himſelf greatly oppreſſed with debts, chiefly occaſioned by cautionry for the earl of Dunfermline, and others, he ſold his whole eſtate in Tweeddale, to William duke of Queensberry, which he gave to his ſecond ſon the earl of March.

The earl of Tweeddale came early into the revolution, and king William and queen Mary knowing his great abilities and ſkill in the management of public buſineſs, appointed him one of the lords of the privy council in May 1689, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury in September thereafter.

Commiſſions in pub. arch

In January 1692, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland; and, for his great fidelity and faithful ſervices, was further dignified with the titles of marquis of Tweeddale, earl Gifford, viſcount Walden, lord Hay of Yeſter, &c. by patent, *hæredibus maſculis quibuſcunque*, dated 17th December 1694. The preamble to the patent contains many clauſes very honourable for the family.

Charta penes marchion. de Tweeddale, et chart. in pub. archiv.

In 1695, he was appointed lord high commiſſioner to the parliament of Scotland, and diſcharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed with candour and reputation.

He married lady Jean Scot, daughter of Walter

Scotch comp. p. 141. lives of the officers of ſtate, &c.

Walter firſt earl of Buckcleugh, by whom he had ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Lord *Francis*, who died young.
3. Lord *David Hay* of Belton, who married, and had iſſue, John Hay now of Belton, Eſq; *&c. &c.*
4. Lord *Charles*, who died young.
5. Lord *Alexander Hay* of Spot, who married, and had iſſue, William Hay now of Spot, Eſq; and a daughter, Catharine, married to ſir Philip Anſtruther of Balcaskie, baronet.
6. Lord *Gilbert*.
7. Lord *William*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*, married to Robert earl of Roxburgh.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to William earl of March.

They both had iſſue.

All the other daughters died young.

He died *anno* 1697, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. JOHN, ſecond marquis of Tweeddale, *&c.* The firſt time this noble lord acted in a public capacity, was at the earl of Argyle's invaſion, when he was made colonel of the Eaſt Lothian regiment.

Chart. in pub. archiv. lives of the officers of ſtate, page 245.

Soon after the revolution, he was appointed one of the privy council to king William and queen Mary, and ſheriff principal of Eaſt Lothian.

Appendix, ibidem, page 461.

He was alſo one of the privy council to queen Anne, and her majeſty's high commiſſioner to the parliament in 1704, when the act of ſecurity was confirmed and paſſed into a law.

Chart. penes marchion. de Tweeddale, and lives of the officers of ſtate, p. 245.

In October the ſame year, he was made lord high chancellor of Scotland.

In the parliament 1706, he was very active in promoting the union between the two crowns, which in that year was concluded.

In 1707, he was choſen one of the ſixteen peers to repreſent Scotland in the firſt Britiſh parliament.

He married lady Anne Maitland, only daughter of John duke of Lauderdale, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters.

1. *Charles*.
2. Lord *John Hay*, a brigadier-general in the army, a brave officer, and colonel of the Scotch royal regiment of dragoons.
3. Lord *William Hay*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Anne*, married to William lord Roſs.

2. Lady *Jean*, married to John earl of Rothes.

And dying *anno* 1713, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. CHARLES, third marquis of Tweeddale, a man of great abilities, knowledge and judgment.

Upon king George I.'s acceſſion to the throne, he was made lord lieutenant of the county of Eaſt Lothian, preſident of the court of police, and was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, *anno* 1714.

He died in December 1715, having married lady Suſan, daughter of William and Anne, duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton, widow of John Cochran earl of Dundonald, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Lord *James*, who died young.
3. Lord *Charles*, who, betaking himſelf to a military life, ſerved at the ſiege of Gibraltar, and afterwards in Germany, as a volunteer under prince Eugene; he alſo ſerved during all the war 1741, and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, where he behaved with diſtinguiſhed bravery. Soon after the breaking out of the late war, he roſe to the rank of a major-general, ſerved in that capacity in America, but died ſoon after his return to Britain in 1759.
4. Lord *George*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Suſan*, died unmarried.

2. Lady *Catharine*.

3. Lady *Anne*.

XXII. JOHN, fourth marquis of Tweeddale, ſucceeded his father *anno* 1715, a man of great accompliſhments, of unſuſpected integrity, untainted honour, and becoming dignity. After having ſpent his younger years in diligent application to the ſtudy of the civil law, and the laws of his country, he was, in the year 1721, appointed one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſion, and for many years attended that court with the greateſt care and fidelity.

He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, to the ſixth, ſeventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth parliaments of Great Britain.

In the year 1742, he was appointed principal ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, alſo principal keeper of the ſignet; both which offices he reſigned in the year 1746.

He was alſo admitted one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

Upon the deceaſe of Archibald duke of Argyle, he was appointed lord juſtice-general of Scotland in June 1761.

He married lady Frances Carteret, daughter of John earl Granville, by whom he left iſſue one ſon,

George, now marquis of Tweeddale,——and two daughters,

1. Lady *Grace*.

2. Lady *Catharine*.

He died *anno* 1762, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XXIII. **George**, fifth marquis of Tweeddale.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, three cinquefoils *argent*, for Frazer; 2d and 3d, *gules*, three bars *ermine*, for Gifford of Yeſter; over all, by way of ſurtout *argent*, three eſcutcheons *gules*, being the paternal coat of Hay.

Crest; on a wreath, a ſtag's head erazed *argent*, horned *or*.

Supporters; two bucks, attired and unguled *or*, each having a collar *azure*, charged with three cinquefoils, as in the coat.

Motto; *Spare nought*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Yeſter in Eaſt Lothian, and Pinkie in Mid Lothian; the firſt fifteen, the other four miles diſtant from Edinburgh.

WEMYSS Earl of WEMYSS.

As the deſcent of the noble and illuſtrious family of Wemyſs, from the ancient earls of Fife, is inſtructed by charters in our public records, and other authentic documents, ſtill preſerved in the family, and mentioned by ſeveral hiſtorians, to theſe we refer our readers, and ſhall here only give a brief account of the origin of their ſirname, which, like many others in this country, is certainly local, and was firſt aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands (of old) called Wemyſs-ſhire, which contained all that tract of ground lying betwixt the lower part of the water of Ore and the ſea.

Sir Rob. Sibbald's hiſt. of Fife, ſir James Dalrymple's hiſt. collect. appendix to Nisbet, 2d vol. Malcolm's hiſtory of the family, who had peruſed all their writs, &c.

Theſe lands got their name from the great number of caves that are on them, all along the ſea coaſt. A cave in the old Galic or Celtic language was called Vumhs; from that theſe lands got the name of Vams-ſhire. In proceſs of time they came to be called Wemyſs-ſhire; which name they ſtill retain, as will appear from ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, hereafter narrated; and from hence the ſirname of the family.

The lands of Wemyſs-ſhire, the pariſhes of Kennoway, Markinch, Lochoreſhire, &c. which lye contiguous to one another, were the undoubted property of the ancient earls of Fife; a great part whereof were given by Gillimichael the fourth earl, and Duncan, his eldeſt ſon, to his ſecond ſon Hugo, the progenitor of this noble family. And as the many ample privileges conferred upon the great MacDuff by king Malcolm Canmore, and enjoyed by his poſterity, are fully narrated by our hiſtorians, and briefly under the title earl of Fife, page 274th of this work, we proceed to deduce the deſcent of the family of Wemyſs from their immediate anceſtor.

IV. **Gillimichael**, fourth earl of Fiſe, great grandſon of MacDuff the firſt earl, was witneſs to the foundation charter of the abbay of Holyroodhouſe, *anno* 1128, and is mentioned in ſeveral other charters of king David I.

Chartulary of St Andrews, and Dunfermline.

He died *anno* 1139, leaving iſſue two ſons.

1. *Duncan*, his heir.
2. *Hugo*, of whom the family of Wemyſs is lineally deſcended.

Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, ſucceeded his father Gillimichael, and made a donation, *Deo et eccleſiæ Sti. Andreæ, &c. eccleſiam de Markinch, cum omnibus pertinen. &c. pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, et Helæ comitiſſæ ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* before the year 1154; in which year earl Duncan died. His male line ended in Duncan the thirteenth earl, who died *anno* 1353, leaving iſſue only one daughter, who died without children.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, penes MacFarlane, page 301.

V. **Hugo**, ſecond ſon of Gillimichael, the fourth earl, got from his father the lands of Wemyſs-ſhire, ſome lands in Lochore-ſhire, and in the pariſh of Kennoway, all holding of himſelf and his ſucceſſors, earls of Fife.

Ibid. & Chartul. of Dunfermline.

He obtained alſo from his brother Duncan, the fifth earl, ſome lands in the pariſh of Markinch, with the ſuperiority of the patronage of the church thereof, which is inſtructed by a donation hereafter mentioned.

There is, in the chartulary of Dunfermline, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. a precept directed to Duncan earl of Fife, and Hugo ſon of Gillimichael, &c. before the year 1165; in which year king Malcolm died.

Ibid. p. 187.

Hugo died in the year 1167 or 1168, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. **Hugo** or **Ego**, who, being proprietor of the lands of Markinch, confirmed his uncle's donation, in theſe words: *Omnibus, &c. Hugo, filius Hugonis filii Gillimichael,* *comitis de Fife, ſciatis me confirmaſſe et corroboraſſe Deo et eccleſiæ beati Andreæ apoſtoli, et canonicis ibidem deo ſervientibus, &c. eccleſiam de Markinch, una cum tofta ex orientali parte eccleſiæ, cum decimis et omnibus rectitudinibus eidem eccleſiæ juſte pertinentibus, &c. pro anima mea, &c.* to which Nicolaus the chancellor, who died in 1171, and Richard biſhop of St. Andrews, who died *anno* 1173, are witneſſes.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 302.

This Hugo lived after the year 1200, and left iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir John, who ſucceeded him in all his lands. He appears to have been a man of diſtinguiſhed rank and figure, and in his younger days took the appellation of John of Methkil, from a ſea-port town of that name, which is ſituate near the eaſt end of Wemyſs-ſhire.

This is inſtructed by a convention betwixt the prior and convent of St. Andrews, and the archdean thereof, wherein *Johannes de Methkill, Andreas de Moravia, Robertus de Haya, Galfridus vicecomes de Fife*, are witneſſes, *anno* 1212.

Ibid. p. 382.

He afterwards made a donation of the patronage of the church of Wemyſs to the monaſtery of Soltray, in theſe words: "*Dominus Johannes de Methkill, miles, &c.*——*dediſſe, &c.*—*deo et eccleſiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Soltray, magiſtro et fratribus ibidem deo ſervientibus, &c. totum jus quod habeo vel habere potui, vel anteceſſores mei habuerunt, vel ſucceſſores mei habere poterunt in eccleſia Sanctæ Mariæ de Wemyſs, pro anima mea, et anima comitis Duncani, et pro animabus patris et matris, &c. &c.*" This donation has no date, but appears to have been made in the end of the reign of king William, who died *anno* 1214.

Chartulary of Soltray, in the lawiers library, Edin.

As ſirnames began about this time to be frequently uſed in Scotland, ſir John, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. from his lands of Wemyſs-ſhire, aſſumed that of Wemyſs for his ſirname, which his whole poſterity hath enjoyed ever ſince.

He had iſſue three ſons.

1. *Michael de Wemyſs*, his heir.
2. *Hugo de Wemyſs*, who is mentioned in the chartulary of Arbroath, *anno* 1242; but we can trace him no further.
3. *David de Wemyſs*, to whom his father gave the lands of Cambrun in Kennoway pariſh, and he is deſigned *David de Wemyſs dominus de Cambrun*, in a charter of John Whyt prior of St. Andrews, who died *anno* 1258. He married and had iſſue.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 471.

Sir John died between the years 1232 and 1236, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Michael de Wemyss, who confirmed his father's donation to the monaſtery of Soltray, of the patronage of the church of Wemyſs, &c.

Ibidem.

He died before the year 1260, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IX. Sir John, the firſt we have found deſigned *dominus de Wemyſs*. He renewed the donations of his predeceſſors to the monaſtery of Soltray, which is confirmed by Gameline biſhop of St. Andrews, in theſe words: "*Confirmaſſe, &c. magiſtro et fratribus de Soltray, deo ibidem ſervientibus, &c. eccleſiam de Wemyſs, quam quidem dominus Johannes de Wemyſs, filius Michaelis de Wemyſs, tanquam verus patronus ejuſdem eccleſiæ eis confirmavit, &c. &c. &c.*" The confirmation is dated on the Monday after the feaſt of Epiphany, *anno* 1261.

Chartulary of Soltray, p. 1.

This ſir John was a man of parts and honour, a brave ſoldier, and in great favour with king Alexander III. He is particularly mentioned by a good author, who deſigns him *Johannes de Wemyſs, miles ſtrenuus, &c.* immediately before the battle of Largis in Cunningham, where king Alexander III. obtained a glorious victory over Haco king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet and army, *anno* 1263.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 97.

He had iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Michael*, his heir.
2. *David de Wemyſs*, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to ſwear fealty to king Edward I. of England, in 1296.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 361.

Sir John died about the year 1286, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. Sir Michael de Wemyss, *dominus de eodem*, a man of ſingular worth and merit, of eminent parts and ſpirit, great prudence and ſagacity.

After the death of king Alexander III. king Edward I. of England was extremely deſirous to have princeſs Margaret, daughter to the king of Norway (undoubted heir of the crown of Scotland) married to his eldeſt ſon prince Edward. In 1290, the eſtates of the kingdom ſent two noble knights, ſir Michael Wemyſs, and ſir Michael Scot, ambaſſadors to Norway to bring home the princeſs, now queen Margaret, *nobiles Scotiæ duos milites, ſcientia et moribus præclaros, Michaelem Wemyſs, et Michaelem Scot, ad regem Norvegiæ pro matrimonio perficiendo, et pro puella ad regnum deducenda, ſolenniter direxerunt, &c.*

Fordun, vol. II. p. 136.

Buchanan calls them *equites Fifani illuſtres, &c.*

They went their embaſſy to Norway; but, unhappily for them and their country,

Fordun, vol. II. p. 136.

queen Margaret died at Orkney in her way to Scotland, *anno* 1290, or, according to Fordun, *anno* 1291.

A monument of this honourable embaſſy is ſtill preſerved in the family of Wemyſs, *viz.* a ſilver baſon of an antique figure, which was given by the king of Norway in a preſent to this ſir Michael de Wemyſs.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. II. p. 553.

He was one of the commiſſioners choſen on the part of John Baliol, in the competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, *anno* 1292.

Ibid. p. 594.

In the ſame year the commiſſioners met at Berwick upon Tweed, and ſir Michael took the oath to king Edward, as ſole arbiter in the caſe, and it is well known how king Edward determined that important affair in favours of Baliol.

In archivis familiæ de Wemyſs.

There is ſtill extant an indenture betwixt *dominus Michael de Wemyſs, dominus de eodem, et dominus Michael Scot, de Balweary, milites*, in preſence of king John Baliol, dated at the monaſtery of Lindores, *anno* 1294.

Prynne, vol. III. p. 662.

We alſo find this *dominus Michael de Wemyſs* ſwearing fealty to king Enward I. of England, *anno* 1296.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 256.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ* that ſat in the parliament of Air, when king Robert Bruce ſettled the ſucceſſion to the crown, in 1315.

Charta penes Geo. Clephan de Carſlogie.

In a charter, granted by Duncan earl of Fife to John Clephan of Carſlogie, this ſir Michael, David his ſon and apparent heir, and Michael de Wemyſs, junior, his grandſon, are witneſſes. The charter has no date, but appears to have been about 1316.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 499.

In a perambulation of the marches of ſome lands belonging to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, and others, *dominus Michael de Wemyſs, ſenior, et dominus David de Wemyſs, filius ejus*, are amongſt the arbiters, *anno* 1319, in which year ſir Michael died in an advanced age, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir David de Wemyss, *dominus de eodem.* He was one of the great barons who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, in the year 1320.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

Chartulary of Soltray.

He, with conſent of his ſon Michael, confirmed to the monaſtery of Soltray all the donations made by his predeceſſors, and added ſeveral other parcels of land to them, as mentioned and bounded in the donation charter.

Chart in archiv fam. de Wemyſs.

He married, 1ſt, Anabella, daughter of ſir William Sinclair, which is inſtructed by an original charter of ſeveral lands in Lochoreſhire, granted by David de Wemyſs, ſon and heir of Michael de Wemyſs, *dominæ Anabellæ, filiæ domini Willielmi de Sto. Claro, militis, ſponſæ ſuæ, et hæredibus inter ipſos legitime procreat. &c.*

Ibidem.

He married, 2dly, Marjory, daughter of Walter de Ramſay, which appears by a charter of king Robert Bruce, confirming the lands of Glaſſmont, &c. *in tenemento de Kinghorn.* to David de Wemyſs and Marjory Ramſay his ſpouſe, dated *anno regni 23tio, anno dom.* 1329.

It may here be obſerved, that by the preceeding account it is fully proven by authentick documents, before 1330, that the family of Wemyſs had in their poſſeſſion all the lands premiſed to have been given by Gillimichael fourth earl of Fife, and his eldeſt ſon Duncan, to Hugo his ſecond ſon, their undoubted anceſtor, *viz.* the lands of Wemyſsſhire, ſome lands in Lochore-ſhire, lands in the pariſhes of Kennoway, Markinch, &c. all which they continued to hold of the earls of Fife, their ſuperiors, till Iſabel counteſs of Fife, only daughter and heireſs of Duncan the laſt earl, having no heirs of her own body, reſigned all her lands and ſuperiorities in favours of Robert duke of Albany, which were afterwards annexed to the crown by the forfeiture of duke Murdoch. (*Vide* title earl of Fife.) Then, and ever after, they got their lands holding of the crown.

Sir David de Wemyſs died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Charta penes Carſlogie, & book of charters in the lawiers library Edinburgh, fol. 36.

XII. Sir Michael de Wemyss, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his grandfather's lifetime, was deſigned *dominus Michael de Wemyſs, junior*, about the year 1316, as before obſerved.

Chartulary of Soltray, No. 23.

He confirmed all the donations made by his father and his predeceſſors, to the religious of St. Andrews and Soltray, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* to which James biſhop of St. Andrews, Thomas Randolph earl of Murray, David de Wemyſs his couſin, David de Lochore, &c. are witneſſes. The confirmation has no date; but, by the witneſſes, muſt have been made betwixt the years 1328 and 1332.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wemyſs.

He obtained a charter from Duncan earl of Fife, of the lands of Eaſter-Munichie, Weſter-Dron, &c. in which he is deſigned *Michael de Wemyſs, filius et hæres quondam domini David de Wemyſs, militis, anno* 1333.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 313.

This ſir Michael, with David his ſon, are particularly mentioned by a good hiſtorian, in his account of the ſiege of Lochleven, in 1335.

In 1336, there were three Scotch knights ſent to the parliament of England, *viz.* ſir Michael de Wemyſs, ſir William de Matulant,

lant, and ſir Henry de Ramſay: ſir Michael had forty pounds Sterl. allowed him for his expences, ſir William Matulant twenty pounds, and ſir Henry Ramſay ten pounds.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. IV. p. 694.

He left iſſue three ſons.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. Sir *John Wemyſs* of Rires and Kincaldrum, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

3. *Michael de Wemyſs*.

Sir Michael died *anno* 1342, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, who being a man of good parts and great intereſt, made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king David II. who appointed him high ſheriff of the county of Fife.

In a donation to the monaſtery of Inchcolm, confirmed by Duncan biſhop of Dunkeld, David de Wemyſs, *vicecomes de Fife*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1351.

Chartulary of Inchcolm, p. 5.

He is witneſs alſo in a charter of Duncan earl of Fife, to ——— Green of Ferny, wherein he is deſigned *David de Wemyſs, miles, vicecom. de Fife*; and in a charter of dame Helen de Maxwell, *domina de Kelly*, to John Strang of Eaſter-Pitcorthie, confirmed by king David II. *anno regni* 29*no*, 1358.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Niſbet's append. &c.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XIV. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his father's lifetime, was one of the noble Scotch heirs propoſed as ſureties for king David's liberty, *anno* 1354, and was afterwards one of the hoſtages ſent to England for his ranſom, in 1357, and was then deſigned David, ſon and heir of ſenior David de Wemyſs, knight, *&c. anno* 1358.

Rymer's fœd. Angliæ, tom. V. p. 791. tom. VI. p. 35. and 109.

This ſir David having no male iſſue, and but one daughter, made a reſignation of his whole lands and eſtate in the hands of his ſuperior, in favours of ſir John Wemyſs of Rires and Kincaldrum, his undoubted heir-male. The reſignation is in theſe words: *in manibus nobilis domini, Roberti Stewart comitis de Fife et de Menteith, omnes terras quas idem dominus David de Wemyſs tenet de prædicto comite, &c.* This deed was ſolemnly execute in the pariſh church of Wemyſs, *anno* 1373.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wemyſs.

He died in 1375, leaving iſſue a daughter,

XV. MARGARET WEMYSS, his only child, married to ſir John de Inchmartine, knight, to whom ſhe had but one child,

Chart. in rotul Rob. II.

Iſabel de Inchmartine, their ſole heireſs, married to ſir Alan Erſkine, knight, who, in her right, became poſſeſſed of the barony of Inchmartine. They had iſſue two daughters, their co-heireſſes. 1. Iſabel. 2. Margaret, married to ſir John Glen, knight, but died without male iſſue.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 246.

Iſabel, who was great grand-child and heir of line of the laſt ſir David de Wemyſs, married her couſin, ſir John Wemyſs of Rires, the undoubted heir-male of the family, being grandſon of ſir John of Rires and Kincaldrum, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XIII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS of Rires, ſecond ſon of ſir Michael, who died in the year 1342, and brother-german of ſir David, who was ſheriff of Fife in the reign of king David II. got from his father the lands and barony of Rires; alſo ſome lands in Lochoreſhire, and made a grant of the mill thereof to Andrew de Valoniis, which were afterwards confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. dated 5th November 1373.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Ibidem.

He obtained likeways from ſir Alexander Abernethy, a grant of the lands and barony of Kincaldrum, which became one of his chief titles, and were confirmed to his grandſon by a charter under the great ſeal, after narated.

Ibidem.

He died in the end of the year 1357, or beginning of the year 1358, leaving iſſue a ſon,

XIV. Sir DAVID WEMYSS of Rires and Kincaldrum, who ſucceeded him, and was one of the hoſtages ſent to England for king David's ranſom, in the year 1358.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 109.

He died before the year 1373, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

XV. Sir JOHN WEMYSS of Rires and Kincaldrum, who (when but a young man) married Iſabel, daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Alan Erſkine, as before obſerved, whereby the male and female lines of this noble family were united; and this ſir John was ever after deſigned ſir John of that ilk.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

This is fully inſtructed by an authentick writ, ſtill preſerved, wherein ſir Alan Erſkine, *dominus de Inchmartine*, gave and ſet to his lovit ſon, John of Wemyſs of that ilk, knight, the lands of Pitleſſie, *&c.* 5th December 1380.

Books of original writs, penes MacFarlane, et ex autographo apud Wemyſs.

In conſequence of this marriage, and ſir David's reſignation in 1373, before mentioned, ſir John became poſſeſſed of almoſt all the eſtates given by Gillimichael, fourth earl, and his ſon Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, to the predeceſſors of the Wemyſs family, upon which he got charters from Robert duke of Albany and earl of Fife, ſuperior thereof; all which were afterwards confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal from king Ro-

bert III. in theſe words: “ *Robertus, &c. Sciatis nos approbaſſe confirmaſſe, &c. conceſſiones illas quas Robertus comes de Fife, frater noſter cariſſimus, fecit et conceſſit dilecto noſtro Johanni de Wemyſs, militi, de terris de Rires, et de aliis terris quibuſcunque, quæ idem miles tenuit de ipſo comite de Fife, et de terris de Myrecairny, de Newton, de Markinch, de Nether-Cambrun, de Methkill, de Weſter-Tarvit et Tullibreck, cum pertinen. Confirmavimus etiam conceſſiones illas quas quondam Alexander de Abernethy, miles, fecit et conceſſit quondam Johanni de Wemyſs, militi, avo dicti Johannis, hæreditarie, de terris de Kincaldrum, cum pertinen. Confirmavimus etiam conceſſiones illas quas Alanus de Erskine, Robertus de Livingſton, et Johannes de Boſwell, milites, fecerunt et conceſſerunt hæreditarie dicto Johanni de Wemyſs, de terris de Reath, Glenniſton, Powguilde, cum pertinen. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Fife, &c. &c. &c.*” The confirmation is dated at Dunfermline, 16th October 1393.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. III.

He got alſo, of the ſame date, another charter under the great ſeal, with a licence to build a caſtle upon the lands of Rires, *cum turribus, &c. ad formam et fortitudinem prout ſibi videbitur expediens, &c. &c. anno regni tertio.*

Ibidem.

He afterwards built the chapel of St. Mary at Rires, and mortified lands ſufficient for maintaining a chaplain to it, *anno* 1404.

Malcolm's collections.

He was appointed one of the ambaſſadors extraordinary, to treat with the Engliſh about king James's liberty, *anno* 1413, and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1423.

Rymer, tom. IX. p. 5. and tom. X. p. 309.

By the ſaid Iſabel his wife, he left iſſue three ſons and two daughters.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. *Duncan de Wemyſs*, who got from his father the lands and barony of Rires, *&c.* He was a man of parts, and made a conſiderable figure in his time. He went to England an hoſtage for king James's ranſom, in the place of Alexander de Ogilvi, *anno* 1432, and was often employed afterwards in negotiations with the Engliſh. He married, and had a ſon, Michael of Rires; but his male line is long ſince extinct.

Chart. in pub. archiv. Rymer, tom. X. &c. p. 509. 712. &c.

3. *Alexander Wemyſs.* He was father of John of Kilmenie, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Wemyſs de Kilmanie, et Janetæ Wardlaw ſponſæ ſuæ, de officio conſtabulariæ caſtri et civitatis Sti. Andreæ*, dated 12th Auguſt 1440. Of this John, Walter Wemyſs of Lathocker, Eſq; is the lineal male repreſentative.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Charta penes Walterum Wemyſs, de Lathocker.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married ſir Andrew Gray, lord of Foulis, anceſtor of lord Gray.

Contr. penes dom. Gray, ad ann. 1418.

2. *Eupheme*, married to ſir William Livingſton of Drumray.

Ibid. ad ann. 1428.

Sir John died in an advanced age, in 1428. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir DAVID de WEMYSS, *dominus de eodem*, who, in his father's lifetime, entered into an obligation with ſir Andrew Gray, lord of Foulis. As the ſtile of it is a little ſingular, we have taken the liberty to inſert it here in its own words, *viz.* “ Be it knowen, *&c.* me Davy of the Wemyſs, ſon and apparent heir of ſir John of the Wemyſs, lord of Rires, and dame Iſabel of the Wemyſs, my modyr, to be obleiſt for me and mine airs, till an honourable man, Andrew Gray, the ſon and air of Andrew Gray lord of Foulis, *&c.* to reſign freely twenty pounds worth of land in demayne be year, lyand within Strathardel, in the ſheriffdome of Perth, the which lands were the lords of Inchmartine, my fore-bears; to the whilks dame Iſabel, my modyr, ſucceedit throw line of heretage, to the ſaid Andrew the ſon, and till Elizabeth my ſiſter, and all the airs comand betwixt them in the fee, as ſoon as the ſaid ſir John of the Wemyſs, my fadyr, is deceſſit and dead, *&c. &c. &c.*” dated 24th day of Auguſt 1418.

In arch. dom. Gray.

This ſir David married Chriſtian, daughter of ſir William Douglas of Lochleven, by lady Elizabeth Lindſay his wife, daughter of David earl of Crawfurd, by lady Catharine Stewart his wife, daughter of king Robert II.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wemyſs, et penes com. de Morton.

By her he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *David de Wemyſs.*

His daughter, *Eupheme*, married ———.

Sir David died *anno* 1461, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS lord of that ilk, who got a charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Wardropſtoun, Balhavel, Strathardil, Inchmartine, Pittmiddle, Kinnaird, Elioch, *&c. &c.* dated 25th July 1468.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of parts and honour, and was one of the commiſſioners appointed to negotiate with the Engliſh in Auguſt 1484. They concluded a treaty, and ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk was one of the hoſtages on the part of king James III. in September thereafter.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 243.

He married Margaret, daughter of ſir Robert Livingſton of Drumray, by whom he got the lands of Eaſter-Wemyſs, ſome lands in Lochore-ſhire, *&c.* and by her had a ſon,

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wemyſs, et penes dom. Gray.

Sir *John*, his heir,——and a daughter,

Writs of the family of Wemyſs.

Grizel, married to David Boſwel of Balmuto, Eſq;.

He died in the 86th year of his age, *anno* 1502, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XVIII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned John of Strathardel, which appears by a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Wemyſs de Strathardel, et Chriſtianæ de Abernethy ſponſæ ſuæ*, of two parts of the lands of Strathardel in Perth-ſhire, dated 25th July 1468.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Writs of the family of Wemyſs.

By the ſaid Chriſtian, his firſt wife, a daughter of Laurence, firſt lord Abernethy of Rothemay and Salton, he had iſſue five ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *Gavin Wemyſs*.
3. *Charles*.
4. *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Wemyſſes of Winthank.
5. *John*, who married a daughter of ſir John Arnot of that ilk, and was father of Henry Wemyſs biſhop of Galloway.

His daughter, *Agnes*, married to Patrick Kinnynmonth of that ilk.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Helen Dunbar, who is deſigned relict of ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk, *anno* 1507, but by her he had no iſſue.

He did not long ſurvive his father, but dying in the year 1506, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Sir DAVID WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, in September 1508.

He was a man of great fortitude, ſingular worth and merit, and highly eſteemed by his majeſty king James IV. from whom he got charters under the great ſeal, *Davidi Wemyſs de eodem, militi*, erecting all his lands into one free barony, *viz.* the lands of Wemyſs-ſhire, Little-Lun, Tulliebreck, Cameron-mill, Duniface, Pitconochie, Weſt-Tarvet, *&c.* in Fife; Weſt-Dron, Elcho, Balhabron, Strathardel, Ardargie, and Kinnaird, in Perth-ſhire; and Balhavel, *&c.* in Forfar ſhire, all comprehended in the barony of Wemyſs, dated 28th Auguſt 1511.

Ibid et chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wemyſs.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Lundin of that ilk, by whom he had three ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *James*.
3. *Robert*, whoſe ſon David got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi de Wemyſs, filio quondam Roberti de Wemyſs, fratris germani Davidis Wemyſs de eodem*, of the lands of Lathriſk and Montorpie, dated 24th October 1542.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

His daughter, *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

Contr. penes dom. Gray.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Andrew third lord Gray, by whom he had a ſon,

John, who obtained from his father the lands of Balhavel in Forfar-ſhire, and Kinnaird in Perth-ſhire.

Sir David accompanied king James IV. to the field of Flowdon, where he was ſlain in the ſervice of his country, with his royal maſter, on 9th September 1513, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XX. Sir DAVID WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who was ſerved and retoured heir to his father, *anno* 1514.

Retour in archiv familiæ de Wemyſs.

In his father's lifetime he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi de Wemyſs, filio et hæredi apparenti Davidis Wemyſs de eodem, militis, et Catharinæ Sinclair ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the lands of Dron, and others, in Perthſhire, dated 28th Auguſt 1513.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got other four charters from king James V. *Davidi Wemyſs de eodem, militi*, of the lands of Wemyſs-ſhire, and many other lands and baronies, too numerous to be here inſerted, in the years 1530, 1537, 1540, and 1541.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Catharine, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, who married Janet Wardlaw, heireſs of Caskieberry, of whom James lord Burntiſland, who married the counteſs of Wemyſs, is lineally deſcended, as will be ſhown hereafter.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Wemyſs, brother to the laird of Pittencrief.

Writs of the family of Wemyſs.

He married, 2dly, Mariota, daughter of ſir John Towers of Innerleith, by whom he had a ſon,

Captain *David Wemyſs*, who got from his father the lands of Strathardel in Perth-ſhire, *&c.* upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, wherein he is deſigned *frater germanus Johannis Wemyſs de eodem, militis*, 18th June 1553. Of him the Wemyſſes of Pitkenie are deſcended.

Chart. in pub archiv.

He had alſo a daughter, *Grizel*, married, 1ſt, to Patrick Kinnynmonth of that ilk; 2dly, to David Ramſay of Brackmont.

Sir David died *anno* 1544, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXI. Sir JOHN, who got from queen Mary four charters under the great ſeal, *Johanni Wemyſs domino de eodem, militi*, of the lands of Cameron, Eaſter-Wemyſs, Elcho, and many others, in the years 1548, 1552, 1560, and 1564.

Ibidem.

He was a man of great honour, courage, and magnanimity, a firm and ſteady friend to queen Mary.

In 1547, he, upon the head of the gentlemen of Fife, gave the Engliſh, who landed in that county, a conſiderable defeat, and killed above ſeven hundred of them.

Biſhop Leſly's hiſt.

In 1556, when it was ſaid that queen Mary intended to impoſe a tax for levying an army of mercenaries, in caſe of a war, about three hundred gentlemen met at Edinburgh, and commiſſioned ſir John Wemyſs and the laird of Calder, to wait on her majeſty, and endeavour to diſſuade her from ſuch an unpopular meaſure, and they eaſily prevailed.

Ibidem.

In 1559, ſir John got a commiſſion from Francis and Mary, king and queen, to be lord lieutenant of Fife, Kinroſs, and Clackmannan-ſhires, for ſuppreſſing her rebellious ſubjects, in which he acquitted himſelf with great fidelity and reputation.

Commiſſion among the family writs.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who entered into a ſolemn bond or aſſociation, to ſtand by, and defend her majeſty with their lives and fortunes, againſt all her enemies.

Bond in the lawiers library, Edinr. M. S.

He was a great protector and benefactor to the religious, particularly to the nuns at Elcho, who conſtituted him their heretable bailie.

Writs of the family.

He got the patronage of the parſonage and vicarage of Methil, diſponed to him by archbiſhop Hamilton, and was made bailie of the water of Leven.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of ſir Adam Otterburn of Redhall, lord advocate in the reign of king James V. by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.

2. *John de Wemyſs*, who ſignalized himſelf in the wars abroad, married a lady of great rank and fortune in Breſcia, where he ſettled; and of him are deſcended count Wemyſs, and ſeveral other conſiderable families of that ſirname, which are ſubſiſting in Italy to this day.

Ibid. M.S. in French, tranſmitted from Italy by count Wemyſs to the late earl, in 1734.

1ſt daughter, ———, married to ſir David Barclay of Cullairny.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to David Balfour of Montquhany.

3. *Agnes*, married to ſir John Ayton of Dunmore.

4. *Eupheme*, married to ſir David Carnegie of Coluthie, anceſtor of the earl of Southeſk.—They all had iſſue.

He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Alexander Traill of Blebo, by whom he had a ſon,

Ibid. ad ann. 1558.

Gavin Wemyſs of Powguild, who married Catharine Wemyſs, heireſs of Winthank, of whom James Wemyſs, now of Winthank, Eſq; captain John Wemyſs lieutenant-governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, *&c.* are lineally deſcended.

By ſaid Janet he had alſo a daughter,

Iſabel, married to Andrew Fernie of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1571, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXII. Sir DAVID, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Davidi Wemyſs de eodem, militi*, of the lands of Newton, Markinch, and others, dated 28th January 1574.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married Cecilia, daughter of William ſecond lord Ruthven, anceſtor of the earls of Gowrie, by whom he had five ſons, and five daughters.

Writs of the family of Wemyſs.

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. Sir *James Wemyſs* of Bogie, of whom the preſent ſir James Wemyſs of Bogie is lineally deſcended; alſo ſome conſiderable families of the name of Wemyſs in Ireland.

Lodge's peerage of Ireland v. III. p. 307.

3. *David*, anceſtor of the Wemyſſes of Fingaſk.

4. *Henry*, progenitor of the Wemyſſes of Foodie.

5. *Patrick*, of whom the Wemyſſes of Rumgay, Craighall, *&c.* are deſcended.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Bethune of Creich.

2. *Cecilia*, married to ——— Kinnynmonth of that ilk, *anno* 1585.

3. *Jean*, married to James Macgill of Rankeillor, in 1578.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Wood of Lamyletham, in 1597.

5. *Iſabel*, married to John Auchmoutie of that ilk.

He died *anno* 1591, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. Sir JOHN WEMYSS, lord of that ilk, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Wemyſs apparenti de eodem*, of the lands of Wemyſsſhire, with the caſtle and mains thereof, Cameron mill, *&c. &c. &c.* 10th May 1589.

Chart. in pub. archivis.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of William, firſt earl of Morton of the houſe of Lochleven, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue.

Charta penes com. de Morton.

He married, 2dly, Anne Stewart, daughter of James lord Down, by lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

Writs of the family of Wemyſs.

1. *David*, his heir.

2. Sir *John*, afterwards earl of Wemyſs.

1ſt daughter, *Cecilia*, married to William ſecond earl of Tullibardin, without iſſue.

2. *Jean*, married to Robert lord Colvil of Clieſh.

3. *Iſabel*, married to Hugh eighth lord Lovat, and had iſſue.

4. *Catharine*, married to John Haldane of Gleneagles.

Writs of the family of Wemyſs.

He obtained from the duke of Lennox a diſpoſition to the admiralty betwixt Dyſart and the water of Leven, *anno* 1610.

He died in the 85th year of his age, *anno* 1616, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XXIV. David, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis Wemyſs de eodem, militi*, of the lands and barony of Wemyſs-ſhire, with ſeveral others, *de novo unit.* dated 27th June 1605.

He married lady Elizabeth Leſly, daughter of Andrew earl of Rothes, but dying ſoon after his father, without iſſue, was ſucceeded in the whole eſtate by his brother,

XXIV. Sir John Wemyss, lord of that ilk, a man of good parts, great honour, and highly eſteemed by king Charles I. who created him a baronet, by patent, *domino Johanni Wemyſs, baronetto de eodem, militi*, of the lands, barony, and regality of New Wemyſs in *Nova Scotia* in America, to his heirs-male, dated 29th May 1625.

Ibidem.

He then raiſed him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Wemyſs of Elcho, by patent, dated 1ſt April 1628.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Wemyſs*, of the lands and barony of Weſter Wemyſs, *&c.* dated 9th Auguſt 1630.

Ibidem.

His majeſty was afterwards pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Wemyſs, lord Elcho, Methill, *&c.* by patent to him, *ejuſque hæredibus maſculis, in perpetuum, cognomen et inſignia de Wemyſs gerentibus*, dated 25th June 1633.

Diploma ibidem.

Though he was a man of mild and moderate principles, he appears to have been on the parliament's ſide, in the troubleſome reign of king Charles I. and was made a privy councillor for life, and one of the committee of parliament, *anno* 1641; and the ſame in 1644.

Minutes of parliament, and reſcinded acts.

Yet his majeſty being fully ſatisfied of his integrity, appointed him his high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly, *anno* 1641.

Guthry's memoirs, p. 22.

He married Jean, daughter of Patrick ſeventh lord Gray, by whom he had a ſon,

David, afterwards earl of Wemyſs,—— and five daughters.

1. Lady *Mary*, married to James ſixth lord Sinclair.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to Alexander Lindſay of Edzell; 2dly, to Mungo ſecond viſcount Stormont.

3. Lady *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to ſir John Towers of Innerleith; 2dly, to Henry Maule of Balmakelly, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Patrick firſt earl of Panmure.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to ſir John Ayton of that ilk.

5. Lady *Catharine*, married to ſir David Carnegie of Craig.

He died 22d November 1649, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXV. David, ſecond earl of Wemyſs, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi magiſtro de Wemyſs*, of the lands and barony of Wemyſs, Little-Lun, Tullibreck, Cameron-mill, and many others, in the ſhires of Fife and Perth, all united to the barony of Wemyſs, 14th January 1632.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got a charter, *Davidi comiti de Wemyſs, annui redditus mille et viginti librarum monetæ Scotiæ, levand. de baronia de Craig, &c.* dated 10th June 1661.

Ibidem.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Jean Wemyſs*, married, 1ſt, to Archibald earl of Angus; 2dly, to George earl of Sutherland. She had iſſue to both.

He married, 2dly, lady Eleanora Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, lady Margaret Leſly, daughter of John earl of Rothes, dowager of James lord Balgony, and Francis earl of Buckcleugh, by whom he had another daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, afterwards counteſs of Wemyſs.

The earl having no male-iſſue, reſigned his honours in the king's hands, and got a new patent, with the former precedency, to and in favours of his daughter lady Margaret, and the heirs-male of her body; which failing, to the heirs of entail, as contained in her contract of marriage, *&c.* dated at Whitehall the 3d day of Auguſt 1672.

Diploma in cancellaria.

This earl was a man of a great and public ſpirit. He built a fine and commodious harbour at Methil, upon his own charges, made conſiderable additions to his houſe, the caſtle of Wemyſs, and greatly beautified that fine ſeat with terraſes, gardens, *&c.*

He died *anno* 1680, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his daughter,

XXVI. Margaret, counteſs of Wemyſs, who married ſir James Wemyſs of Caskieberry, lineally deſcended of James, ſecond ſon of ſir David de Wemyſs, lord of that ilk, before mentioned, the 20th generation of this account.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *domino Jacobo Wemyſs, &c. caſtri de Burntiſland, &c.* dated 3d March 1669.

Diploma in cancellaria.

King Charles II. was pleaſed afterwards to create him lord Burntiſland for life, with all the privileges of a lord of parliament, by patent, dated at Whitehall the 18th day of April 1672.

He died *anno* 1685, leaving iſſue by the ſaid counteſs, a ſon,

David, afterwards earl of Wemyſs,—— and two daughters,

1. Lady *Anne*, married to David earl of Leven and Melvil.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to David earl of Northeſk.

Counteſs Margaret died *anno* 1705, and the eſtate and honours devolved upon her ſon,

XXVII. David, third earl of Wemyſs, a man of great honour and integrity, and was one of the lords of the privy council to her majeſty queen Anne.

In 1706, he was conſtituted lord high admiral of Scotland, and was named one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union with England; upon the concluſion whereof, he was declared vice-admiral of Scotland; which office he enjoyed till the queen's death.

He was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers, to the firſt and ſecond Britiſh parliaments.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *David*, lord Elcho, a youth of great hopes and ſpirit, who died unmarried in the 17th year of his age, much lamented.
2. *James*, afterwards earl of Wemyſs.

He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of ſir John Robertſon of Farningwood in Northamptonſhire, baronet, by Mary his wife, daughter of ſir William Dudly of Clopton, baronet, by whom he had no iſſue.

He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Sinclair, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married to William earl of Sutherland, and was mother of the preſent earl.
2. Lady *Margaret*, married to James earl of Murray, and hath iſſue.

He died *anno* 1720, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XXVIII. James, fourth earl of Wemyſs, a man of great merit, univerſal benevolence and hoſpitality.

He married Janet, daughter and ſole heireſs of colonel Francis Charteris of Amisfield, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters.

1. *David*, lord Elcho, who having engaged in the rebellion 1745, was attainted of treaſon, but made his eſcape to France, where he now reſides.
2. *Francis Charteris Wemyſs*, Eſq; who ſucceeded to his grandfather's eſtate, and married lady Catharine, daughter of Alexander duke of Gordon, and hath iſſue one ſon and four daughters.
3. *James*, who now repreſents the family.

1ſt daughter, lady *Frances*, married to ſir James Stewart of Goodtrees, baronet.

2. Lady *Walpole*, married to ———, and died without iſſue.
3. Lady *Anne*, married to John Hamilton of Bargeny, Eſq;.
4. Lady *Helen*, married to Hugh Dalrymple of Fordel, Eſq;.

As David lord Elcho was incapable of ſucceeding, on account of the preceeding attainder, earl James made a conveyance of his eſtate in favours of his ſon James, and dying *anno* 1756, was accordingly ſucceeded in the eſtate of Wemyſs by the ſaid,

XXIX. James Wemyss of Wemyſs, Eſq; third ſon of James fourth earl of Wemyſs, who is now member of parliament for the county of Fife, &c. He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William earl of Sutherland, by whom he hath iſſue three ſons.

1. *James*.
2. *William*.
3. *David*.

ARMS.

Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*.

Crest; on a wreath, a ſwan proper.

Supporters; two lions guardant, *gules*.

Motto; *Je penſe*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At the caſtle of Wemyſs, in the county of Fife; a noble ſituation, with fine gardens, parks, &c. The family had alſo Elcho caſtle, in Perthſhire, &c.

FLEMING Earl of WIGTON.

ALL our hiſtorians and antiquaries agree, that the progenitors of this noble family are originally from Flanders; that a man of rank came from that country in the beginning of the reign of king David I. ſettled in Scotland, and was called Le Flammang, from the country from whence he came; which afterwards was pronounced Fleming, and from hence the ſirname of the family.

It appears from our hiſtories, that for ſome time they were promiſcuouſly deſigned Flandrenſes, Flamang, Le Flamang, and De Flamaticus, &c. and after they had aſſumed Fleming for their ſirname, that in Latin was called *Flandrenſis*.

Sir Ja. Dalrymple's hiſt. collect. &c.

The firſt of them we find mentioned in any record is,

I. **BALDOWINUS le FLAMANG**, who is witneſs in a grant of Robert biſhop of St. Andrews, to Herbert biſhop of Glaſgow, of the church of Locherworna, &c. in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1128, and died in 1153.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Glaſgow.

He had iſſue one ſon,

II. **JORDANUS le FLAMANG**, who, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. is witneſs in a donation-charter of *Ada comitiſſa*, to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* *Ada comitiſſa* was wife of Henry earl of Northumberland, and died in 1178.

Chartulary of Dunferm. penes MacFarlane, p. 514.

This Jordanus appears to have been much about the court of king William, is witneſs to many of his charters, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Alnwick, *anno* 1174.

Rymer's fœd.

The next upon record is,

III. **WILLIELMUS FLANDRENSIS**, or le Flamang, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king William and king Alexander II. and was the firſt of this family that ſettled in the Weſtern parts of Scotland.

In a deed of king William to the monaſtery of Kelſo, *Willielmus Flandrenſis, Hugo cancellarius, Patricius comes, &c.* are witneſſes, before the year 1199, in which year the chancellor died.

Chartulary of Kelſo, penes MacFarlane.

He is witneſs to another charter of the ſame prince, confirming the teinds of Linlithgow to the nuns of Manuel, before the year 1214, in which king William died.

Chart. in archiv. fam de Linlithgow.

In a donation of Richard le Bard, to the monaſtery of Kelſo, confirmed by king Alexander II. Willielmus Flamang is a witneſs, *anno* 1228.

Chartulary of Kelſo.

In the end of the reign of king Alexander II. and beginning of king Alexander III. we find in Scotland ſeveral of the ſirname of Fleming, or de Flandrenſis, whom we cannot pretend to connect with one another, beſides ſir Malcolm, progenitor of this family, of whom afterwards, *viz.*

Dominus Duncanus Flandrenſis, who is witneſs to the donation of the lands of Haldingſton to the monaſtery of Paiſley, confirmed by king Alexander II. who died *anno* 1249.

Chartulary of Paiſley, penes comitem de Dundonald.

Alſo *Simon Flandrenſis*, who is mentioned in the reſignation which *Johannes filius Rogeri* made to the monks of Paiſley, of the lands of Auldhouſe, &c. afterwards confirmed by king Alexander III. &c. &c. &c.

Ibidem.

We now return to,

IV. Sir **MALCOLM**, firſt deſigned Flandrenſis, but afterwards Fleming, which hath ever ſince continued to be the ſirname of the family.

In a donation of Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, of the church of Largyſs, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, Malcolmus Flandrenſis is a witneſs, in or before 1246, in which year Walter the high ſteward died.

Chartulary of Paiſley.

This ſir Malcolm was a man of great diſtinction in the weſt of Scotland, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was appointed ſheriff of Dunbarton by king Alexander III.

In a confirmation-charter of Malcolm (firſt of that name) earl of Lennox, of the lands of Luſs, to Malcolm ſon of John de Luſs, *Malcolmus vicecomes de Dunbarton, et Hugo Fleming milites*, are witneſſes. The charter has no date, but appears to have been granted before the year 1280. Whether this ſir Hugh was brother of ſir Malcolm, we cannot pretend to determine; but the Flemings were become numerous in Scotland before the reign of king Robert Bruce, there being no leſs than eight of that ſirname to be found ſwearing allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296; and that beſides ſir William Fleming of Barochan, who is witneſs in a charter of Malcolm earl of Lennox, of the lands of Dalquharne, to Walter Spruel, in the end of the reign of king Alexander III. The ſame ſir William of Barochan is witneſs alſo to a donation of Colin, ſon of ſir Gilleſpic Campbell, anceſtor of the duke of Argyle, *anno* 1293. And William Fleming is to be found ſwearing fealty to king Edward of England, *anno* 1304.

Ibidem.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 651, 654, &c.

Chartulary of Lennox, penes MacFarlane, p. 35.

Chartulary of Newbottle, penes eund. p. 13.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1015.

Sir Malcolm was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 471.

V. Sir **ROBERT FLEMING**, a great hero and patriot. He was one of the Scotch nobles who wrote to king Edward I. of England, concerning the marriage of queen Margaret with his ſon prince Edward, *anno* 1290.

Abercrombie, and all Scotch hiſtorians.

And though he, with many of his countrymen, had been compelled to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, yet as he believed a forced oath was not binding, he was amongſt the firſt men of rank in the kingdom that joined king Robert Bruce, in defence of the liberties of his country, was with him at Dumfries, when the Cummin was diſpatched for betraying him, and was very inſtrumental in getting the crown ſet upon that great man's head, *anno* 1306.

Writs of the fam. of Wigton.

SirRobert being deſervedly in great favour, and highly eſteemed by king Robert Bruce, obtained from him, for his many faithful ſervices, grants of ſeveral lands, particularly the lordſhip of Lenzie, and barony of Cumbernauld, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of the Cummins.

He left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.
2. Sir *Patrick Fleming* of Biggar, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards.

This great man died before the year 1314, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Charta in rotul. Rob. I. baroniam de Kirkintulloch, cum pertinen. quæ fuit quondam Johannis Cummin, militis, &c.

VI. Sir **MALCOLM FLEMING**, deſigned of Fulwood and Cumbernauld, a man of ſingular honour and integrity, who, on account of his own merit, and the great ſervices of his worthy father, obtained from his majeſty a new grant of the whole lands and barony of Kirkintulloch, in Dunbartonſhire, which formerly belonged to ſir John Cummin, knight, by his royal charter, dated *anno* 1314.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.

He got another charter under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Auchindoun, in the ſame county, upon the reſignation of ſir Malcolm Drummond of that ilk, *anno* 1316.

Writs of the fam. of Wigton.

He obtained alſo from Walter lord high ſteward of Scotland, an annuity out of the barony of Kers, by a charter dated on the feaſt of St. Dunſtan, *anno* 1321.

Ibidem, and chartulary of Lennox.

He was likeways, by his majeſty, appointed high ſheriff of the county, and governor of the caſtle of Dunbarton; which offices he executed with great fidelity.

He died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, and left iſſue a ſon,

Ibidem.

VII. Sir **MALCOLM FLEMING** of Cumbernauld, who ſucceeded him, and inherited all the virtues of his worthy anceſtors, was a firm and ſteady friend of the royal family; and in the beginning of the reign of king David Bruce, was conſtituted governor of Dunbarton caſtle; in which office he did his country ſignal ſervice.

This ſir Malcolm's capacity and integrity being well known to the whole nation, he was intruſted with the tuition of the young king.

Abercrombie, and all Scotch hiſtorians.

After the unfortunate battles of Duplin and Halidonhill, when the Baliol's party begun to prevail and increaſe, the governor and eſtates of the nation thought it adviſeable to ſend his majeſty and his royal conſort to France, for the more ſecurity of their perſons, and the faithful ſir Malcolm was pitched upon to be their conductor; which important charge he executed with dexterity and ſucceſs. They arrived ſafe in France, and met with a moſt noble and kind reception from king Philip.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 311.

Sir Malcolm immediately returned to his government and command of the caſtle of Dunbarton, which he nobly defended, and kept out againſt the whole Baliol party, when almoſt every other fort in the kingdom had ſurrendered to them; ſo that it became the only aſylum and ſafe retreat for the loyaliſts during the abſence of king David.

Ibidem.

The guardians of Scotland, having at laſt recovered a great part of the nation to the king's obedience, longed much to have his majeſty again amongſt them. The brave ſir Malcolm Fleming was thought the fitteſt man in the kingdom to be employed in that great truſt. He went to France accordingly. He again performed his office with prudence and fidelity, and had the good fortune to conduct his majeſty ſafe back to Scotland in July 1342.

Chart. in the archives of the family of Wigton, hæred. de corp. ſuo perlineam maſcul. deſcendentibus.

King David was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of his kingdom, than he begun to reward his faithful ſervants. He created ſir Malcolm Fleming earl of Wigton, and beſtowed upon him all the lands belonging to that earldom, to him and the heirs male of his body, *&c.* by his royal charter, dated at Air, 9th November 1342; and as this charter, which contains many clauſes very honourable for the family, is fully narrated in Crawfurd's peerage, page 493, to that we refer our readers.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 169.

In the beginning of the year 1346, he made a donation to the monaſtery of Newbottle, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, &c. to which Duncan and Walter Flemings were witneſſes.

Rymer, tom. V. p. 537.

This noble earl accompanied king David in his unfortunate expedition into England, was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1346; was for ſome time confined

fined in the tower of London, but was releaſed ſoon afterwards, and was very inſtrumental in forming embaſſies for procuring his royal maſter's liberty, which at laſt was happily accompliſhed in the year 1357; the earl himſelf being then one of the Scotch commiſſioners who managed that important negotiation.

Rymer, tom. VI. p. 43.

The earl had a ſon,

VIII. ———, his apparent heir, whoſe Chriſtian name is not come to our knowlege, but he died before the year 1351, leaving iſſue a ſon,

Thomas.

The old earl died about the year 1362, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his grandſon,

IX. Thomas, ſecond earl of Wigton. He was one of the noble Scotch heirs propoſed to be ſureties for king David's liberty, in the year 1351, and is then deſigned *nepos et hæres comitis de Wigton*; but that negotiation took no effect.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 724.

He was afterwards ſent to England one of the hoſtages for his majeſty's ranſom, and is ſtill deſigned grandſon and apparent heir of Malcolm earl of Wigton, *anno* 1358.

Ibid. tom. VI. p. 109.

After the death of his grandfather, he got a charter, under the great ſeal from king David II. *totius comitatus de Wigton, cum pertinen.* to be holden, and poſſeſſed as fully and freely by this Thomas earl of Wigton, as the ſame was granted to, and enjoyed by the deceaſed Malcolm earl of Wigton, his grandfather, *&c.* The charter is dated 26th January, the 37th year of his reign, *anno* 1366.

Chart. in archivis regis Davidis.

This earl having no lawful children, and being very ſenſible that in conſequence of the king's royal grant of the earldom of Wigton, failing lawful male iſſue of his body, that earldom muſt return to the crown: he therefore, and on account of the feuds ſubſiſting betwixt him and the great men of that earldom (as the deed bears) ſells and diſpones to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, for the ſum of five hundred pounds ſterling, the whole foreſaid earldom, with its pertinents, by his charter thereof, dated 16th February 1371, which was afterwards ratified and confirmed to the earls of Douglas, by many charters under the great ſeal.

In archiv. familiæ de Wigton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Immediately thereafter, the earl reſigned his baronies of Lenzie, Cumbernauld, and ſeveral others of his lands, in favours of his couſin and heir-male, ſir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, which were alſo ratified and confirmed by charters under the great ſeal, as will be ſhown hereafter.

This earl dying without lawful iſſue, in him ended the male line of ſir Malcolm of Cumbernauld, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid ſir Robert Fleming. The repreſentation, therefore, of this noble family devolved upon ſir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, ſon of ſir Patrick, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

VI. Sir Patrick Fleming, ſecond ſon of ſir Robert, and brother german of the firſt ſir Malcolm of Cumbernauld, was likeways a faithful and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, who appointed him high ſheriff of the county of Peebles.

Charta penes marchionem de Tweeddale

He married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the brave ſir Simon Fraſer of Oliver-caſtle, by whom he got the lands and barony of Biggar, which became one of the chief titles of the family; and, in conſequence of this marriage, they have ever ſince continued to quarter the arms of Fraſer with their own.

Sir Geo. Mac-Kenzie, Niſbet, Crawfurd, &c.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VII. Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, who obtained from Malcolm earl of Wigton, *dilecto conſanguineo ſuo, Malcolmo Fleming de Biggar*, a grant of the lands of Auchmoir, Seymoir, *&c.* by a charter, dated *anno* 1357.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wigton.

He was alſo a man of great worth and merit, and was by king David II. appointed ſheriff of the county of Dunbarton, *anno* 1364.

Chartulary of Levenax.

Upon the reſignation of his couſin Thomas earl of Wigton, he got the lands and barony of Lenzie, and others, as before obſerved, which were confirmed to him by a charter under the great ſeal from king Robert II. *Malcolmo Fleming domino de Biggar, militi, totam baroniam de Lenzie, &c. &c.* dated *anno* 1383.

Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

He died ſoon thereafter, and, by Chriſtian his wife, left iſſue two ſons.

1. Sir *David*, his heir.
2. *Patrick*, to whom he gave a part of the lands of Lenzie, upon which he got a charter under the great ſeal, *Patricio Fleming, filio ſecundo genito Malcolmi domini de Biggar, &c.* dated *anno* 1375. He was anceſtor of the Flemings of Bord, *&c.*

Ibidem.

Sir Malcolm was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. Sir David Fleming, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Biggar and Cumbernauld, a man of great courage and reſolution, who remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Otterburn, where the Scots obtained a victory over the Engliſh, though their brave general, the earl of Douglas, was ſlain, *anno* 1388.

Crawfurd, &c.

He got a grant from king Robert III. of an annuity of fifty pounds *per annum* for his life, payable by the religious at Holyrood-houſe, by his royal charter, *Davidi Fleming domino de Biggar*, dated in 1390.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters of the lands of Glenruſco, Cumbernauld, and many others, in the years 1395, 1399, and 1404, by which it appears he was poſſeſſed of an opulent eſtate.

Chart. in archiv. familiæ de Wigton.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to ſettle a truce with the Engliſh, and is then deſigned *David Fleming, dominus de Biggar, miles, anno* 1404.

Rymer, tom. VIII. p. 363.

He was a liberal benefactor to the religious, and made ſeveral conſiderable donations to the monaſteries of Holyrood-houſe and Cambuskenneth, of which we ſhall here mention only one: *David Fleming dominus de Biggar, cum conſenſu Malcolmi Fleming filii noſtri, et hæredis, pro ſalute animæ domini Malcolmi Fleming, quond. noſtri genitoris, et Chriſtianæ quond. genitricis noſtræ,—animæ noſtræ et Iſabellæ ſponſæ meæ, confirmaſſe monaſterio de Cambuskenneth, — terrarum de Mautoun cum pertinen. quæ dudum vocatur Ladyland, &c. &c.* 8th November 1399.

Chartulary of Cambusken. penes Mac-Farlane, p. 258.

He married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of ſir David Barclay, lord of Brechin, by whom he had only one daughter,

Marian, married to ſir William Maule, baron of Panmure, who carried on the line of that family.

He married, 2dly, Iſabel, heireſs of the barony of Monycabo, by whom he had two ſons.

Crawfurd's peerage.

1. Sir *Malcolm*, his heir.

2. *David*, anceſtor of the Flemings of Boghall, whoſe ſon, Malcolm, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Malcolmo Fleming de Boghall*, of the lands and barony of Boghall, Hadoliſtane, &c. dated 15th June 1452.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir David, with a conſiderable body of his friends and followers, accompanied prince James (afterwards king James I.) when he went to take ſhipping at the Baſs, intending to go to France. He ſaw him ſafe on board, and, in his return home, was, at the inſtigation of ſir Alexander Seton, attacked at Longhermiſton-muir by ſir James Douglas, with a body of men; where, after a ſmart conflict, ſir David was ſlain on 24th February 1405. As this differs greatly from doctor Abercrombie and Mr. Crawfurd's account of this affair, we ſhall here take the liberty to inſert the words of our author: "*Dominus David Fleming de Cumbernauld, in redeundo, Jacobus de Douglas, filius ſecundo genitus Archibaldi Douglas, comitis ejuſd. provocatus per Alexandrum de Seton, qui poſtea fuit dominus de Gordon, et cum ſibi faventibus, inſecutus eſt dictum David, quem apud moram de Longherdmanſtoun apprehendit, ubi dira pugna commiſſa, occiſus eſt dominus David, &c.*"

Fordun, vol. II. p. 439.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. Sir **Malcolm Fleming**, lord of Biggar and Cumbernauld, a man of ſingular merit and great integrity, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Robert III.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners, appointed to treat with the Engliſh about king James I.'s liberty, *anno* 1421, and was afterwards one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, *anno* 1424.

Rymer, tom. X. p. 125. & 309.

He married lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, by whom he had a ſon,

Stewart's hiſt.

Sir *Robert*, afterwards lord Fleming,——and a daughter,

Margaret, married to Patrick, ſon and apparent heir of Andrew ſecond lord Gray.

Sir Malcolm's near connection with the duke of Albany, made him ſuſpected to have been concerned with him in ſome treaſonable practices againſt the ſtate: he was therefore apprehended, and confined; but his innocence being made appear, he was ſoon ſet at liberty.

Hathornden.

He was a conſtant and faithful friend of the young earl of Douglas, and was invited along with him to the caſtle of Edinburgh, by the chancellor Crichton, where he was barbarouſly murdered, with that noble lord, and his young brother, in November 1441.

Ibidem.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

X. Sir **Robert**, who got ſeveral charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto Fleming domino de Biggar*, of the lands of Pitkenny, Culzeny, and Balardy, in Fife-ſhire, with the lands of Auchtermonzy, and others, in the Lennox, *anno* 1451.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

In the ſame year he got another charter from king James II. erecting the town of Biggar into a free burgh of barony, and by the ſame prince was created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Fleming of Cumbernauld.

Ibidem, and records of parliament.

He married, 1ſt, lady Janet, daughter of James ſeventh earl of Douglas, by whom he had a ſon,

Malcolm, maſter of Fleming,——and two daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John lord Livingſton.

2. *Beatrix*, married to ſir William Stirling of Keir.

Robert

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 251.

Robert lord Fleming got a ſafe conduct to go up to England, *anno* 1484, and to return again within twelve months.

He lived to a great age, and died in 1495.

XI. MALCOLM, maſter of Fleming, only ſon and apparent heir of Robert lord Fleming, was deſigned ſir Robert of Monycabo.

Ibidem, tom. XI. p. 821.

He was witneſs in the earl of Crawfurd's commiſſion, as procurator for king James III. concerning his marriage with princeſs Margaret of Denmark, and is then deſigned ſon and apparent heir of Robert lord Fleming, in 1474.

Writs of the fam. of Wigton.

He married Eupheme, daughter of James lord Livingſton, by whom he had two ſons.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1. Sir *David*, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Davidi Fleming, militi*, of the lands and barony of Lenzie, Cumbernauld, &c. &c. with the caſtle and foreſt thereof, in the year 1480; but he died before his father without iſſue.

2. *John*, who carried on the line of this family.

The maſter died betwixt the years 1482 and 1485, and was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

XII. JOHN, who ſucceeding alſo to his grandfather, *anno* 1495, was ſecond lord Fleming.

Tho' he was young at his father's death, yet he got a liberal education ſuitable to his high birth, under the care of his grandfather, and was a man of great parts and fine accompliſhments.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from king James IV. *Johanni domino Fleming, et Euphemiæ Drummond ejus ſponſæ*, of the lands and barony of Thankerton, and others, dated 5th March 1496.

Retours in the writs of the family.

He was ſerved and retoured heir to his father and grandfather, *anno* 1500.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 66.

When the queen got infeftment of the earldom of Dunbar, as part of her jointure, John lord Fleming was one of the witneſſes, *anno* 1503.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He got another charter, under the great ſeal, of the lands and barony of Monycabo, and others, dated 8th May 1509.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 325.

In the beginning of the reign of king James V. he was, by the eſtates of the nation, ſent one of the plenipotentiaries to the court of France, and managed the negotiation with dexterity and ſucceſs.

Upon his return home, the queen regent appointed him one of the lords of her council, and he was again ſent ambaſſador to the court of France, to receive 100,000 franks, and ſome arms and ammunition, from king Lewis XII. with which he had promiſed to aſſiſt his old allies the Scots.

Ibidem.

Rymer, tom. XIII. p. 551.

Upon the queen's marriage with the earl of Angus, the regency devolved upon the duke of Albany, with whom lord Fleming was in great favour, and was one of the Scotch nobles who ſigned and ſealed the anſwer of refuſal to the king of England, touching the removal of the duke of Albany from the guardianſhip of the young king, *anno* 1516.

Ibid. p. 600.

He was then appointed lord great chamberlain of Scotland, and was one of the lords ſitting in parliament when a treaty with the Engliſh was approven of and ratified in 1517.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate, p. 325.

During the duke of Albany's regency, Scotland being threatened with an invaſion from England, the regent himſelf went to France to deſire ſuccours from that crown. The affair took up longer time than was expected, and the eſtates of the nation in 1519 ſent the lord chamberlain to haſten his return home: he was very aſſiſting to him in his negotiation, and managed his buſineſs with ſuch prudence and dexterity, that the duke regent and he arrived in Scotland together, with aſſurance of the deſired ſupplies, *anno* 1520.

He married, 1ſt, Eupheme, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had two ſons, and three daughters.

1. *Malcolm*, his heir.

Ibidem.

His other ſon, alſo called *Malcolm*, was bred to the church, and, by king James V. was appointed prior of Whittern.

1ſt daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to William lord Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor of the earl of Dumfries.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Cunningham of Glengarnock.

3. *Jean*, married, 1ſt, to John, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of ſir James Sandilands of Calder; 2dly, to David Crawfurd of Kerſe.

He married, 2dly, lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Matthew ſecond earl of Lennox: 3dly, Agnes Somerville; but had no iſſue by either.

Writs of the family of Wigton.

The lord Fleming continued in the chamberlain's office with the univerſal applauſe of the whole nation, till he was barbarouſly aſſaſſinated by John Tweedie of Drumelzier, and his accomplices, 1ſt day of November 1524.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. MALCOLM, third lord Fleming, a man of great abilities, integrity and honour, and a mighty favourite of king James V. who, immediately upon his father's death, conſtituted him lord high chamberlain of Scotland;

which office he enjoyed, as long as he lived, with great reputation and honour.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He was poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, which appears by no leſs than twelve charters, under the great ſeal, of many lands and baronies lying in different counties, too numerous to be here inſerted, granted between the years 1525 and 1540; ſeveral of them to him and Janet Stewart, the king's ſiſter, his ſpouſe, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

When the king went to France to eſpouſe princeſs Magdalene, daughter of king Francis I. he took the lord chamberlain along with him, who was very aſſiſting to his majeſty in all his negotiations, ſome whereof were of very great importance.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

When the king raiſed an army to invade England by the weſtern borders, the lord chamberlain joined them, and was taken priſoner at the unfortunate battle of Solway-moſs, in 1542; but obtained his liberty for paying a ranſom of 1000 merks ſterling, *anno* 1543.

Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 796.

The lord chamberlain was at firſt on the king of England's ſide, in relation to the match between the young queen Mary and prince Edward of England; but the reformation being begun in that kingdom, and he being a ſtaunch Roman Catholic, determined to oppoſe every appearance of innovation or change in the eſtabliſhed religion of the kingdom: he therefore left the Engliſh party, and went over to the French, believing it more for the intereſt of his country.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

In the year 1545, he founded and largely endowed a collegiate church at Biggar, for a provoſt, eight prebends, four ſinging boys and ſix poor men, reſerving the preſentation and patronage thereof to himſelf and his ſucceſſors for ever.

Foundation amongſt the writs of the family.

Soon after this a war broke out between Scotland and England. The earl of Hartford, protector of that kingdom, invaded this country with a powerful fleet and army. The governor of Scotland raiſed what forces he could to oppoſe him. They came to an engagement at Pinkie-field, near Muſſelburgh. The Engliſh obtained the victory, and the lord chamberlain, with a great many of the flower of the nobility of Scotland, were killed on the ſpot, on the 10th day of September 1547.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

By the ſaid Janet Stewart, a natural daughter of king James IV. by Agnes counteſs of Bothwell, daughter of James earl of Buchan, he left iſſue two ſons, and four daughters.

Ibidem, and Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, who ſucceeded his brother.

1ſt daughter, *Janet*, married, 1ſt, to John maſter of Livingſton, without iſſue; 2dly, to Richard, ſon and apparent heir of Andrew Brown of Hartry, Eſq;.

2. *Agnes*, married to William lord Livingſton, mother by him of Alexander firſt earl of Linlithgow.

3. *Margaret*, married, 1ſt, to Robert maſter of Montroſe, eldeſt ſon of William the ſecond earl; 2dly, to Thomas maſter of Erſkine, ſon and heir apparent of John fifth earl of Marr; 3dly, to John fourth earl of Athole, chancellor of Scotland in the minority of king James VI.

4. *Mary*, married to ſir William Maitland of Leithington, ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of queen Mary.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIV. JAMES, fourth lord Fleming, alſo a man of great worth and merit.

He was, by the favour of queen Mary, with conſent of the duke of Chattelherault, the governor, conſtituted great chamberlain of Scotland for life, by a patent under the great ſeal, 10th March 1553, in which are fully ſet forth the great and faithful ſervices done to the crown by his father and noble anceſtors, with many other clauſes very honourable for the family.

Patent in the writs of the family.

As his capacity and integrity were well known to the whole nation, he was named one of the commiſſioners by parliament, to go to France, and aſſiſt in compleating the queen's marriage with the dauphine, *anno* 1557, where he ſtrenuouſly ſtood up for the rights and liberties of his country; but he died at Paris in the year 1558, not without ſuſpicion of foul play.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

By lady Barbara Hamilton, his wife, daughter of James duke of Chattelherault, he had only one daughter,

Jean, married, 1ſt, to John lord Thirleſtane; 2dly, to Gilbert earl of Caſſilis.

And having no male iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his brother,

XIV. JOHN, fifth lord Fleming, who, in his brother's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Fleming, fratri germano Jacobi domini Fleming*, of the lands of Auchtermony, and others, 17th January 1557.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great integrity, honour, and probity, and invariably attached to the intereſt of queen Mary, who, on account of his own merit, and the ſufferings of his predeceſſors in the ſervice of the royal family, was pleaſed to appoint him lord high chamberlain of Scotland for life, by patent dated 30th June 1565.

Writs of the family.

In 1567, he had a grant of the thirds of the profits and rents of the priory of Whittern, was apointed juſticiar within the bounds of the Over-ward of Clydſdale, and ſherrifdom of Peebles, and was alſo made governor of Dunbarton caſtle.

Ibidem.

He was one of the noble Scotch lords who entered into a ſolemn bond of aſſociation, to ſtand by and defend queen Mary with their lives and fortunes, againſt all mortals. Signed at Hamilton the 8th day of May 1568.

M. S. hiſtory, lawyers library Edin.

He held out the caſtle of Dunbarton long for queen Mary againſt her enemies; but it was at laſt ſurpriſed and taken by captain Crawford of Jordanhill; and the governor, with great difficulty, eſcaped in a ſmall boat, *anno* 1571.

Lives of the offic. of ſtate.

He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heireſs of Robert maſter of Roſs, ſon and apparent heir of Ninian ſecond lord Roſs, by whom he had one ſon,

John, afterwards earl of Wigton,——and three daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to ſir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, anceſtor of the duke of Queenſberry.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to ſir Alexander Bruce of Airth.

3. *Margaret*, married to ſir James Forreſter of Carden.

They all had iſſue.

This worthy lord was accidentally wounded in the knee by a muſket ball, on the ſtreet of Edinburgh, of which he died univerſally regreted, in April 1572, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Ibidem.

XV. John, ſixth lord, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Fleming*, of the lands of Boghall, Milntown, Arrotshill, *&c. anno* 1582.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was appointed principal houſe-keeper to the king *anno* 1587, and got another charter of the lands and baronies of Auchtermony, Lenzie, the burgh of Kirkintulloch, Cumbernauld, *&c. &c. anno* 1588.

Ibidem.

We think it proper here to obſerve, that amongſt the writs of the family of Wigton, there is a procuratory of reſignation, whereby this John lord Fleming reſigns into the king's hands, his whole lands, for new infeftment to himſelf, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Fleming of Barochan, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his own neareſt heirs-male whatever, bearing the name and arms of Fleming; which yet failing, to his own neareſt lawful heirs or aſſignees whatſoever, with this proviſion, that in caſe this lord has no heirs-male of his own body, but only daughters, then the other heirs-male ſucceeding were to pay 20,000 merks to one, 30,000 merks to two daughters, and 40,000 merks if more; upon payment whereof, the ſaid daughter or daughters ſhould be obliged to denude, *&c. &c.* Sealed and dated at Edinburgh the 8th July 1595, with charter and ſaſine following thereon, *anno* 1596.

Writs of the family.

This noble lord was in great favour with king James VI. who was pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Wigton, lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, by patent dated at Whitehall, 19th March 1606.

Ibidem.

This patent we have not ſeen, but it is ſaid to be to heirs-male general; and there is a procuratory of reſignation by this earl, in implement of his ſon John lord Fleming, maſter of Wigton, his contract of marriage, which runs thus: "For new infeftment to be given to "the ſaid maſter, and the heirs-male to be "procreate of that marriage; which failing, "to the heirs-male of his body, of any ſubſequent marriage; which failing, to return "to the ſaid earl, and his heirs of tailzie mentioned in his laſt infeftment," *&c.* This procuratory is dated 2d September 1609; upon which there paſſed a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni magiſtro de Wigton, filio et hæredi apparenti Johannis comitis de Wigton, et Margaretæ Livingſton, filiæ ſecundæ Alexandri comitis de Linlithgow ſponſæ dicti magiſtri, et hæredibus maſculis, &c.* dated 25th Auguſt 1614.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

The earl married, 1ſt, lady Lilias Graham, daughter of John third earl of Montroſe, by whom he had two ſons and five daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *John Fleming* of Boghall, of whom there is now no male ſucceſſion.

1ſt daughter, lady *Jean*, married to George maſter of Loudoun, only ſon and apparent heir of Hugh lord Loudoun.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to ſir William Livingſton, eldeſt ſon of ſir William Livingſton of Kilſyth.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir John Charteris of Amisfield.

4. Lady *Lilias*, married to ſir David Murray of Stanhope.

5. Lady *Mary*, married to ſir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk.

He married, 2dly, Sarah, daughter of William lord Herries, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Rachel*, married to John Lindſay of Coventon, Eſq;.

He died *anno* 1619, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. John, ſecond earl, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni comiti de Wigton, domino Fleming et Cumbernauld*, of ſeveral lands and baronies, 28th March 1620.

Ibidem.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Alſo a charter of the patronages of the churches of Stobo, Drumelzier, Broughton, Dawick, &c. 17th July 1621.

Ibidem.

He got another charter of the lands of Eaſt and Weſt Caſtle Rankins, &c. 16th June 1632.

Ibidem.

And a charter, *Johanni comiti de Wigton, et ſuo filio*, of the lands of Cattiſcleugh, and others, in Stirlingſhire, 24th December 1634.

Ibidem.

Alſo a charter of the lands of Drumgryne, and others, in Dumfries-ſhire, dated the penult day of January 1637.

Reſcinded acts of parlt.

Guthrie's memoirs.

Though he was one of the committee of parliament *anno* 1640, and was appointed a privy counſellor for life *anno* 1641, yet he was a man of great honour and loyalty, and ſincerely attached to the intereſt of the royal family.

He married lady Margaret Livingſton, daughter of Alexander earl of Lithgow, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *William Fleming*, who was gentleman-uſher to king Charles I. and chamberlain of the houſhold to king Charles II. He was a ſteady loyaliſt, and was employed in ſeveral negotiations for king Charles I. during his troubles; all which he managed with great fidelity and honour.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, lady *Eleanor*, married to David earl of Wemyſs.

2. Lady *Anne*, married, 1ſt, to Robert ſeventh lord Boyd; 2dly, to George ſecond earl of Dalhouſie.

3. Lady *Jean*, married to ſir John Grierſon of Lag, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1650, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVII. JOHN, third earl of Wigton, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Fleming, magiſtro de Wigton*, of the lands, lordſhip, and barony of Cumbernauld, *de novo* united, 1ſt February 1634.

He was a man of untainted honour and loyalty. He joined the king's party in the very beginning of his troubles, and never deſerted his intereſt.

Guthrie's memoirs.

He was with Montroſe at the unfortunate battle of Philiphaugh, and made his eſcape with him to the Highlands; but afterwards, by the intereſt of his friends, he obtained liberty to return home, and lived a private and retired life till the reſtoration.

He married lady Jean Drummond, daughter of John ſecond earl of Perth, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. Sir *Robert*.
3. *Henry*.
4. *James*.

Theſe laſt three died unmarried.

5. *William*, afterwards earl of Wigton.
6. *Charles*, who died young.

1ſt daughter, lady *Margaret*.

2. Lady *Jean*.

They both died unmarried.

The earl died *anno* 1663, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Chart. in pub. archiv.

XVIII. JOHN, fourth earl of Wigton, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni domino Fleming, et Annæ Ker ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the earldom of Wigton, lordſhip of Baldouie, &c. 10th May 1662.

By the ſaid Anne, a daughter of Henry lord Ker, he had only one daughter,

Lady *Jean*, married to George third earl of Panmure.

And dying without male-iſſue, *anno* 1668, his eſtate and honours devolved upon his next ſurviving brother,

XVIII. WILLIAM, fifth earl of Wigton, a man of great worth and merit. He was one of the lords of the privy council to king Charles II. and was conſtituted ſheriff of the county of Dunbarton, and governor of the caſtle; which offices he enjoyed as long as he lived.

He married lady Henriet Seton, daughter of Charles earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Charles*, afterwards earl of Wigton.

His daughter, lady *Mary*, married to Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly, father of the preſent earl of Panmure.

He died *anno* 1681, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. JOHN, ſixth earl of Wigton, a man of great honour and integrity.

In 1706, he oppoſed the union of the two kingdoms with all his intereſt, believing it inconſiſtent with the independency of Scotland.

In the year 1715, he was committed priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh, but was ſet at liberty the year thereafter, without any trial.

He married, 1ſt, lady Margaret Lindſay, daughter of Colin third earl of Balcarras, by whom he had one daughter,

Lady *Margaret*, married to ſir Archibald Primroſe of Dunipace.

He married, 2dly, lady *Mary Keith* daughter of William earl Mariſhall, by whom he had another daughter,

Lady *Clementina*, of whom afterwards.

He married, 3dly, Eupheme, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Eſq; by whom he had no children.

He died *anno* 1743, and having no male-iſſue, his eſtate and honours, devolved upon his brother,

XIX. **Charles**, ſeventh earl of Wigton, who dying unmarried *anno* 1747, the repreſentation of this noble family devolved upon lady Clementina Fleming, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XX. Lady **Clementina**, only ſurviving child of John ſixth earl of Wigton, married Charles, now lord Elphingſton, third ſon of Charles ninth lord Elphingſton, to whom ſhe hath three ſons and four daughters.

1. *John*, married to Anne, eldeſt daughter to James lord Ruthven, by lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James earl of Bute.
2. *William*.
3. *George-Keith*.

1ſt daughter, *Mary*.
2. *Eleanora*.
3. *Primroſe*.
4. *Clementina*.

The honours of Wigton are now claimed by Doctor Fleming phyſician in Dublin; but he has not hitherto proven his deſcent from, or connection with, this noble family.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a cheveron, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *gules*, for Fleming; 2d and 3d, *azure*, three cinqueſoils *argent*, for Fraſer.

Crest; on a wreath, a goat's head eraſed *argent*, armed *or*.

Supporters; two ſtags proper, attired and unguled *or*, each gorged with a collar *azure*, charged with three cinqueſoils *argent*.

Motto; *Let deed ſhaw*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Cumbernauld, in the county of Dunbarton, and Boghall in Clydſdale.

SEATON Earl of WINTON.

THIS noble family yields to none in the kingdom for antiquity, and their ſirname is ſaid to have been aſſumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Seaton, in Eaſt Lothian, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore. Certain it is, they had vaſt poſſeſſions in lands, both in Scotland and England, in very early times; but they were deprived of their Engliſh territories by king Edward I. as will be ſhown hereafter.

Dugdale's baronage of England.

Their ſirname of old was variouſly ſyllabicated, *viz*. Seatoun, Seaton, Setton, and Setun, but are all the ſame name.

Martin's gen. collect. vol. II. p. 226, Sir Richard Maitland's hiſt. of the fam. Niſbet, vol. I. p. 236, Scotch compend. &c.

Some of our antiquaries deduce their deſcent from,

Dougal de Seaton, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Edgar and king Alexander I. both ſons of king Malcolm Canmore; which king Alexander ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1107, and died in 1124.

That he was father of,

Secher de Seaton, who is ſaid by the ſame authors, to have been proprietor of ſeveral lands, both in Eaſt and Weſt Lothian; that he was progenitor of all the Seatons in Scotland, and died in the reign of king David I. leaving iſſue a ſon,

Alexander de Seaton, &c.

As this Alexander is the firſt we have found mentioned in any authentic document, from him we proceed to deduce the deſcent of this noble family.

I. **Alexander de Seaton** lived in the reign of king David I. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1124, and died in 1153. He is witneſs in a charter granted by that prince to Walter de Riddel, of ſeveral lands in Roxburgh-ſhire, which are now called the barony of Riddel.

Sir James Dalrymple's collect. page 426.

This Alexander was proprietor of the lands of Seaton and Winton, in Eaſt Lothian, and Winchburgh, in Linlithgow-ſhire, which is inſtructed by a charter hereafter narrated.

He died in the end of the reign of king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded king David, and left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

II. **Philip de Seaton**, *&c.* He got a charter from king William the Lyon, who ſucceeded king Malcolm in 1165, *Philippo de Seaton, terram de Seaton et Winton, et Winchburgh, quæ fuit Alexandri de Seaton, ſui patris, &c. tenend. &c. per ſervitium unius militis, &c.* to which David earl of Huntington the king's brother, Richard de Morville conſtable, Walter Olifard juſticiar, Walter de Barclay chamberlain, William de Lundy, *&c.* are witneſſes.

Charter in the archives of the family.

The king's ſeal is thereto appended, and entire, according to Mr. Niſbet, who had ſeen and peruſed it.

In a donation of the ſaid king William, of the church of Strathardel, to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, Philippus de Setun, Duncan earl of Fife, Gilbert earl of Strathern, Robert de Quinci, *&c.* are witneſſes, *ante annum* 1203; in which year earl Duncan died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 204.

He had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *Thomas Seaton*, who is witneſs in ſeveral charters with his brother, hereafter mentioned.

His daughter, *Emma*, was married to Adam de Polyſworth, who obtained from her brother ſir Alexander, the lands of Fleming's Beath, in Fife-ſhire, *in maritagium Adæ de Polyſworth, cum Emma ſorore ſua, &c.* To which his brother Thomas Seaton is a witneſs.

Ibid. p. 529 and 530.

He died in the end of the reign of king William, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, lord of that ilk, who, in the chartularies of Dunfermline and Arbroath, is deſigned *filius Philippi, &c.*

He appears to have been much about the court of king Alexander II. (who ſucceeded king William in 1214,) being witneſs to many charters and donations of that prince to the religious, particularly to his confirmation of all the donations made by his predeceſſors to the abbacy of Kinloſs, *anno* 1226.

Chartulary of the priory of St. Andrews, p. 406.

In a donation-charter of ſir David de Graham, to the monaſtery of Soltray, *dominus Alexander de Seton, et magiſter Thomas de Seton*, are witneſſes. The charter has no date, but appears to have been *inter* 1226 *et* 1230.

Chartulary of Soltray, No. 10.

In a donation of Sayer de Quinci, earl of Winton and Wincheſter, to the abbacy of Dunfermline, William biſhop of St. Andrews, Alexander de Setun, Roger de Quinci, Thomas de Lundy, then ſheriff of Fife, *&c.* are witneſſes, *&c.* This donation is alſo without date, but muſt have been in or before 1233, in which year the biſhop died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 518.

This ſir Alexander is alſo mentioned in a donation of the ſame Sayer de Quinci to the monaſtery of Newbottle, to which Simon de Quinci, and the ſaid William biſhop of St. Andrews are witneſſes, *ante* 1233.

Chartulary of Newbottle, p. 39.

He made a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* to which his brother Thomas de Setun, John de Lundy, and others, are witneſſes, before the year 1246.

Chartulary of Dunfermline.

The family of Seaton appears to have been much connected with the Quincies earls of Winton and Wincheſter. This ſir Alexander gave the name of his ſon and heir to the late earl, who, in the hiſtory of the extinct peers of England, is promiſcuouſly deſigned Secher and Serlo earl of Wincheſter. He was preſent when king William did homage to king John, for his lands he held of him in England, in the year 1202 or 1203.

Hiſt. of extinct peers, vol. I. p. 428.

Sir Alexander married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Barclay, chancellor to king William, and died in the end of the reign of king Alexander II. leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

Niſbet, vol. I. p. 236.

IV. Sir SERLO or SECHER de SEATON, lord of that ilk. In a donation of Alexander de Unyeth, to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, Secher de Seton, with Malcolm earl of Fife, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1254.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 354.

In a confirmation-charter of a donation made by ſir William Livingſton of Gorgyn, to the monaſtery of Holyroodhouſe, this Serlo de Seaton, Alexander his ſon, William de Lyſuris, conſtable of the caſtle of Edinburgh, *&c.* are witneſſes, *anno* 1263.

Origin. writs of Holyroodhouſe, No. 14.

Alſo, in a donation to the abbacy of Aberbrothwick, *dominus Serlo de Seton, miles*, is a witneſs, *anno* 1265.

Chartulary of Arbroath, p. 52.

He had iſſue two ſons and one daughter.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.
2. Sir *John Seaton*, who, in a donation of Robert de Bruce, lord of Annandale, to the priory of St. Andrews, is deſigned *dominus Johannes de Seaton, miles, anno* 1294.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 149.

His daughter, *Barbara*, married to ſir William Keith, great mariſhal of Scotland.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, lord of that ilk. In a donation of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, conſtable of Scotland, and Alenore, his ſpouſe, to the priory of St. Andrews, Alexander de Seton, Gilbert de Ruthven, Reginald de Crawford, Patrick de Ogilvie, and William de Haya, knights, were witneſſes, *anno* 1262.

Ibid. p. 406.

He was, with many of his countrymen, compelled to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, when he had over-run Scotland, *anno* 1296, and is then deſigned *Aliſandre de Seton, miles.*

Prynne, vol. III. p. 662.

He was a man of ſingular merit, worth and honour; and, though in an advanced age, he joined king Robert Bruce, as ſoon as he began to aſſert his title to the crown, but was unfortunately taken priſoner, and ſent up to England, by king Edward I. *anno* 1305, and died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue three ſons,

Rymer, tom. II. p. 1014.

1. Sir *Chriſtopher*, his heir.
2. *John de Seaton*, a ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, who was barbarouſly put to

Matthew of Weſtminſter.

death by king Edward I. of England, as will be ſhown hereafter.

Chartulary of St. Andrews, p. 99.

3. *Alexander de Seaton*, who is witneſs in a charter of the ſaid king Robert, *Alano de Liddel*, *anno* 1317.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VI. Sir Christopher Seaton, lord of that ilk, a worthy patriot, and one of the greateſt heroes of his time. He joined the brave ſir William Wallace, in defence of the liberties of his country, and was a firm and ſteady friend of king Robert Bruce, whoſe ſiſter, lady Chriſtian, he had the honour to marry.

All Scotch Authors.

At the unhappy battle of Methven, when king Robert was actually in the Engliſh hands, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, ſir Chriſtopher was one of the brave Scotch worthies who reſcued his majeſty, and got him ſet at liberty at that time; from whence he retired to the Highlands.

Matth. Weſtminſter, apud Prynne, page 1126.

Soon thereafter, ſir Chriſtopher had the misfortune to be taken priſoner himſelf in the caſtle of Lochdown, and was, with his brother John, and ſeveral other brave loyaliſts, moſt cruelly put to death by king Edward, in different places in Scotland and England. Both Scotch and Engliſh hiſtorians agree in this, but we ſhall here narrate the words of an Engliſh author, who ſays, “ *Poſt hoc captum eſt* “ *caſtrum de Lochdown, in quo inventus eſt* “ *Chriſtopherus Setonus ſororius Roberti de* “ *Brus. Juſſit rex deduci uſque Dumfries, ibique tractus, ſuſpenſuſque, ac ultimo decollatus. Johannes vero Setonus Chriſtopheri germanus, apud Novum caſtrum ſuper Tinam, tractus, ſuſpenſus, atque decollatus, horribiliter vitam terminavit, anno regni Edwardi I.* “ 34to. 1306.”

King Robert afterwards, in memory of this brave ſir Chriſtopher, erected a chapel near Dumfries, where he was put to death; the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen, and it retains the name of Chriſtel's chapel to this day.

By the ſaid lady Chriſtian Bruce, daughter of Robert earl of Carrick, and ſiſter of king Robert, he left iſſue a ſon,

VII. Sir Alexander Seaton, lord of that ilk, who ſucceeded him, a man of ſingular worth and merit; and, according to doctor Abercrombie, one of king Robert's faſteſt friends. That great prince ſoon put him in poſſeſſion of all the eſtates his father enjoyed in Scotland, of which he had been moſt unjuſtly forfeited by king Edward I. for his loyalty to his lawful prince. That monarch alſo deprived him of his eſtates in England, which were very conſiderable, and beſtowed them upon his Engliſh nobles, who had been moſt active in the Scotch wars.

Dugdale's baronage, tom. II.

Ibidem and Nisbet.

His lands in Yorkſhire, called Whitbyſtrand, he gave to ſir Edmund Manly, who had performed many brave actions againſt the Scots; and his lands in Northumberland he gave to the noble family of Dalavale, which retains the name of Seaton-Dalavale to this day; but it was never afterwards in the power of this family to recover theſe lands out of the hands of the Engliſh: However, king Robert, in reward of his own merit, and the ſufferings of his predeceſſors, granted him ſeveral noble privileges, made him his own ſecretary, and governor of Berwick, erected his lands of Seaton into a free barony, with the privileges of a free warreny, diſcharging all perſons to hunt, hawk, or fiſh within his bounds, without the conſent of ſir Alexander, or his ſucceſſors, by his royal charter, dated the 16th year of his reign.

Charter in the archives of the family.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 275.

He was one of the Scotch patriots who ſigned that famous letter to the pope, aſſerting the independency of Scotland, *anno* 1320.

Chart in archiv. Rob. I.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Alexandro de Seaton*, *militi*, of the lands of Travnent, Longniddry, *&c.* which formerly belonged to Alan de Zouch.

Ibidem, and Mill's genealog. collect.

Alſo the lands and barony of Dundas, the lands of Weſter Cragyn, Queensferry; and Barns, in Eaſt Lothian, with many others, by his charter, dated at Berwick upon Tweed, 13th April 1322.

Sir George MacKenzie, and Mr. Niſbet.

He got likeways, on account of his maternal deſcent, his armorial bearing of three creſſcents, ſurrounded with a double treſſure, flowered and counterflowered with flowers de lis, which, with the coat of augmentation given to his father, being *gules*, a ſword, ſupporting an imperial crown, hath remained in the family ever ſince.

He married lady Iſabel, daughter of Duncan, tenth earl of Fife, by whom he had two ſons.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 304.

2. ———, who was killed with his father near Kinghorn in Fife, *anno* 1332.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 304. Cui Alex. de Seton et filius, cum paucis in facie reſiſtens, ibid. occubuit.

After the death of king Robert Bruce, his ſon king David being but a child, the Baliols thought this a fit opportunity to renew their pretenſions to the crown of Scotland: Edward Baliol therefore, with the aſſiſtance of the king of England, invaded Scotland with a fleet and army, and landed in Fife: though the Scots were no ways prepared for ſuch an unexpected attack, yet the brave ſir Alexander Seaton immediately got together what forces he could to oppoſe them, but loſt his life in the encounter, near Kinghorn, *anno* 1332.

He was ſucceeded both in his eſtate and the government of Berwick, by his ſon,

VIII. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON, a man of moſt remarkable valour and magnanimity, who gallantly defended the town of Berwick againſt king Edward, and the whole Engliſh army.

King Edward having ſummoned the town to ſurrender, threatened, in caſe of a refuſal, to put to death the governor's two ſons, then in his hands as hoſtages; but nothing could prevail with the brave ſir Alexander to give up the town, as long as it was poſſible to defend it. King Edward thereupon moſt barbarouſly executed thoſe two hopeful young men, William and Thomas Seatons, even in their father's view; which ſhocking ſight he bore with a conſtancy of mind ſcarce to be paralleled.

Fordun, v. II. p. 311, Abercrombie, &c.

After the unfortunate battle of Halydon-hill, when there was no further hope of relief, ſir Alexander was at laſt obliged to ſurrender that important place to the then victorious Engliſh, *anno* 1333.

Ibidem.

He married Chriſtian, daughter of —— Cheyne of Straloch, a lady endowed with a moſt heroic ſpirit, who was a great comfort to her huſband, in the afflicting ſcene of their ſons murder, which ſhe alſo bore with a conſtancy of mind beyond her ſex.

By her he had iſſue four ſons.

1. *William.*
2. *Thomas.*

Theſe two were put to death by king Edward, as above.

3. Sir *Alexander*, who carried on the line of this family.
4. Sir *John*, anceſtor of the Seatons of Parbroath, Lathriſk, *&c.*

Chart. in pub. archiv.

Sir Alexander obtained a ſafe conduct and protection to go into England in the year 1337, and dying ſoon thereafter, was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Rymer, tom. IV. p. 823.

IX. Sir ALEXANDER SEATON of Seaton, who was one of the Scotch nobles that met the Engliſh commiſſioners about obtaining the liberty of John earl of Murray, in the year 1340.

Ibid. tom. V. p. 200.

He was afterwards one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat about king David's liberty, and is then deſigned *dominus Alexander de Seaton, miles*, *anno* 1348.

Ibid. p. 634.

He married Margaret, ſiſter of William Murray, captain of the caſtle of Edinburgh, by whom he had a ſon,

M. S. hiſt. of the family. Nisbet, &c.

Sir *William*,——and a daughter,

Chriſtian, married to George earl of March.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. Sir WILLIAM SEATON of Seaton, a brave officer, and ſtrenuous defender of the liberties of his country.

Fordun.

He married Catharine, daughter of ſir William Sinclair of Herdmanſton, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters.

1. Sir *John*, afterwards lord Seaton.
2. Sir *Alexander*, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Adam lord Gordon, of whom the duke of Gordon, the Seatons of Touch, Meldrum, *&c.* are deſcended.

Writs of the family of Winton.

1ſt daughter, *Margaret*, married to John lord Kennedy, anceſtor of the earl of Caſſilis.

2. *Marian*, married to ſir John Ogilvie of Lintrethan, anceſtor of the earls of Airly.
3. *Jean*, married to John lord Lyle.
4. *Catharine*, married to Bernard Halden of Gleneagles.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Robert III. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. Sir JOHN SEATON of Seaton, a man of great parts and ſpirit, who made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king James I. againſt the enemies of his country.

He obtained two ſafe conducts to go into England, with the earl of Douglas and his ſons, in the years 1405 and 1406.

Rymer, tom VIII.

He was one of the Scotch commiſſioners appointed to treat of king James I. his liberty, *anno* 1423, and is then deſigned *Johannes de Seaton, miles*.

Ibid. tom. X. p. 266.

The year thereafter, he was created a lord of parliament by his majeſty, and being one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, is deſigned *Johannes dominus Seaton*, *anno* 1424.

Ibid. p. 307, and 332.

He was in great favour with king James I. who appointed him maſter of his houſhold. He attended his daughter princeſs Margaret when ſhe went to France to be married to king Lewis XI.

M. S. hiſt. of the family.

He married lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of George earl of March, by whom he had a ſon,

Sir *William*, his apparent heir,——and two daughters.

1. *Janet*, married to Robert, maſter of Keith, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of William firſt earl Mariſhal.
2. *Chriſtian*, married to Norman lord Leſly of Rothes.

He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1441.

XII. Sir WILLIAM, only ſon and apparent heir of John firſt lord Seaton, was a man of remarkable courage and intrepidity. He accompanied the brave and valiant John earl

Fordun, vol. II. p. 337.

of Buchan to France with 7000 auxiliaries, to the aſſiſtance of king Charles VI. and was ſlain with that noble earl at the battle of Vernoil, *anno* 1424, leaving iſſue a ſon,

George, afterwards lord Seaton,——and two daughters.

Stewart's hiſt. of the royal family, p. 152.

1. *Catharine*, married, 1ſt, to ſir Alan Stewart of Darnly, of whom the royal family is deſcended; 2dly, to Herbert lord Maxwell, anceſtor of the earl of Nithſdale.

2. *Janet*, married to John ſecond lord Haliburton.

XIII. George, only ſon of ſir William, ſucceeded his grandfather, *anno* 1441, and was ſecond lord Seaton.

Fordun, vol. II. p. 337.

As this ſucceſſion of the four laſt generations differs from Crawford, Niſbet, and even the M. S. hiſtory of the family, we ſhall here inſert the words of a cotemporary auther, who, after ſir Alexander N° XI. of this account, ſays:

"*Willielmus etiam filius ſuus, poſtea miles inſignis, Hieroſolymis fuit, et obiit veteranus. Cujus filius,*

"*Johannes Seton miles acerrimus, et Anglis dum vixerat infeſtus. Cujus etiam filius,*

"*Dominus Willielmus, interfectus eſt in Francia, apud Vernoil. Cujus filius,*

"*Dominus Georgius adhuc ſuperſtes. Hos quatuor milites ego, qui hæc chronica collegi, bene cognovi, de quibus tres primi ſtatura proceri et valentes fuerunt, &c.*"

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 213.

This George lord Seaton was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of England, *anno* 1448.

Stewart's hiſtory, p. 115.

Niſbet, vol. I. p. 238.

He married, 1ſt, lady Jean Stewart, only daughter and heireſs of John earl of Buchan, in whoſe right he claimed that earldom, and to denote their pretenſions, have been in uſe to marſhal the feudal arms of that family with their own. By her he had a ſon,

John, maſter of Seaton.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian ———, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Seaton, et Chriſtianæ ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the lands of Hertſhede, Clentis, *&c.* dated 8th January 1458. By her he had a daughter,

Ibid. ad ann. 1478.

Chriſtian, married to Hugh Douglas of Borgue.

He died about the year 1470.

Writs of the family of Winton.

XIV. John, maſter of Seaton, only ſon and apparent heir of George the ſecond lord, married Mary, daughter of John lord Lindſay, and died before his father, leaving a ſon,

Rymer, tom. XI. p. 750, and 774.

XV. George, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and was third lord Seton. He was a man of great integrity and merit, and was ſent one of the ambaſſadors to negotiate a treaty with the Engliſh, *anno* 1473.

Keith's biſhops, p. 288.

He founded and endowed the chapel of Seton in Eaſt-Lothian for a provoſt, ſix prebends, two ſinging boys, and a clerk, 20th June 1493.

Rymer, tom. XII. p. 677.

He was again ſent one of the commiſſioners to treat of a peace with the Engliſh, and was one of the hoſtages of the treaty, *anno* 1498.

Ibidem, tom. XIII. p. 64.

He was afterwards one of the Scotch nobles that were witneſſes to the ſettling of the queen's jointure, *anno* 1503.

He married lady Iſabel Campbell, daughter of Colin firſt earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, his heir.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

2. *John*, who married ——— Sinclair, heireſs of Northrig, with whom he got that barony, and was anceſtor of the Setons of Northrig.

His daughter, *Martha*, married to ſir William Maitland of Leithington, anceſtor of the earl of Lauderdale.

He died in the end of the year 1507, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. George, fourth lord Seton, a man of ſpirit and fortitude, and in great favour with king James IV.

Ibidem.

He got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio magiſtro de Seton, filio et hæredi apparenti Georgii domini Seton, et Janetæ Hepburn, ejus ſponſæ*, of the forty pound land and town of Seton, 25th January 1506.

Ibidem.

He afterwards got two charters, *Georgio domino Seton*, and his ſaid ſpouſe, of the lands and baronies of Winton, Barns, *&c.* dated in April 1508, and February 1511.

By the ſaid lady Janet Hepburn, daughter of Patrick firſt earl of Bothwel, he had a ſon,

George, his heir,——and a daughter,

Marian, married to Hugh ſecond earl of Eglington.

He accompanied king James IV. to the unfortunate battle of Flowdon, where he loſt his life, with his royal maſter, *anno* 1513, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

Ibidem.

XVII. George, fifth lord, who got no leſs than five charters, under the great ſeal, from king James V. *Georgio domino Seton*, of the lands of Winchburgh, Gamilſtoun, Reidhills, the baronies of Seton, Winton, *&c. &c.* in the years 1526, 1531, and 1539.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth Hay, daughter of John lord Yeſter, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had two ſons, and four daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *John*, who married Iſabel Balfour, with

whom he got the lands and barony of Carriſton, in Fife-ſhire, and got a charter under the great ſeal, *Johanni Seton fratri germano Georgii domini Seton, et Iſabellæ Balfour ſuæ ſponſæ, terrarum de Cardlaſtoun, &c.* 19th April 1553. He was anceſtor of the Setons of Carriſtoun.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

1ſt daughter, *Marian*, married to John fourth earl of Menteith.

2. *Margaret*, married to ſir Robert Logan of Reſtalrig.

3. *Eleanor*, married to Hugh ſeventh lord Somerville.

4. *Beatrix*, married to ſir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, anceſtor of lord Banff.

He married, 2dly, Mary Paris, a French lady, who had been maid of honour to queen Mary of Lorrain. By her he had iſſue a ſon,

Robert, who got a charter under the great ſeal, *Roberto filio quondam Georgii domini Seton*, of the lands of Myles and Greendykes, 22d February 1562.

Ibidem.

This lord was one of the Scotch nobles that conſented and agreed to the marriage of queen Mary of Scotland with prince Edward of England, *anno* 1543.

Rymer, tom. XV. p. 4.

He died in 1545, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. George, ſixth lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio domino Seton, et Iſabellæ Hamilton, ſponſæ ſuæ*, of the lands and baronies of Weſt-Niddrie, Seton, Winton, *&c.* in the years 1552 and 1554.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He was a man of great merit, honour, and integrity, invariably attached to the intereſt of queen Mary, whom he never deſerted in her greateſt diſtreſs.

During the regency of queen Mary of Lorrain, he was provoſt of Edinburgh, and was one of the commiſſioners, appointed by the eſtates of the nation, to treat with the king of France about the marriage of queen Mary with Francis the dauphin. His commiſſion is dated in March 1557.

In archiv. familiæ de Winton.

Upon her majeſty's return from France, he was made maſter of her houſhold, one of the lords of her privy council, and a knight of the moſt noble order of the thiſtle.

Ibidem, and Nisbet.

He was one of the Scotch nobles who entered into a ſolemn bond of aſſociation, whereby they bound themſelves to ſtand by, and defend the queen with their lives and fortunes, againſt all mortals, ſigned at Hamilton, 8th May 1568.

Bond in the lawiers libr. Edinburgh.

This lord was likeways in great favour with king James VI. who appointed him ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France, in 1583, where he managed his negotiation with dexterity and ſucceſs.

Commiſſion in the archiv. of the family.

He married Iſabel, daughter of ſir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, in the reign of king James V. By her he had four ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, afterwards earl of Winton.

2. *John*, anceſtor of the Setons of Barns, of whom James Seton, Eſq; now lieutenant-colonel to general Leighton's regiment of foot, is the lineal repreſentative.

3. *Alexander*, afterwards earl of Dunfermline. *Vide* page 220th of this work.

4. Sir *William Seton*, who married and had one ſon, but he died without iſſue.

His daughter, *Margaret*, married to Claud Hamilton, lord Paiſley, anceſtor of the earl of Abercorn.

He died *anno* 1584, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. Robert, ſeventh lord, who got charters under the great ſeal, *Roberto domino Seton, portum et burgum baroniæ de Cockeny, in liberum portum, &c.* Alſo the lands and baronies of Seton, and many others too numerous to be here inſerted, in the years 1590, 1591, and 1599.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

This lord was alſo in great favour with king James VI. who was pleaſed further to dignify him with the titles of earl of Winton, lord Seton, Tranent, *&c.* and erected all his lands and lordſhip of Seton into the earldom of Winton, to him and his heirs male, by his royal charter, dated 16th November 1600.

Ibidem.

He married lady Margaret Montgomery, eldeſt daughter of Hugh third earl of Eglington, by whom he had five ſons, and one daughter.

1. *Robert*, lord Seton, who married Anne Maitland, daughter of John lord Thirleſtane, but died before his father without iſſue.

2. *George*, afterwards earl of Winton.

3. Sir *Alexander*, who ſucceeded to the honours of Eglington. *Vide* that title, page 226.

4. Sir *Thomas*, anceſtor of the Setons of Oliveſtob.

5. Sir *John Seton* of St. Germains, whoſe only daughter, ———, was married to Alexander Menzies of Coulterallers.

His daughter, lady *Iſabel*, married, 1ſt, to James earl of Perth; 2dly, to Francis Stewart, ſon of Francis earl of Bothwel.

He died *anno* 1608, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XX. George, ſecond earl, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the great ſeal, *Georgio magiſtro de Winton*, confirming the lands, lordſhip, barony of Seton, and earldom of Winton, *omni tempore futuro poſt obitum patris*, to him and the lawful heirs male of his body; which failing, to ſir Alexander; then to ſir Thomas; then to ſir John, his brothers german, and the lawful heirs-male of their reſpective bodies; which all failing, to the neareſt heirs-male, as mentioned in the infeftments of the eſtate of Winton; they carrying the name and arms of Seton, *&c.* dated the 12th day of May 1607.

Chart. in pub. archiv.

He afterwards got charters under the great ſeal, *Georgio comiti de Winton*, of the lands of Innernytie, with the hereditary office of juſticiar general beſouth the river Forth, *&c.* *&c.* in the years 1612 and 1618.

Ibidem.

He then got a charter, *Georgio comiti de Winton, et Georgio domino Seton, ejus filio*, of the whole earldom, lordſhip, and barony of Winton and Seton, 22d April 1619.

Ibidem.

Alſo charters of the port and burgh of the barony of Cockeny, the lands and barony of Brocksburn, *&c.* in 1634 and 1638.

Ibidem.

He was a man of good parts, great integrity, and moſt ſincerely attached to the intereſt of the royal family, on which account he ſuffered many hardſhips.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had two ſons, and one daughter.

1. *George*, lord Seton.

2. *Alexander*, afterwards viſcount of Kingſtoun, whoſe male line is now extinct. *Vide* title viſcount Kingſton, page 380th.

His daughter, lady *Elizabeth*, married to William earl Mariſhal.

He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Herries, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters.

1. Sir *John Seton* of Garleton, whoſe deſcendents are now the repreſentatives of this noble family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

2. Sir *Robert Seton* of Windygowl, created a baronet by king Charles II. but died without iſſue.

Ibidem.

1ſt daughter, *Iſabel*, married to Francis lord Semple.

2. Lady *Anne*, married to John earl of Traquair.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to James earl of Carnwath.

This earl built the noble and ſtately houſe of Winton, and died 17th December 1650.

XXI. GEORGE, lord Seton, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of George ſecond earl of Winton, was alſo a ſteady loyaliſt. He was impriſoned by the parliament in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, in May 1645, and was fined in 40,000 *l.*

Minutes of parliament.

In July thereafter, he was ordered to ſell his baronies of Winchburgh and Niddry at ſeven years purchaſe, at leaſt as much thereof as would pay his fine.

Ibidem.

In 1646, he was impriſoned in the caſtle of Edinburgh, but was liberate upon his father's giving a bond of preſentation, that he ſhould appear when called, under the penalty of 100,000 *l.*

Ibidem.

Notwithſtanding all theſe hardſhips, he joined the great Montroſe; but died a few months before his father, leaving iſſue, by lady Henriet Gordon, daughter of George Marquis of Huntly, one ſon,

Guthrie's memoirs.

XXII. GEORGE, who ſucceeding his grandfather in December 1650, was third earl of Winton; and though he was but a young man, and could ſcarce give the leaſt aſſiſtance to the loyaliſts during the uſurpation, yet he was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the ſum of 2000 *l.* ſterling, in April 1654.

Cromwell's act of indemnity.

He had his education in France, went into the army, and remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf for courage and conduct, at the ſiege of Beſancon in Burgundy.

When he returned to England, being a man of fine accompliſhments, was moſt graciouſly received by king Charles II. who appointed him one of the lords of his privy council for Scotland.

He married, 1ſt, lady Mary Montgomery, daughter of Hugh ſeventh earl of Eglington, by whom he had only one daughter,

———, who died in infancy.

He married, 2dly, Chriſtian, daughter and co-heireſs of John Hepburn of Aldiſtoun, by whom he had two ſons.

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *Chriſtopher Seton*, Eſq; who died unmarried.

The earl died *anno* 1704, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. GEORGE, fourth earl of Winton, who having unhappily engaged in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preſton, brought priſoner to London, and committed to the tower.

In March following, he was tried by his peers, found guilty of treaſon, received ſentence of death, and his eſtate and honours were forfeited to the crown.

In Auguſt thereafter, he made his eſcape out of the tower, went beyond ſeas, and died at Rome, *anno* 1749; and having no iſſue, in him ended the male line of George lord Seton, eldeſt ſon of George ſecond earl of Winton.

The male line of Alexander viſcount Kingſton, his ſecond ſon, having alſo failed, as before

fore obſerved, the repreſentation of this noble family devolved upon the deſcendents of ſir John, his third ſon, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

XXI. Sir **John Seton** of Garleton, third ſon of George ſecond earl of Winton, married Chriſtian, daughter of Alexander Home of Renton, Eſq; and ſiſter of ſir ——— Home of Renton, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, by whom he had three ſons.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.
2. *John Seton*, Eſq; who married and left iſſue two ſons, Ralph and John, which laſt married in England, and had iſſue a ſon John, now a merchant in London, &c. &c. &c.

His third ſon, *Alexander*, died without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXII. Sir **George Seton** of Garleton, who married Mary, daughter of Andrew Wauchop of Niddry, Eſq; an antient baron in the county of Mid-Lothian, by whom he had three ſons, and one daughter.

1. Sir *George*, his heir.
2. Captain *James*, now an officer in the French ſervice.
3. *John*, who was bred to the church, and died without iſſue.

His daughter, *Mary*, married to John Arrot of Fafarty, in Forfar-ſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XXIII. Sir **George Seton** of Garleton, who, had it not been for the ſentence and forfeiture of George the fourth earl, would now have been fifth earl of Winton.

He reſides in France, and is yet unmarried.

ARMS.

Quarterly; 1ſt and 4th *or*, three creſcents within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with flowers de lis *gules*, for Seton; 2d and 3d *azure*, three garbs *or*, for Buchan, as having pretenſion to that earldom; and over all, by way of ſurtout, a ſcutcheon party *per* pale *gules* and *azure*, the firſt charged with a ſword in pale proper, pommeled and hilted *or*, ſupporting an imperial crown, with a double treſſure of the laſt, given by king Robert Bruce for their bravery and loyalty; and the 2d is charged with a ſtar of twelve points *argent*, for the title of Winton.

Crest; on a ducal coronet *or*, a dragon *vert*, ſpouting fire, his wings elevated.

Supporters; two foxes proper, collared and chained *or*, each collar charged with three creſcents *gules*; and upon a ſcroll coming behind the ſhield, and paſſing over the middle of the ſupporters, are theſe words: *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*, relative to the ſurtout.

Motto; *Invia virtuti via nulla*.

CHIEF SEATS,

At Seton, in Eaſt-Lothian, a noble palace, fine gardens, &c. and at Winton-houſe, in the ſame county, &c. &c.

* * *

GIFFARD Lord YESTER.

THE ſirname of Giffard is of Norman extraction. According to Mr. Niſbet, and the manuſcript hiſtory of the family of Tweeddale, a man of rank of that name came to England with William the Conqueror, where he ſettled, and having had a conſiderable command in the army, got a ſhare of the conquered lands.

Oſbert de Giffard is ſaid to have obtained from that prince, the lands and barony of Fonteil in Wilt-ſhire, and was father of another Oſbert de Giffard, lord of Fonteil, who left iſſue two ſons.

1. *Oſbert de Giffard*, his heir.
2. *Hugo*, the firſt of this family.

I. **Hugo de Giffard**, according to that learned antiquary ſir James Dalrymple, ſettled in Scotland in the reign of king Malcolm IV. who ſucceeded king David I. *anno* 1153, and died in 1165. Preface to ſir James Dalrymple's coll. p. 75.

He was father of

II. **Hugo de Giffard**, afterwards lord of Yeſter. He appears to have been much about the court of king William the Lion, and was witneſs to many of that prince's charters, who ſucceeded king Malcolm IV. in 1165, and died *anno* 1214.

In a charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, by Walter, ſon of Alan lord high ſteward of Scotland, Hugo de Giffard is a witneſs, together with Richard biſhop of St. Andrews, Ingelram biſhop of Glaſgow, Gregory biſhop of Dunkeld, Andrew biſhop of Caithneſs, and Duncan earl of Fife, in or before 1174, in which year biſhop Ingelram died. Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 520.

When king William obtained his liberty, after being unfortunately taken priſoner by the Engliſh at Alnwick, *anno* 1174, Hugo de Giffard was one of the hoſtages for his ranſom, and being in great favour with that prince, obtained from him a grant of the lands of Yeſter in Eaſt-Lothian, to which Richard de Morvile, conſtable, and Philip de Valoniis, chamberlain to king William, were witneſſes; and Yeſter continued ever after to be the chief title of this family.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 39.

Crawfurd's peerage.

In a charter of Waldave fonrth earl of March, of a donation of the patronage of the church of Innerkeithing, to the monaſtery of Dunfermline, Hugo de Giffard is a witneſs, in or before 1182, in which year earl Waldave died.

Chartulary of Dunfermline, p. 522.

He is witneſs alſo in a charter of king William to the abbay of Holyrood-houſe, together with William biſhop of St. Andrews, *ante* 1214.

Writs of Holyroodhouſe, penes MacFarlane.

He appears to have been poſſeſſed of other lands beſides thoſe of Yeſter, and made a donation to the priory of St. Andrews, of the patronage of his church of Theiling, *&c.* confirmed by king William, to which Hugh the chancellor, and earl Duncan juſticiar, *&c.* were witneſſes, *ante annum* 1214.

Book of original writs, ibid. p. 326. vol. I.

He left iſſue a ſon,

III. William de Giffard, ſecond baron of Yeſter, who ſucceeded him, and in his father's lifetime is mentioned in a charter of king William, of a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, to which Hugo the chancellor is a witneſs, in or before 1199, in which year the chancellor died.

Chartulary of Paiſley. p. 63.

He got a new grant from king William, of his lands of Yeſter, *&c.* to which Florence elect of Glaſgow is a witneſs, who obtained that office *anno* 1202.

Crawfurd's peerage.

When a peace was concluded between king Alexander II. of Scotland, and king Henry III. of England, this William de Giffard, lord of Yeſter, was one of the guarantees of the treaty, *anno* 1244.

Rymer, tom. I. p. 428.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

IV. Hugo de Giffard, third lord of Yeſter, who was admitted one of the council to king Alexander III. upon the change of his miniſtry, *anno* 1255.

Ibid. p. 559, and 566.

This lord made a donation to the monaſtery of Melroſe, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c.* of the monks lands of Yeſter, *et unum toſtum in villa ſua de Yeſter, et duas bovatas terræ in villa ſua prædicta, &c.* about the year 1260.

Keith's biſhops. p. 254.

He appears to have had ſeveral ſons.

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *Hugh de Giffard*, who, with many of his countrymen, was compelled to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1296, and is ſaid to have been progenitor of the Giffards of Sherriffhall.

Prynne's collect. vol. III. p. 659.

3. *James de Giffard*, who alſo ſwore fealty to king Edward the ſame year.

Ibidem.

This Hugh de Giffard, lord of Yeſter, had a remarkable caſtle or dungeon, where he died in the year 1267, according to theſe remarkable words of a good author, *viz.* "*Hugo Giffard de Zeſter moritur, cujus caſtrum, vel ſaltem caveam et dongionem, arte dæmonica antiquæ relationes ferunt fabricatas, &c.*"

Fordun, vol. II. p. 105.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. William de Giffard, fourth lord of Yeſter, who was alſo forced to ſwear allegiance to king Edward I. of England, *anno* 1304.

Rymer, tom. II. p. 950.

He died in the beginning of the reign of king Robert Bruce, leaving iſſue a ſon and heir,

VI. Sir John Giffard, fifth lord of Yeſter, who ratified the donations to the monaſtery of Melroſe, made by Hugh de Giffard, *avus ſuus*, to that abbacy, *in puram et perpetuam eleemoſinam, &c.*

Crawfurd's peerage.

This ſir John made a donation to the abbacy of Dryburgh, *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ*, of an annuity out of his village of Bothan, *anno* 1320.

Haddington's collections.

He married Eupheme, daughter and heireſs of ſir Thomas Morham of that ilk, knight, by whom he got a great acceſſion to his eſtate, and by her had one ſon,

Preface to ſir James Dalrymple, page 38.

Hugh, his heir,——and four daughters.

1. *Jean* or *Johanna*, married to ſir William Hay of Locharret, anceſtor of the marquis of Tweeddale, of whom more hereafter.
2. *Alice*, married to ſir Thomas Boyd, anceſtor of the earls of Kilmarnock.
3. *Mary*, married to Euſtace Maxwell of Tyling.
4. *Eupheme*, married to Dougal MacDougall of Mackerſton.

He died between the years 1342 and 1345, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

VII. Hugh, ſixth lord, who, in a charter of a donation to the monaſtery of Holyroodhouſe, is deſigned *Hugo de Giffard, dominus de Yeſter, filius et hæres Euphemiæ dominæ de Morham, et de Baru, ſponſa quondam domini Johannis de Giffard, &c. &c. anno* 1345.

Book of original Writs, penes MacFarlane, p. 209.

This lord lived to a great age. He founded and endowed the collegiate church of Bothan, for a provoſt, ſeven prebendaries, and

Keith's biſhops, p. 284.

two ſinging boys, *anno* 1418; but dying ſoon thereafter, without iſſue, his great eſtate went amongſt his four ſiſters, whereof,

VIII. JEAN or JOHANNA, the eldeſt, married to ſir William Hay, before mentioned, who got with her the lands and barony of Yeſter, which hath ever ſince continued to be one of the titles and chief ſeats of the moſt noble family of Tweeddale.

By him ſhe had iſſue four ſons and two daughters, as may be ſeen more at large under the title Marquis of Tweeddale, page 677th of this work.

ARMS.

Gules, three bars *ermine*.

ADDENDA et CORRIGENDA.

ABERCORN.

PAGE 5th, at the end of the family of Abercorn, *add*, this earl was elected one of the ſixteen Scotch peers to the Britiſh parliament called to meet in 1761.

AIRLY.

Page 13th, col. 2d, line 13th, for three daughters, *read* four, and *add*,

4. *Margaret*, married to Gilbert Ramſay of Banff, Eſq; *per* contract *penes dom. Jacobum Ramſay de Banff, ad annum* 1482.

Page 14. line 7. for Ballindoch, *read* Ballindach.

Page 15. line 41. after Inverlochie, *add*, And by lady Patricia Ruthven his wife, a daughter of the earl of Brentford, he left iſſue two daughters.

1. *Chriſtian*, married to ſir James Ramſay of Banff, *per* contract of marriage *penes dom. Jacobum Ramſay de Banff*.

2. ———, married to ——— Fletcher of Bonſhaw, Eſq, and both had iſſue.

ANNANDALE.

Page 26. line 50. for Matthew Johnſton, *read* Matthew de Johnſton.

Page 27. col. 2. line 15. for Lochwoodhouſe, *read*, Loch-houſe.

ARGYLE.

Page 44. at the end of the family of Argyle, after he hath iſſue, *add* a ſon,

George, earl of Campbell, —— and a daughter,
Lady *Auguſta*.

ATHOLE.

Page 49. col. 2. line the laſt, for ſix daughters, *read* ſeven; and in the beginning of page 50. *add*,

7. Lady *Helen*, married to John MacFarlane of that ilk, and had iſſue.

Page 54. col. 2. line 26. *add*, He married, 2dly, a daughter of ſir John Wemyſs of that ilk, by whom he had no iſſue.

Page 57. after line 5. *add*,

In the year 1762, his grace having reſigned the privy ſeal, was conſtituted lord keeper of the great ſeal of Scotland, upon the duke of Queensberry's reſignation, who was made juſtice-general; which high office he enjoyed till his death.

Ibidem, after line 18. *add*, by whom he had no iſſue; and dying on 8th January 1764, the repreſentation of this moſt noble family devolved upon his nephew and heir-male, John Murray of Strowan, Eſq; who is now third duke of Athole.

The late duke was a man of ſtrict honour and integrity, invariably attached to the intereſt of his country, a ſteady friend, of great hoſpitality, and univerſal benevolence.

XX. JOHN, now duke of Athole, eldeſt ſon of the deceaſt lord George Murray, the late duke's brother-german, having married lady Charlotte Murray, his grace's only ſurviving child, ſhe, as his heir of line, is baroneſs of Strange in England; and, by this marriage, the heirs-male and of line, of this illuſtrious family, are conjoined.

They have iſſue four ſons, and two daughters.

1. *John*, now marquis of Tullibardin.
2. Lord *James*.
3. Lord *George*.
4. Lord *William*.

1ſt daughter, lady *Charlotte*.
2. Lady *Amelia*.

BALCARRAS.

Page 61. col. 2. line 6. and 7. for lord Borthwick of Lock-kill, *read*, David Borthwick of Loch-hill.

Page 62. at the end of Balcarras, *add*, a ſeventh ſon,

John, born in 1762, and another daughter,
Lady *Elizabeth*, born in 1763.

N. B. His ſixth ſon was chriſtened *Charles-Dalrymple*.

BANFF.

Page 67. line 5. for two ſons, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *William Ogilvie* of Strathearn, who was lord high treaſurer of Scotland in the beginning of the reign of king James V.

BORTHWICK.

Page 79. at the end of the family of Borthwick *add*, he had the peerage confirmed to him by a decree of the houſe of lords, in April 1762.

BRECHIN.

Page 88. at the end of the family of Brechin, *add*, Though the earl of Athole keeped poſſeſſion of this lordſhip till he was executed for the murder of king James I. *anno* 1437, yet when he was under ſentence of death, he declared, that after his wife's death he poſſeſſed the lordſhip of Brechin only by the courteſy of Scotland, without any other title; whereupon ſir Thomas Maule of Panmure claimed this lordſhip, as neareſt heir to Margaret Barclay counteſs of Athole, to whoſe heirs it was provided, failing heirs of her own body, which is inſtructed by a charter in the public regiſter, dated *anno* 1378. Accordingly ſir Thomas took inſtruments in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, immediately before the earl's execution, wherein his right by proximity of blood to the lordſhip of Brechin is fully ſet forth, the original inſtrument being ſtill in the earl of Panmure's cuſtody; and Thomas Byſſet of Balwylo judicially declares, that dame Jean Barclay, wife to ſir David Fleming, was grand-mother to ſir Thomas Maule, who was killed at Harlaw, *&c.* which alſo appears from the writs of the family of Panmure; notwithſtanding all which, the lordſhip of Brechin was forfeited, with the earl of Athole's other eſtates, and annexed to the crown.

BUCKCLEUGH.

Page 100. col. 2. line 54. after Crawfurd, and before Avendale, *add* Lord.

BURLEIGH.

Page 107. after line 15. *add*, It muſt here be obſerved, that the lands and barony of Kilwinning are erected into a temporal lordſhip, with the title, honour, and dignity of a free baron, and lord of parliament, in favours of this Michael lord Balfour of Burleigh, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by a charter under the great ſeal in the public regiſter, dated at Windſor, 7th September 1614.

BUTE.

Page 110. col. 2. line 35. after 1761, *add*, and he the ſaid Stewart Mackenzie was appointed lord keeper of the privy ſeal for Scotland, in the year 1762.

Ibidem, after line 46. *add*, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice.

CAITHNESS.

Page 114. col. 2. after line 37. *add*, whoſe father dying in 1763, is now earl Fife.

CAMERON.

Page 116. title, *read*, Fairfax lord Fairfax of Cameron.

Page 119. line 20. for Henry, *&c.* *read*, Thomas firſt lord Fairfax of Cameron.

CARLYLE. [DOUGLAS.]

Page 122. after line 9. *add*, He was alſo provoſt of Edinburgh in the years 1576 and 1577, an office both of dignity and authority in thoſe times. He was in great favour with his brother the regent Morton, who employed him in ſeveral tranſactions and negotiations of importance.

Ibidem, lines 42. and 43. *dele* the words (was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547;) for it was his father ſir George who was killed there.

CARRICK.

Page 127. col. 2. line 26. ſir William Dugdale, *&c.* the voucher on the margin, *viz.* Rymer, tom. II. p. 448. belongs to that paragraph.

CASSILIS.

Page 135. col. 2. line 44. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. ———, married to ſir George Campbell of Loudoun.

Page 138. at the end of the family of Caſſilis, *add*, upon the 22d of January 1762, the houſe of lords determined the peerage of Caſſilis in favours of ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean, the heir-male of the family, who is ninth earl of Caſſilis.

CATHCART.

Page 140. col. 2. line 39. for Helen, *read*, Agnes.

Page 142. after line 24. *add*, he is alſo governor of the caſtle of Dunbarton; and, upon the reſignation of Hugh earl of Marchmont, was made firſt commiſſioner of the police, in January 1764.

COLVILE.

Page 144. line 18. for 1502, *read*, *inter* 1504 *et* 1508.

Ibidem, lines 41. and 42. for 13th Auguſt 1502, *read*, 10th April 1509.

Page 145. col. 2. lines 38. and 39. for daughter of ——— Dundaſs of that ilk, *read*, Daughter of Alexander Dundaſs of Fingask, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ſir David Bruce of Clackmannan. By her he had two ſons, then *add*, and two daughters. After line 50. ſay,

1ſt daughter, *Grizel*, married to ſir John Preſton of Valleyfield, and was mother of ſir George Preſton of Valleyfield, and Robert Preſton of that ilk.

2. *Jean*, married to Robert Bruce of Blairhall.

Page 146. after Alexander fourth lord Colvile, *&c.* *add*, In November 1763, he was appointed commander in chief of all his majeſty's fleet in North America, and will have between thirty and forty ſhips of war under his command.

Page 147. line 25. for two daughters, *read*, three, and ſay,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Archibald Dundaſs of Fingask, Eſq;.

CRAWFURD.

Page 156. col. 2. line 14. for 1381, *read*, 1383.

Page 159. col. 2. after line 42. *add*, In prejudice of.

Page 163. line 7. for his lifetime, *read*, His father's lifetime.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 3. after John Wemyſs, Eſq;

an officer in the army, *add*, Now lieutenant-governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh.

DALHOUSIE.

Page 169. title, for Dalhotſie, *read* Dalhouſie.

Page 175. col. 2. after line 2. *add*, but died unmarried in January 1764, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his brother George, who is now eighth earl of Dalhouſie.

DOUGLAS.

Page 185. col. 2. line 36. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,

2. Lady *Eleanor*, married to ſir William Fraſer of Philorth, anceſtor of lord Salton.

DUFFUS.

Page 197. col. 2. line 46. inſtead of Mary, daughter of William lord Forbes, *read*, Helen, eldeſt daughter of William Duff of Dipple, Eſq; and ſiſter of William, late earl Fife; but he died without iſſue about the year 1750.

DUMFRIES.

Page 199. line 47. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *Chriſtian*, married to Thomas lord Erſkine.

Page 201. at the end of the family of Dumfries, *dele* the words, and is ſtill unmarried, and *add*,

He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, Eſq; advocate.

DUNDEE.

Page 210. col. 2. line 21. after 1468, inſtead of, he married Iſabel, *&c.* *read*,

He married, 1ſt, a daughter of ſir William Oliphant of Aberdalgie, by whom he had no iſſue: then *read*, He married, 2dly, Iſabel, *&c.*

DUNFERMLINE.

Page 222. col. 2. at the end of the family of Dunfermline, after he married Suſan, daughter of James Murray of Abercairny, Eſq; *add*, by whom he hath a ſon, James,——and a daughter, Suſan.

DUNMORE.

Page 224. col. 2. line 17. after he hath iſſue, *add* a ſon,

George, lord Fincaſtle, *&c.*

EGLINGTON.

Page 228. col. 2. line 54. for one ſon, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Robert Montgomery* of Giffin, of whom the Montgomeries of Magbyhill, *&c.* are deſcended.

ELGIN.

Page 239. col. 2. line 43. after lady Chriſtian, *add*, married to James Erſkine *junior* of Carnock, Eſq;

Page 240. line 3. *add* a ſon,

———, lord Bruce of Kinloſs, born January 1764.

ELPHINGSTON.

Page 244. col. 2. line 40. for John lord Erſkine, *read*, Robert, *&c.*

Page 246. col. 2. line 22. after the word Quebec, *add*, He married Anne, daughter of James lord Ruthven, by whom he hath a daughter,

Anne.

ERROL.

Page 251. col. 2. line 17. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. Lady *Iſabel*, married to Laurence lord Oliphant.

Page 254. col. 2. line 8. after he had a ſon, *add*, and a daughter,

Anne, married, 1ſt, to Sir William Murray of Abercairny; 2dly, to James Drummond of Machany, anceſtor of lord Strathallan.

Page 255. at the end of the family of Errol, *add*, He married, 2dly, miſs Carr, daughter and co-heireſs of William Carr of Etal, Eſq; in the county of Northumberland, by whom he hath a daughter,

Lady *Charlotte*.

FINLATER.

Page 261. line 41. for Alexander earl of Huntly *read* George.

Ibidem, col. 2. lines 39. and 40. *dele* the words, above James, who is there deſigned; for it was really lord Airly, who was engaged in the ſcuffle, in reſentment of his couſin Sir James of Cardel's quarrel.

Page 263. line 36. inſtead of whoſe anceſtor got theſe lands, *ſay*, who got theſe lands, and *dele* whoſe anceſtor.

FORFAR ASTON.

Page 270. col. 2. line 7. after lord Aſton of Forfar, *add*, who died without iſſue in March 1763, and is ſucceeded by his couſin and heir-male, Walter Aſton, Eſq; ſon of the late ——— Aſton, undertaker in Wilt-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London, who is now ſeventh lord Aſton of Forfar.

N. B. This name ſhould be always ſyllabicated Aſton, not Aſhton.

FORRESTER.

Page 271. col. 2. line 48, *add*, and a daughter, *Mariotte Forreſter*, married to Sir James Sandilands of Calder.

Page 272. after line 9. *add*, He had alſo a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Mr. David MacGill of Rankeillor, anceſtor of viſcount Oxenford.

Ibidem, line 42. inſtead of no iſſue, *ſay*, no iſſue-male.

But as there is lately come to our hands, a more exact account of the ſucceſſion to the peerage of Forreſter, than we had when the hiſtory of that family was printed off, we here inſert it as follows, *viz.*

Page 272. of the Peerage, after line 30. *read*,

VIII. George, firſt lord Forreſter, (the eighth generation of that family) married Chriſtian, daughter to Sir William Livingſton of Kilſyth, by whom he had five daughters.

1. *Helen*, married to William lord Roſs.
2. *Margaret*, married to John Schaw of Sornbeg.
3. ——, married to —— Hamilton of Grange.
4. *Jean Forreſter*, married to James, eldeſt ſon of lieutenant-general William Baillie of Torwood-head.
5. *Lilias Forreſter*, married to William, ſecond ſon of the ſaid lieutenant-general William Baillie, who carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

On occaſion of theſe two laſt marriages, this George, lord Forreſter, having no male-iſſue, he, and the ſaid lieutenant-general William Baillie, made a joint ſettlement of their reſpective eſtates of Corſtorphine, *&c.* and Torwood-head, *&c.* in favours of the ſaid James Baillie, and the iſſue-male of his marriage with the ſaid Jean Forreſter; "which "failing, to the ſaid William Baillie, and the iſſue-"male of his marriage with the ſaid Lilias Forre-"ſter; which failing, to their reſpective heirs "whatſomever, or heirs-general, *&c. &c.*"

In conſequence of this ſettlement, the ſaid George, lord Forreſter, made a reſignation of his peerage into the king's hands; upon which he obtained a new patent, exactly in terms of the above ſettlement, in theſe words, *viz.* "*in favorem dicti Jacobi* "*Baillie, et hæredum de dicto matrimonio procreand.* "*inter illum & præfatam Joannam Forreſter; qui-*"*bus deficien. in favorem dicti Willielmi Baillie, &* "*hæredum in dicto contractu matrimoniali expreſſorum,* "&c.&c *reſervato, dicto domino Georgio, ſuo vitali* "*redditu ejuſdem, pro toto ſuæ vitæ tempore,* &c.&c." the ſaid James being therein deſigned maſter of Forreſter; and he and his ſucceſſors are obliged to carry the name and arms of lord Forreſter, *&c.* This patent is dated 13th Auguſt 1650, and documented by a charter in the public regiſter, and records of parliament.

George lord Forreſter dying ſoon thereafter, was accordingly ſucceeded by his ſon-in-law,

IX. James Baillie, who having, in terms of the patent, aſſumed the name and arms of this family, was ſecond lord Forreſter.

After the death of the ſaid Jean Forreſter his firſt wife, he married, 2dly, lady Jean Ruthven, daughter of Patrick earl of Forth and Brentford; but dying without iſſue by either, the eſtate and honours, according to the laſt-mentioned patent, devolved upon his brother and heir,

IX. William, third lord Forreſter, who, by the ſaid Lilias, daughter of the firſt lord, left iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

X. William, fourth lord Forreſter, grandſon of the firſt lord, who married a daughter of Sir Andrew Birnie of Saline, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters.

1. *George*, his heir.
2. *Andrew Forreſter*, who was major to the third troop of horſe-guards, but died unmarried.
3. *James*, who was a lieutenant of a ſhip of war, but died alſo unmarried.
4. *John*, captain of a ſhip of war, who married Elizabeth Tyrrel, ſiſter of ſir Charles Tyrrel of the county of Southampton, by whom he had a ſon, William, who ſucceeded to the honours, as will be ſhown hereafter.

1ſt daughter, *Lilias Forreſter*, married to William Stirling of Herbert-ſhire, Eſq; without iſſue.

2. *Margaret*, married to Patrick Haldane, Eſq; advocate, to whom ſhe had a ſon, brigadier general George Haldane, who died governor of Jamaica, and a daughter, Margaret Haldane.

This lord died *anno* 1705, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. George, fifth lord Forreſter, who having gone into the army, ſerved ſome years in Flanders under the duke of Marlborough, and roſe to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel.

He ſignalized himſelf in the government's ſervice at Preſton in Lancaſhire, *anno* 1715. He received a dangerous wound at the attack of that place, but happily recovered, and was ſoon thereafter advanced to be colonel of one of the troops of horſe-grenadier-guards, and was afterwards made colonel of the fourth troop of horſe-guards.

He married Charlotte, daughter and co-heireſs of Anthony Row of the county of Oxford, Eſq; by whom he had one ſon,

George, his heir,——and two daughters,

1. *Caroline Forreſter*, of whom more hereafter.
2. *Harriot*, married to Edward Walter of Saltbridge, Eſq; member of parliament for the burgh of Milbornport, Somerſet-ſhire, to whom ſhe hath one daughter.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XII. GEORGE, ſixth lord Forreſter, who, betaking himſelf to the maritime ſervice, was a captain in the royal navy; but dying unmarried in the year 1748, was ſucceeded in the peerage by his couſin-german and heir-male, William, ſon of his uncle John before-mentioned, to whom we now return.

XII. WILLIAM, only ſon of captain John Forreſter, fourth ſon of William the fourth lord, ſucceeded to the honours as above, and was ſeventh lord Forreſter.

This William was alſo a lieutenant in the royal navy; but dying unmarried in November 1763, in him ended the whole male line of the ſaids James and William, the two brothers named in the ſubſtitution of the patent 1650, as before obſerved: yet the peerage does not appear to be extinct; for both the patent in 1633, and that in 1650, are to heirs-general, failing heirs-male, &c. The repreſentation, therefore, of this noble family, undoubtedly devolves upon

XII. CAROLINE FORRESTER before-mentioned, who is eldeſt daughter of George the fifth, and ſiſter of George the ſixth, lord Forreſter.

She married George Cockburn of Ormiſton, Eſq; lately comptroller, and now one of the commiſſioners of the royal navy.

FORTH and BRENTFORD.

Page 273. col. 2. line 21. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,

2. Lady *Patricia Ruthven*, married to ſir Thomas Ogilvie, ſecond ſon of James eighth lord Ogilvie of Airly, but died without iſſue-male, &c.

FIFE.

Page 275. line 36. after ſecond Duncan, *add*, who married Alicia, daughter of Walter Corbet of Mackerſton, whoſe ſon Malcolm, &c.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 31. *add*, and a daughter,

Lady *Marian*, married to Patrick ninth earl of March.

Ibidem, line 47. *add*, and a daughter,

Lady *Iſabel*, married to ſir Alexander Seton, anceſtor of the earls of Winton.

GALLOWAY.

Page 278. after line 25. *read*,

4. *James*, anceſtor of the earls of Athole.

Ibidem, line 26. inſtead of fourth James, *read*, fifth ſir John of Jedburgh, &c.

Line 30. inſtead of 5. ſir James, &c. *read* 6. Hugh, and 7. Robert: line 31. and a daughter, as printed.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 37. for fourth ſon, *read* fifth.

GLENCAIRN.

Page 291. col. 2. line 50. after he had iſſue four ſons, *add*, and one daughter,

Lady *Elizabeth*, married to Andrew MacFarlane of that ilk, Eſq; and had iſſue.

GORDON.

Page 301. col. 2. *dele* the laſt word, died, at the foot of that page; alſo the firſt word, and, in the beginning of the next, whereby that ſentence will read, but was burnt in the houſe of Frendraught, &c.

Page 302. line 48. after lord Henry Gordon, *add*, who during Cromwell's uſurpation, was, with many other loyaliſts, obliged to leave his country, and having a military genius, went into the ſervice of the crown of Poland, where, for his bravery and conduct, he acquired great honour. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and died without iſſue.

Ibidem, line 55. after lady *Mary*, *add*, married to ——— Irvine of Drum.

Ibidem, Line 56. after lady *Catharine*, *dele*, died unmarried, and *add*, She went abroad with her brother lord Henry, and was married to Count Morſtain high treaſurer of Poland, of which marriage, prince Czartorinski, one of the preſent candidates for the crown of Poland, with many other families of diſtinction in that country, are deſcended.

GOWRIE.

Page 304. col. 2. line 8. for Scotland, *read* England.

Ibidem, line 30. *add*, and one daughter,

Margaret Ruthven, married to ſir Walter Drummond of Cargill.

Page 305. col. 2. lines 4. and 5. for John lord Crichton of Strathurd, *read*, John Crichton *dominus de* Strathurd.

GRAY.

Page 317. col. 2. line 22. after his daughter Jean, *add*, married to Francis lord Down, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of James earl of Murray.

HALIBURTON.

Page 322. at the end of lord Haliburton, *add* the arms of the family, *viz.*

Quarterly; 1ſt *or*, on a bend *azure* 3 maſcles of the firſt for Haliburton; 2d *or*, three bars *gules* for Cameron; 3d *argent* a bend *gules* for Vauſs lord Dirleton; and 4th as the firſt.

CREST; A moor's head banded, *argent*.

SUPPORTERS; two naked moors, banded about the head and middle *argent*.

MOTTO; *Watch well*.

HALKERTON.

Page 325. col. 2. at the end of the family of Halkerton, add, He died without iſſue in November 1762, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his brother William, who is now ſixth lord Halkerton.

HARRIES.

Page 339. line 8. for three daughters, *read* four, and *add*,

4. *Sarah*, married to John earl of Wigton.

HOLYROODHOUSE.

Page 341. after line 21. *add*, He married Margaret, daughter of captain William Preſton of Gorton, by whom he had one daughter,

Margaret Bothwell, married to doctor Colin Drummond phyſician in Edinburgh, to whom ſhe hath two ſons, Archibald and George, and one daughter, Margaret.

HOPETON.

Page 350. col. 2. at the end of the family of Hopeton, *add*, He married, 2*dly*, Jean, daughter of Robert Oliphant of Roſſie, Eſq; by whom he hath a daughter,

Lady *Anne*.

JEDBURGH.

Page 355. col. 2. at the foot, in the arms of Jedburgh, for moles, *read* mullets.

IRVINE.

Page 356. col. 2. line 18. of Irvine, for three *read* two,

Page 357. col. 2. lines 21. 22. and 23. *dele* he was elected member of parliament for Horſham, and continued in the parliament till his death; then *add*, he died *anno* 1748, &c.

Ibidem, lines 26. 27. and 28. *dele*, who upon his father's death was elected member of parliament for Horſham, *anno* 1748, and has continued in parliament for the ſame place ever ſince, &c. for being a Scotch peer, he could not ſit in the houſe of commons.

ISLES.

Page 363. col. 2. line 17. for Margaret, daughter of ſir Kenneth, *read*, Mary, daughter of ſir Colin.

KELLY.

Page 366. col. 2. line 9. for lady Anne, *read*, Lady Jean; and *add*, married to John Scot of Harden, Eſq; to whom ſhe had two daughters. 1. Anne, married to Thomas Sharp of Houltoun, Eſq; and hath iſſue. 2. Mary.

Ibidem, line 16. the counteſs of Kelly's chriſtian name is Janet.

Ibidem, line 19. for Alexander, *read*, Thomas-Alexander; and the ſame in line 28.

Ibidem, line 26. to third daughter, lady Janet, *add*, married to ſir Robert Anſtruther of Balcaſkie, baronet.

Ibidem, col. 1. line 26. for lord Salton, *read*, maſter of Salton.

KILSYTH.

Page 378. line 6. from the foot, for one ſon, *read* two; and *add*,

2. *James Livingſton* of Inches, anceſtor of viſcount Teviot.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 19. from the foot, for three ſons, *read* two, and *dele* ſecond, Alexander Livingſton of Inches, line 17. from the foot.

KINNAIRD.

Page 381. col. 2. after the laſt word of the page, *add*,

He married, Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John Drummond of Stobhall, by whom, &c.

Ibidem, line 15. for in mentioned, *read*, is mentioned.

LOTHIAN.

Page 418. line 37. after 1519, *add*, And married ſir Walter Kerr of Ceſsford, anceſtor of the duke of Roxburgh.

Page 422. col. 2. line 15. after the word Ireland, *add*, by whom he hath iſſue a ſon,

William, maſter of Newbottle.

Ibidem, line 17. after Richmond, *add*, by whom he hath a ſon, and two daughters.

MADERTY.

Page 436. col. 2. line 38. for lord Oliphant, *read*, maſter of Oliphant.

MARCH.

Page 441. line 21. for three daughters, *read* four, and *add*,

4. Lady *Mabella*, married to John ſixth earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 42. for ſir William, *read* ſir Alexander.

MARCHMONT.

Page 448. after line 14. *add*, Upon the death of his grace James duke of Athole, Hugh third earl of Marchmont was conſtituted lord keeper of the great ſeal for Scotland, *anno* 1764.

Ibidem, line 20. after the earl's ſecond daughter lady Margaret, *add*, is married to colonel James Stewart, ſon of Archibald Stewart of Torrence, Eſq;.

Page

MARISHAL.

Page 453. col. 2. line 5. for two ſons, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *John*, of whom Robert Keith, Eſq; *&c.* and *dele* line 10.

Page 454. line 1. *read* lady Elizabeth, married, 1ſt, to William lord Sinclair; 2dly, to Laurence maſter of Oliphant.

Ibidem, line 9. for Fraſer of Philorth, *read* Fraſer younger of Philorth.

MELVILE.

Page 471. col. 2. line 17. for leaving iſſue one ſon, *read* two; and *add*,

2. Mr. *Thomas Melvile* of Murdo-Cairny, who got a charter from his nephew, George fourth lord Melvile, of the lands of Auchmore, in the county of Fife, which we have ſeen, and is dated 20th October 1656, of whom major John Melvile, now of Murdo-Cairny, is the repreſentative in a direct male-line.

MENTEITH. [GRAHAM.]

Page 474. col. 2. line 6. from the foot, for three ſons *read* four, and

N. B. Gilbert the third ſon did not die without iſſue, but married, and had iſſue; then *add* the other ſon,

4. *Walter* of Gartartan, who died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother Gilbert.

Page 476. after line 18. *add*,

N. B. But in caſe there are any male deſcendents of Gilbert third ſon of the third earl ſtill ſubſiſting, they are the neareſt male repreſentatives of this family of Menteith.

MIDDLETON.

Page 479. line 2. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. Lady *Catharine Middleton*, married to Michael count de Roth, lieutenant-general in the French ſervice. She died at Paris, *anno* 1763, in the 78th year of her age.

MONTROSE.

Page 481. after two ſons, line 39. *add*, and one daughter,

———, married to ſir Malcolm Drummond, anceſtor of the family of Perth, and had iſſue.

Page 483. col. 2. lines 23. and 25. for third Mungo, and fourth William, *read* third William, and fourth Mungo, for William was the eldeſt.

Page 486. col. 2. line 22. for Dunbarton, *read* Stirling, and for at Hanover-ſquare, *read* in Hanover-ſquare.

MORTON.

Page 497. line 19. *dele* and.

MURRAY.

Page 501. line 47. *dele* lawful; line 55 for was obliged, *read* was outlawed and obliged, *&c.*

Ibidem, line 30. col. 2. after the word purpoſes, *add*, If the marriage was ſufficiently proven.

Page 504. col. 2. line 33. after Francis lord Down, *add*, He married *Jean*, daughter of John 12th lord Gray.

NAIRN.

Page 507. after lord Nairn's arms, *add*,

SUPPORTERS; two ratch-hounds proper.

CREST; a ſphere, and above it for motto, *Plus ultra*, and on a compartment below, *Le eſperance me comfort.*

OCHILTREE.

Page 523. col. 2. line 35. for two daughters, *read* three, and *add*,

3. *Margaret*, who was ſecond wife to Patrick Smith of Braco, anceſtor of David Smith of Methven, Eſq; Of this marriage the Smiths of Huip, Barnhill, and Atherny, are deſcended.

ROLLO.

Page 574, col. 2. at the end of Rollo, *add*, His lady died *anno* 1763.

ROSS.

Page 582. col. 2. after line 7. *add*, and a daughter.

Margaret, married to ſir Alexander Murray of Balvaird.

Ibidem, line 22. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Jean*, married to ſir James Sandilands of Calder.

Page 583. col. 2. line 9. from the foot, for one ſon, *read* two ſons and three daughters, then *dele* the next three lines, and *read*,

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Charles Roſs* of Balnagowan, Eſq; who was an officer in the army, and a member of the Britiſh parliament, but died before his father, without iſſue.

1ſt daughter, *Jean*,

2. *Elizabeth*,

3. *Mary*, as printed, then *add*,

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIX. WILLIAM, 13th lord Roſs, who ſurvived his father only a few months, and died without iſſue.

ROTHES.

Page 589. line. 41. *add*, and two daughters,

1 Lady *Margaret*, married firſt to Alexander lord Balgony; 2dly, to Francis earl of Buccleugh; 3dly, to David earl of Wemyſs, and heired all their eſtates.

2. Lady *Chriſtian*, married to Hugh earl of Eglington.

At the end of the family of Rothes, Page 590, *add*,

The earl, in 1763, married 2dly, miſs Loyd, daughter of the preſent counteſs of Haddington's firſt marriage.

ROTHSAY.

Page 591, at the end of Rothſay, *add*, And ſince the union of the two crowns, the eldeſt ſon of the king of Great Britain is prince of Wales in England, and duke of Rothſay in Scotland.

ROXBURGH.

Page 595. col. 2 line 6. *read*,

4. Lady *Sophia*, died unmarried.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 38. for two ſons, *read* four, and *add*,

3. *Henry*.

4. *William*, who lived to be men, but both died without iſſue.

Page 596 col. 2. line 8. 9. and 10. ſhould be read thus, He married his couſin-german, Eſſex, eldeſt daughter of ſir Roger Moſtyn of Flintſhire, Bart. *&c.*

Line 35. chief ſeats, *&c.* for Floors, *read* Fleurs, and for Bray in the county of Bucks, *read* Beaumont-lodge in Berkſhire.

RUTHVEN.

Page 602. col. 2. James lord Ruthven's eldeſt daughter Anne, is married to the honourable captain John Elphingſton, eldeſt ſon and apparent heir of Charles lord Elphingſton, and hath iſſue a daughter, Anne.

Elizabeth his 4. daughter, is married to Robert Lawrie, Eſq; ſon and apparent heir of ſir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, Bart.

N. B. Ibidem, lord Ruthven's ſupporters, as matriculate in the Lyon-office, are two goats proper, and the creſt a goat's head cupee, tho' this lord's bearing is as blazoned and engraved in this work.

SALTON.

Page 603, after line 7. *add*, This ſir Laurence had no male iſſue, but ſeveral daughters, who ſucceded to their father's eſtate which was very conſiderable. This appears from an original charter in the cuſtody of doctor Abernethy-Drummond of Hathornden; wherein Helen, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of Sir Laurence Abernethy, had for her portion, the eſtates of Hathornden, Butel, and Leat-Bernard and ſeveral others; all which ſhe diſponed to ſir William Douglas of Strabroke, her nephew, confirmed to him by king Robert II. *anno* 1378.

Page 605. col. 2. line 9. *add*,

George, his ſucceſſor, and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to John lord Glammis, chancellor of Scotland.

SOMERVILLE.

Page 625. line 45. for Duncan, *read* Donald.

Page 628. lines 13. and 14. inſtead of his ſecond ſon Archibald, *read* his brother ſir Colin.

Page 629. line 13. for Marjory, *read* Agnes.

Page 631. after line 20. *add*, He married in November 1763, miſs Elizabeth Lithbridge of Lydcard, in Somerſetſhire, a young lady, poſſeſt of every amiable quality, and a large fortune.

Ibidem, col. 2. line 1. for one daughter, *read* two.

STIRLING.

Page 642. col. 2. line 54. after 1630, *add*, and had iſſue.

STORMONT.

Page 647. col. 2. line 22. for N°. II. *read* III.

Page 649. col. 2. line 54. for one daughter, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Henrietta-Anne*.

STRATHALLAN.

Page 651. col. 2. line 8. for one ſon, *read* two, and *add*,

2. *Andrew Drummond*, Eſq; an eminent banker in London, who hath iſſue.

TEVIOT.

Page 668. col. 2. line 37. for ſucceeded by the title, *read* was ſucceeded in the title of baronet, *&c.*

WEMYSS.

Page 687. line 53. for ſir John of Inchmartin, *read* ſir Patrick.

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Page 696. near the foot, the paragraph there inſerted from Fordun, ought to have been more fully narrated.

WINTON.

Page 708. line 14. for, he hath iſſue one ſon, *read* two,

1. *John*.
2. *Robert*, who both reſide with their father in London.

FINIS:

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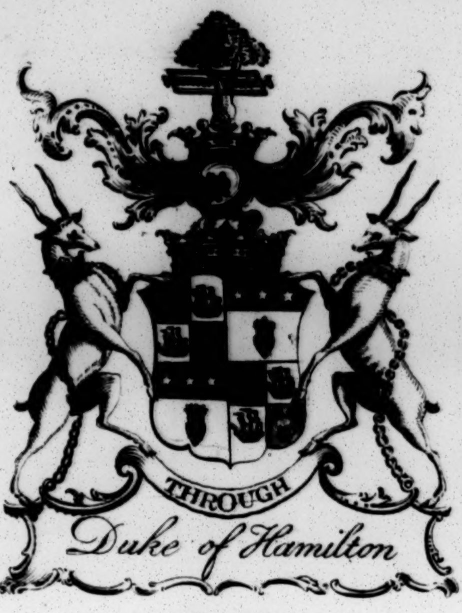
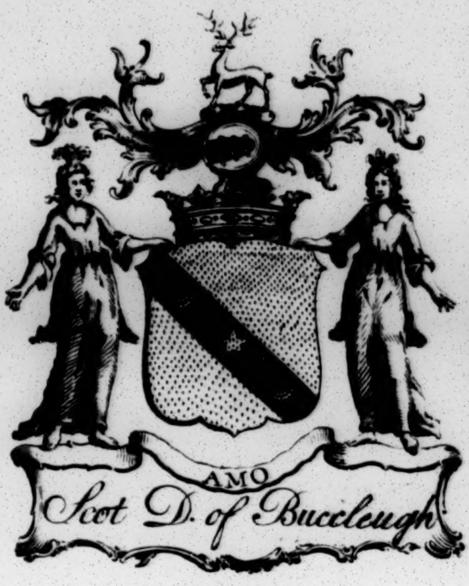
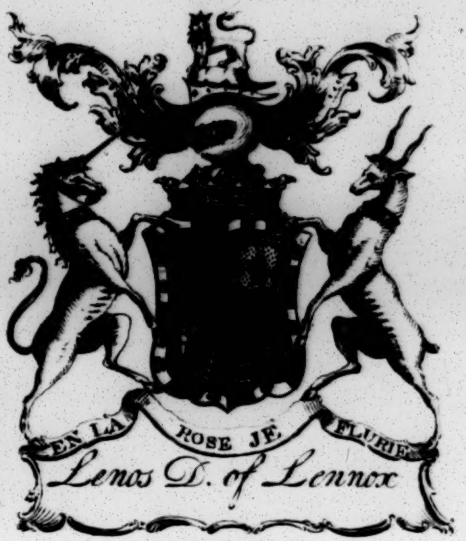
PLATE. 4.



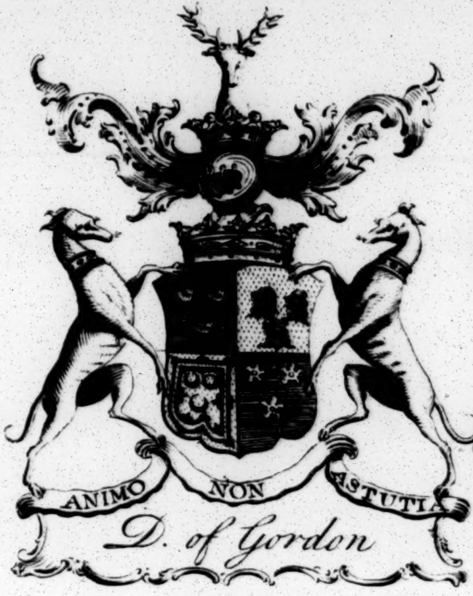
Duke of Hamilton



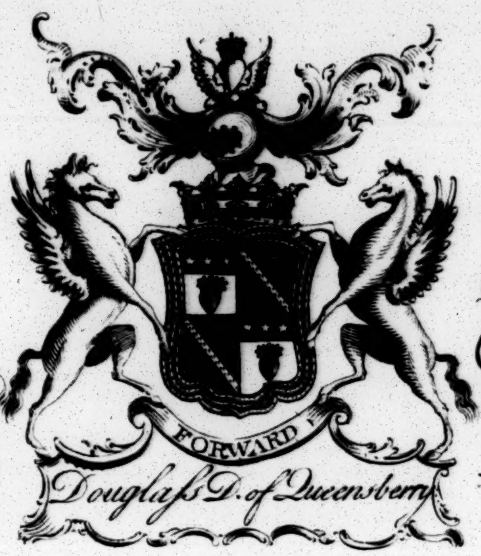
Scot D. of Buccleugh


EN LA ROSE JE FLEURIE

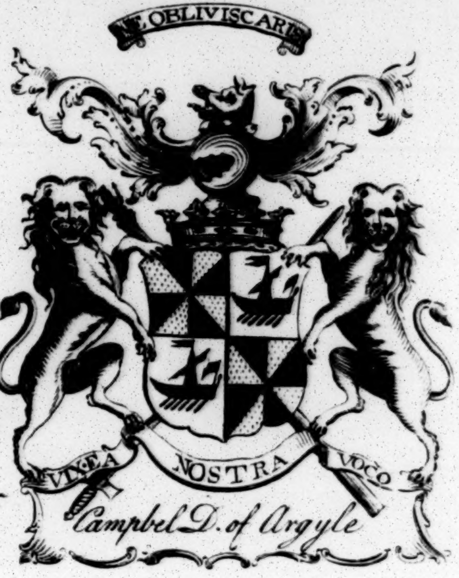
Lenox D. of Lennox


ANIMO NON ASTUTIA

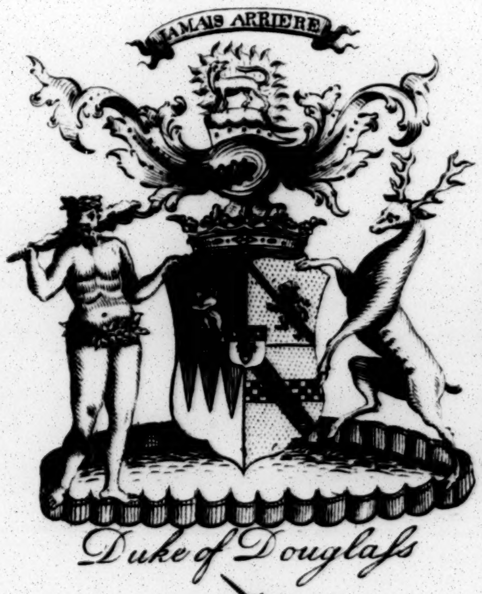
D. of Gordon



Douglaſs D. of Queensberry


NE OBLIVISCARIS
VIX EA NOSTRA VOCO

Campbel D. of Argyle


JAMAIS ARRIERE

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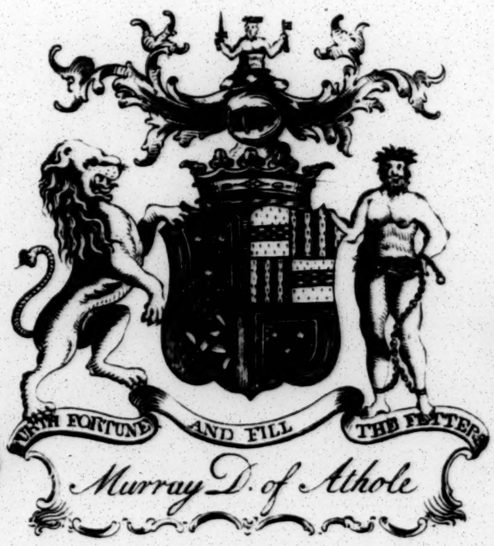
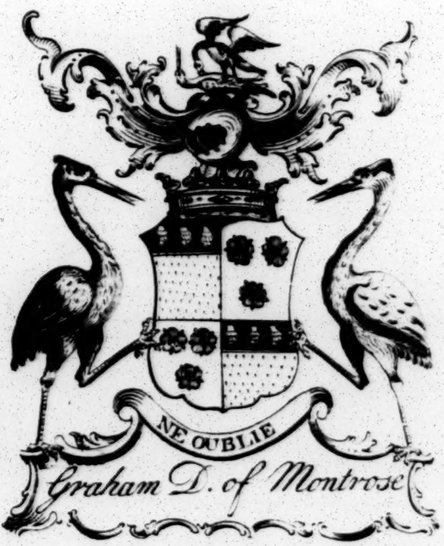
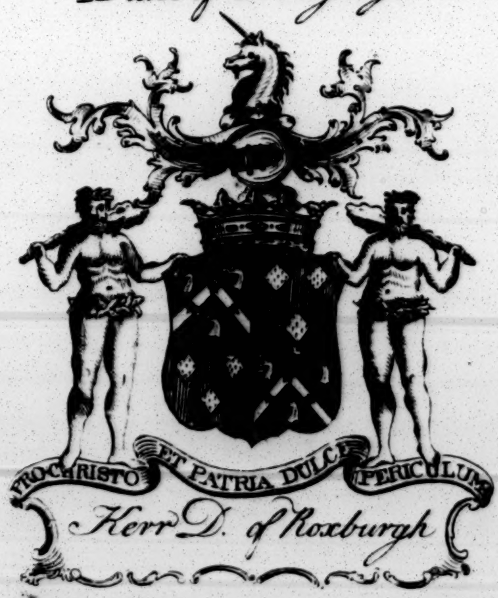

FURTH FORTUNE AND FILL THE FETTERS

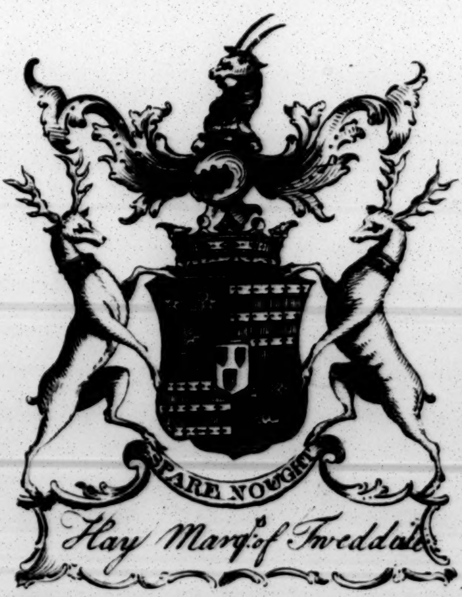
Murray D. of Athole



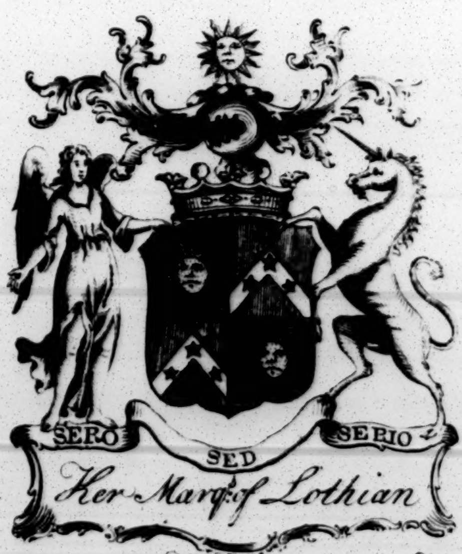
Graham D. of Montrose


PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA DULCE PERICULUM

Kerr D. of Roxburgh


SPARE NOUGHT

Hay Marqs. of Tweddale


SERO SED SERIO

Her Marqs. of Lothian

H. Gavin Sculp. Edin.

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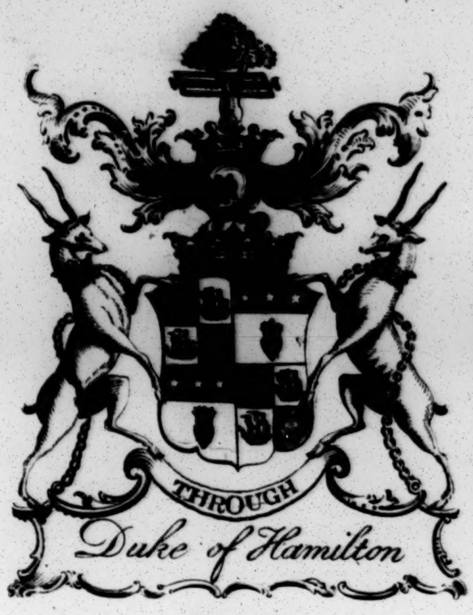
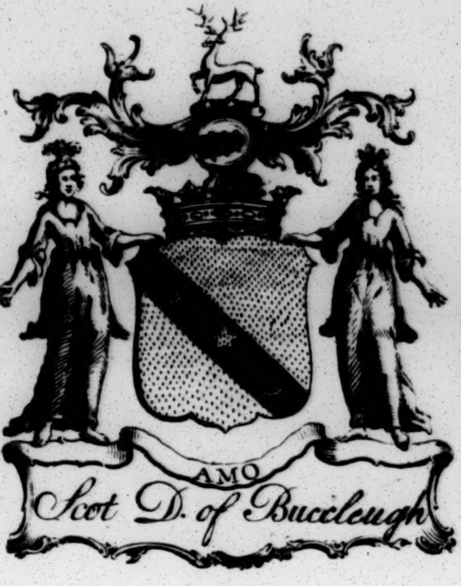
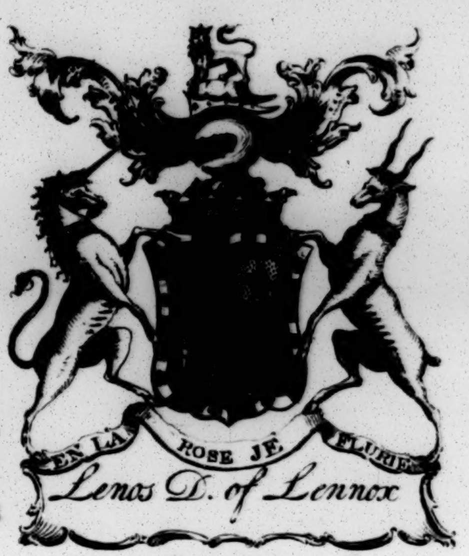
PLATE I.



Duke of Hamilton



Scot D. of Buccleugh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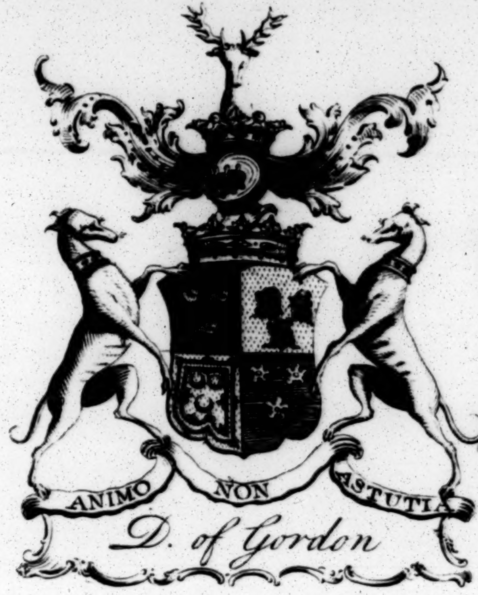
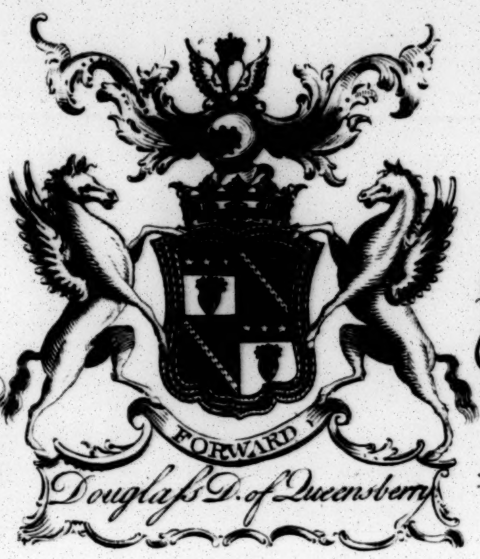
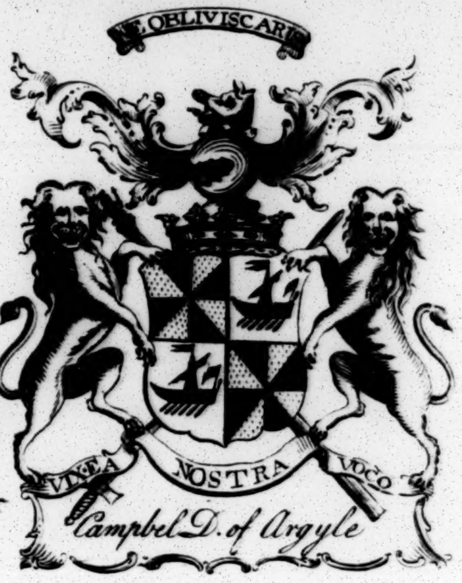
Lenox D. of Lennox


ANIMO NON ASTUTIA
D. of Gordon



Douglaſs D. of Queensberry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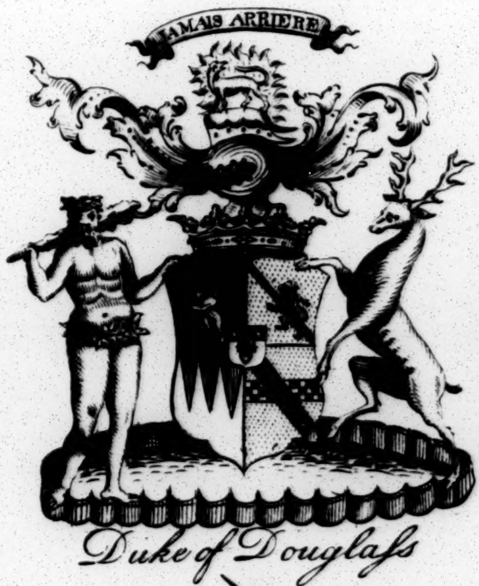
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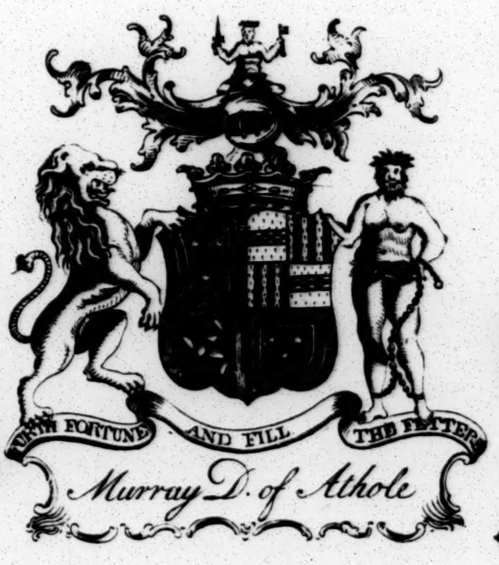
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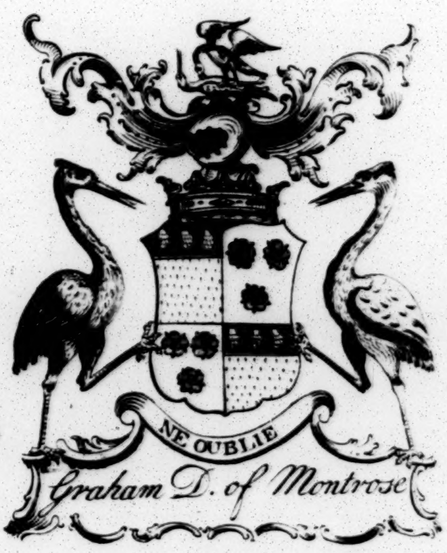
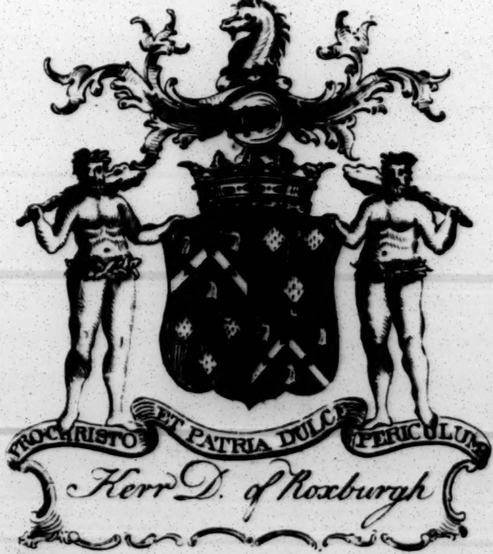


Graham D. of Montrose


PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA DULCE PERICULUM
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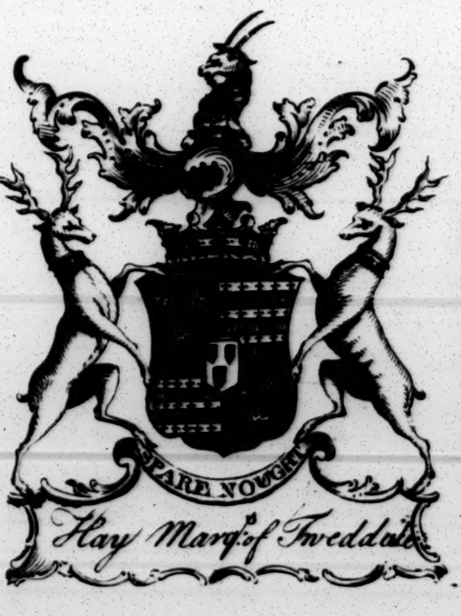
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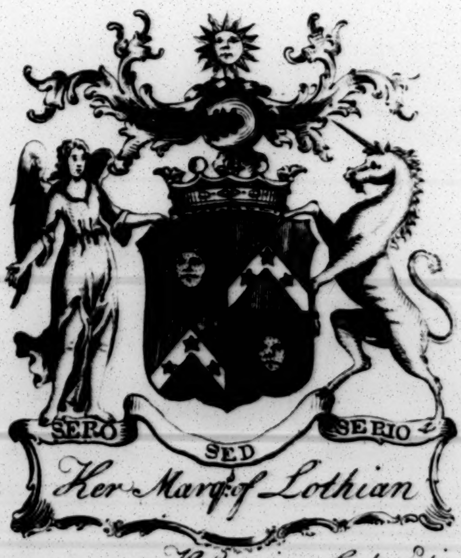
SERO SED SERIO
Ker Marq. of Lothian

H. Gavin Sculp. Edin.

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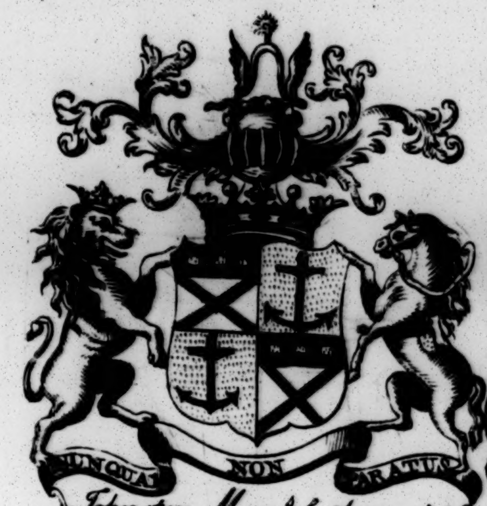
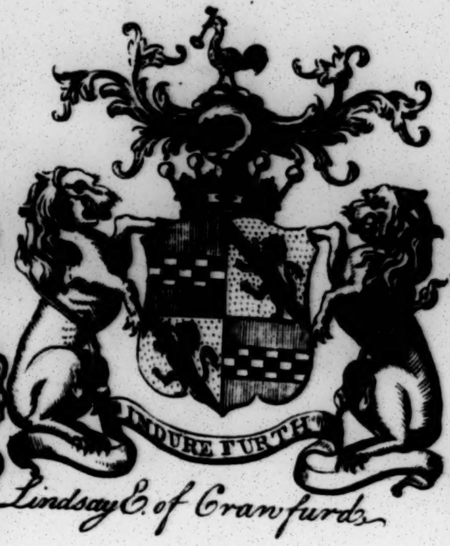
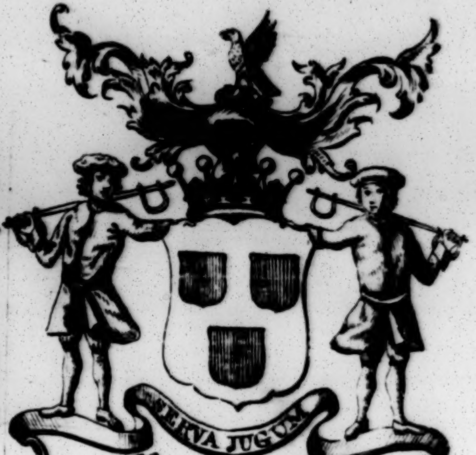
PLATE II


NUNQUAM NON PARATUS

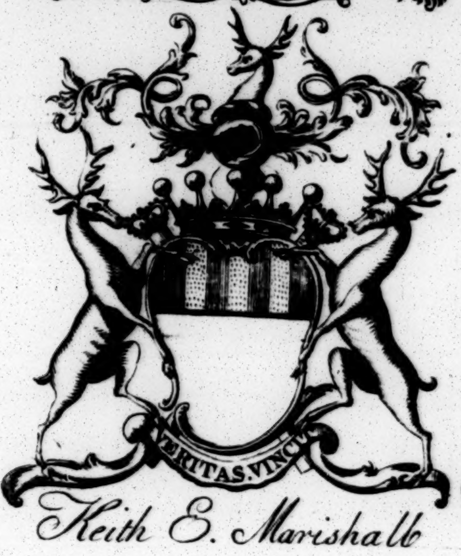
Johnston Marq.ſ of Annandale


INDURE FURTH

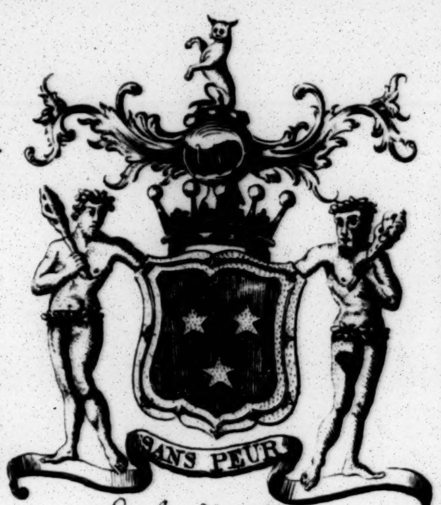
Lindsay E. of Cranfurd


SERVA JUGUM

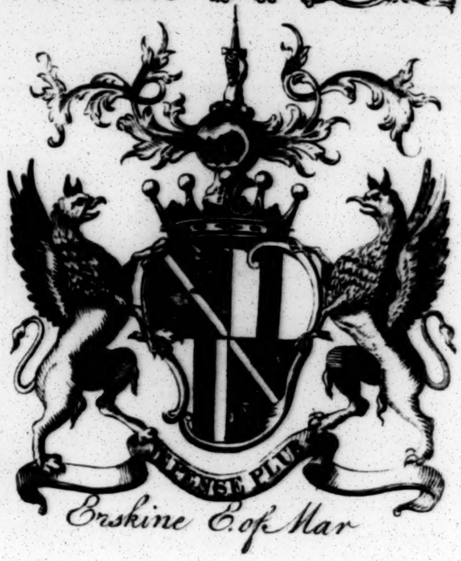
Hay E. of Errol


VERITAS VINCIT

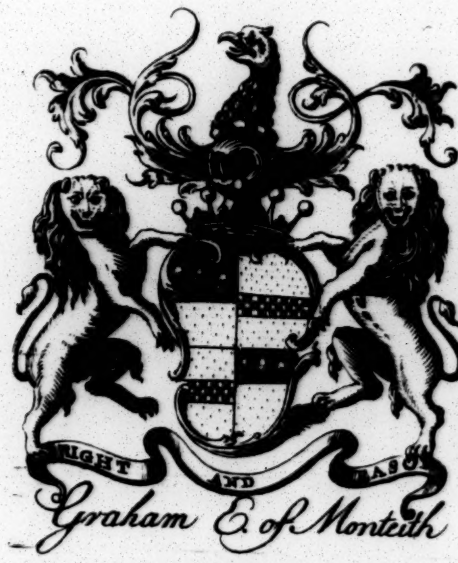
Keith E. Marishall



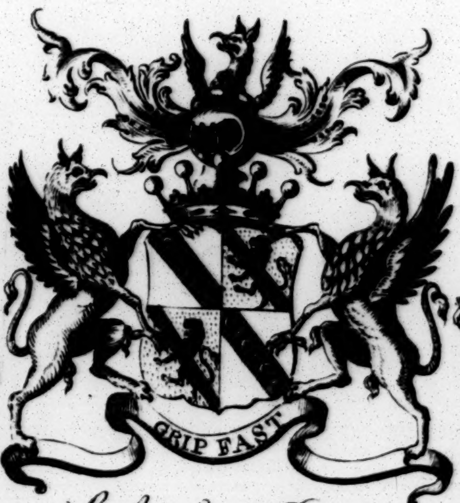
E. of Sutherland



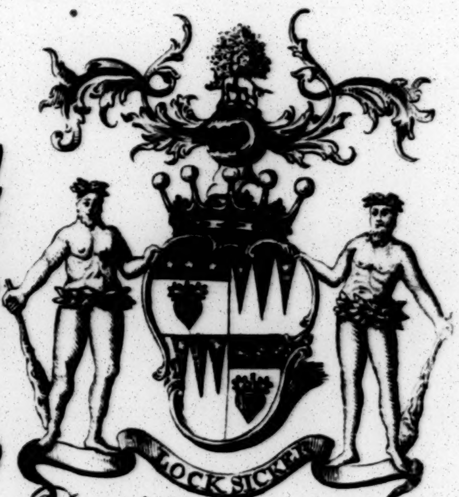
Erskine E. of Mar


RIGHT AND REASON

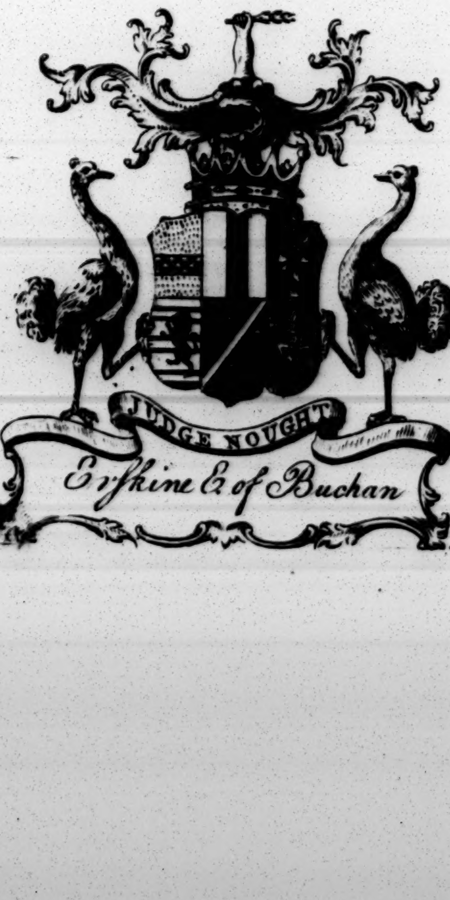
Graham E. of Monteith



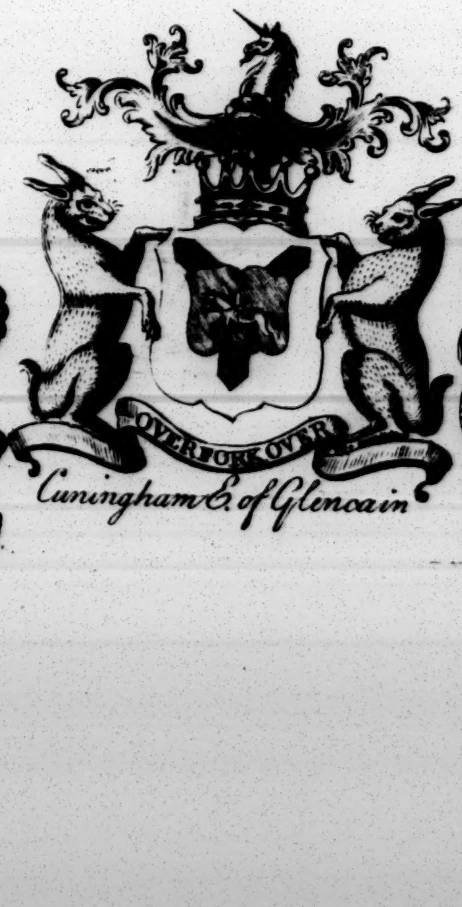
Lesley E. of Rothes


LOCK SICKER

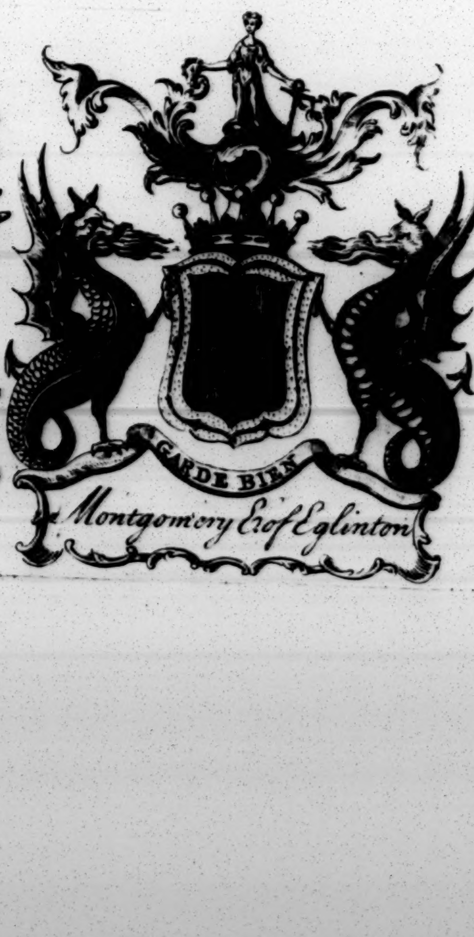
Douglaſs E. of Morton


JUDGE NOUGHT

Erſkine E. of Buchan


OVER FORK OVER

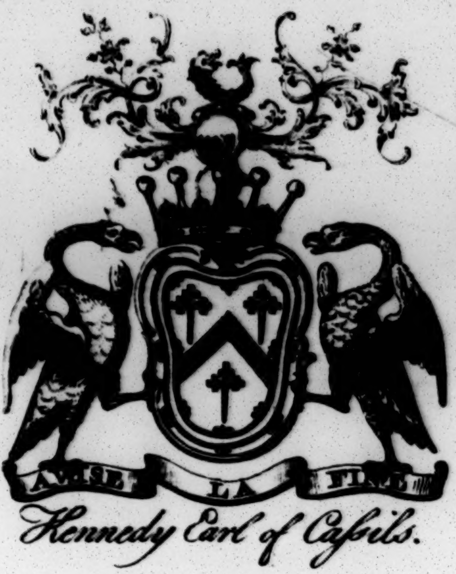
Cuningham E. of Glencain



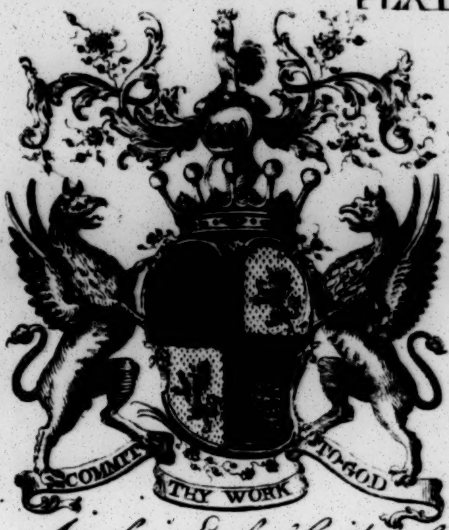
Montgomery E. of Eglinton

The Grenville Library

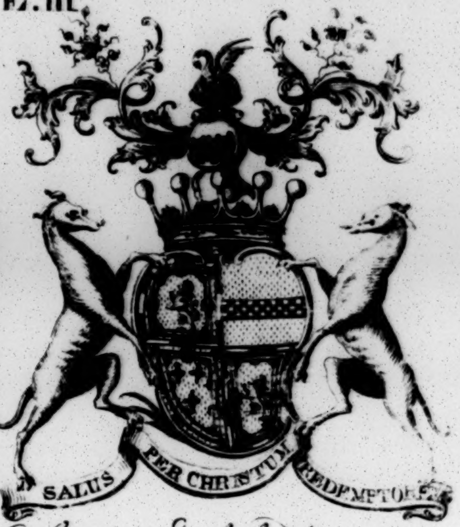
PLATE. III.


AVISE
LA
FINE

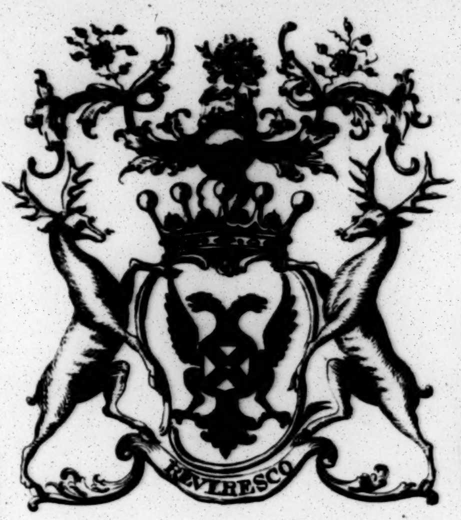
Kennedy Earl of Caſsils.


COMMIT
THY WORK
TO GOD

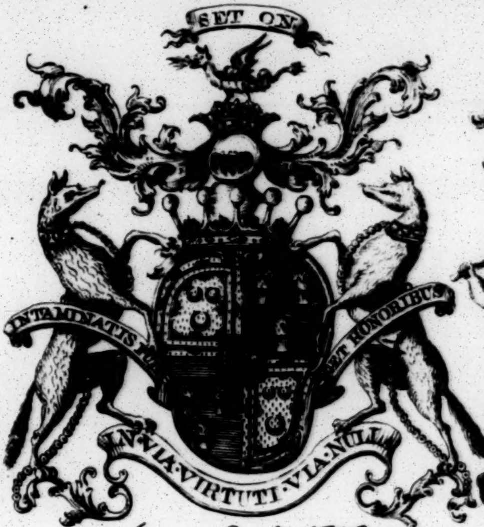
Sinclair Earl of Caithneſs.


SALUS
PER CHRISTUM
REDEMPTOREM

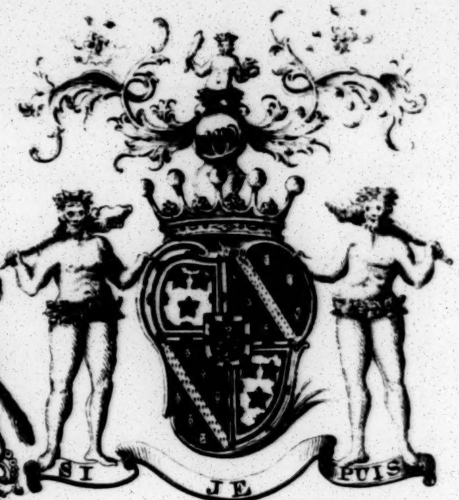
Steuart Earl of Murray.



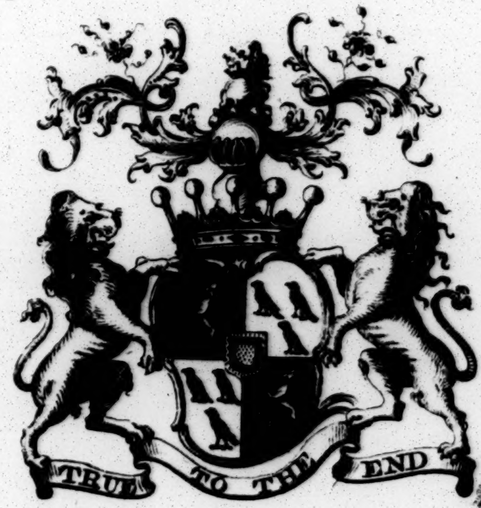
Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale.


SET ON
INTAMINATIS
ET HONORIBUS
IN·VIA·VIRTUTI·VIA·NULL

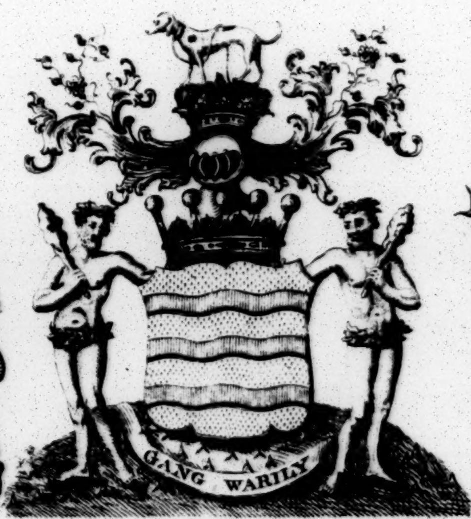
Seton Earl of Winton.



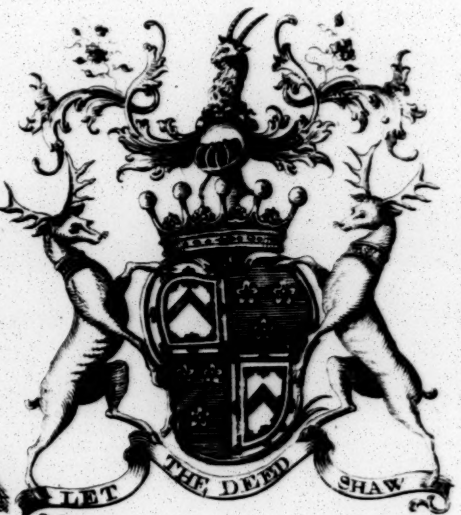
Livingston E. of Linlithgow.


TRUE
TO THE
END

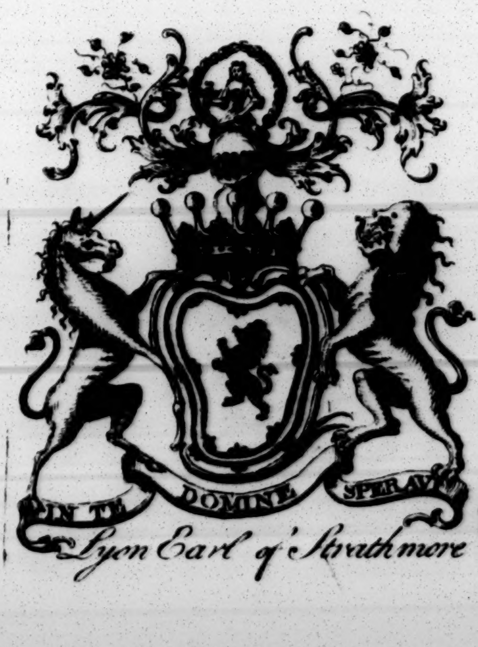
Home Earl of Home


GANG WARILY

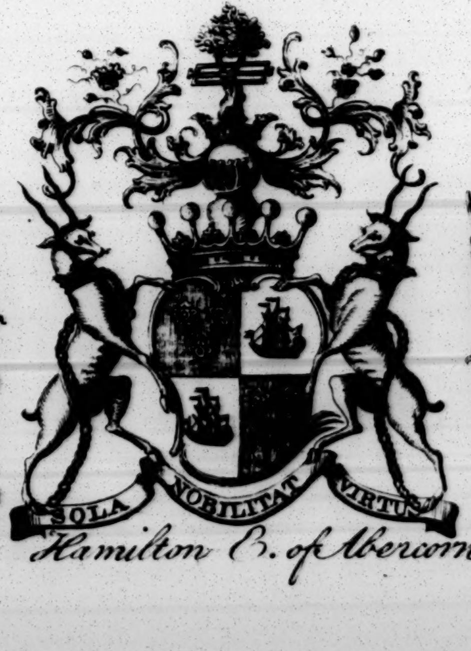
Drummond E. of Perth


LET
THE DEED
SHAW

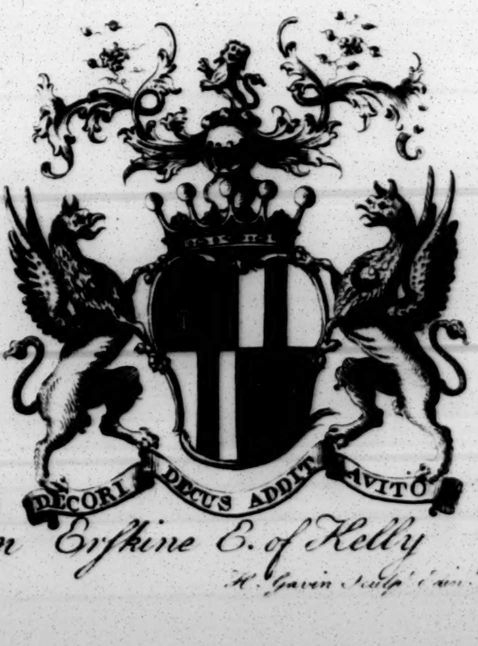
Fleming Earl of Wigton


IN TE
DOMINE
SPERAVI

Lyon Earl of Strathmore


SOLA
NOBILITAT
VIRTUS

Hamilton E. of Abercorn

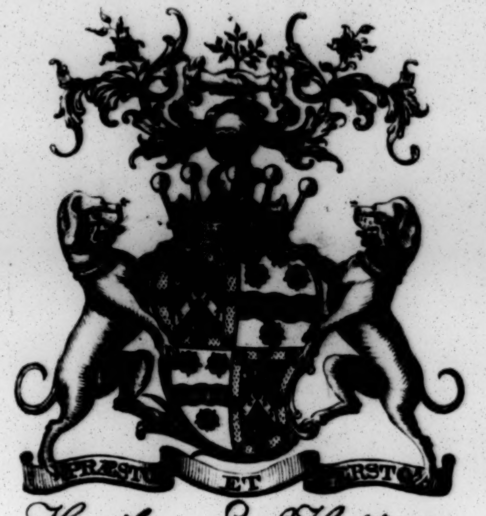

DECORI
DECUS ADDIT
AVITO

Erſkine E. of Kelly

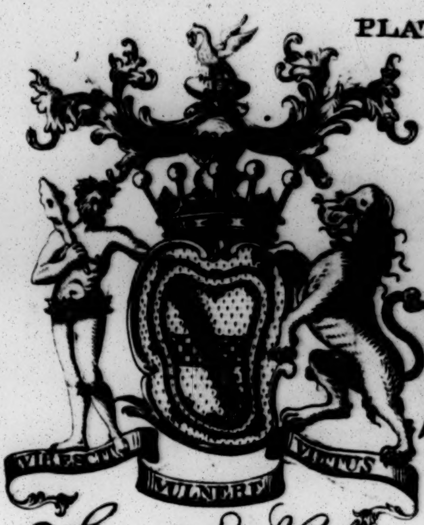
H. Gavin Sculp. Edin.

The Grenville Library

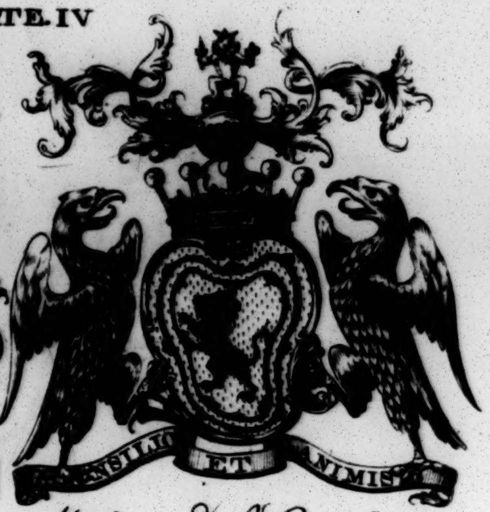
PLATE IV


PRÆSTO
ET
PERSTO

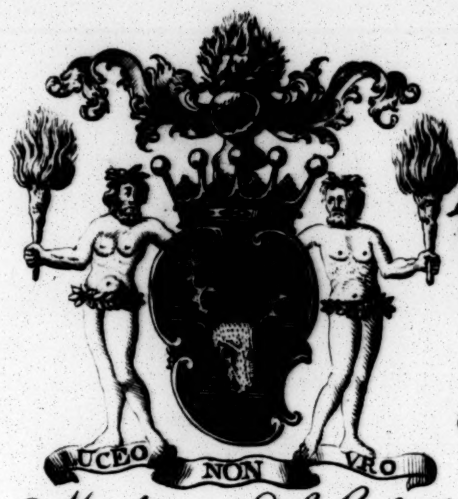
Hamilton E. of Haddington.


VIRESCIT
VULNERE
VIRTUS

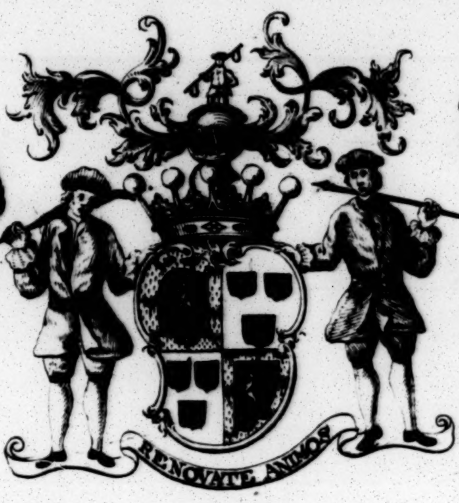
Steuart E. of Galloway.


CONSILIO
ET
ANIMIS

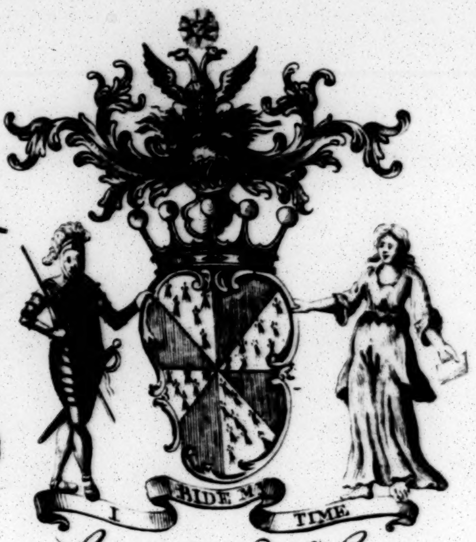
Maitland E. of Lauderdale.


LUCEO
NON
URO

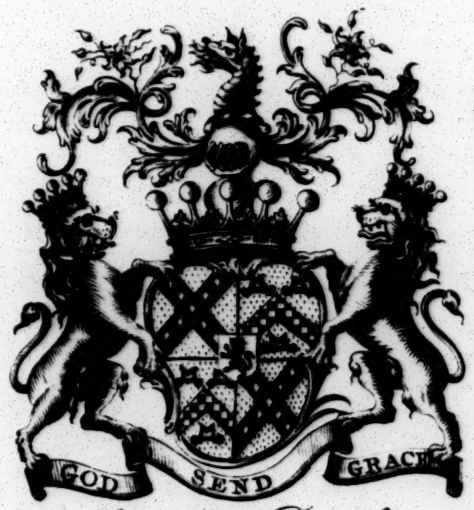
Mackenzie E. of Seaforth.


RENOVATE ANIMOS

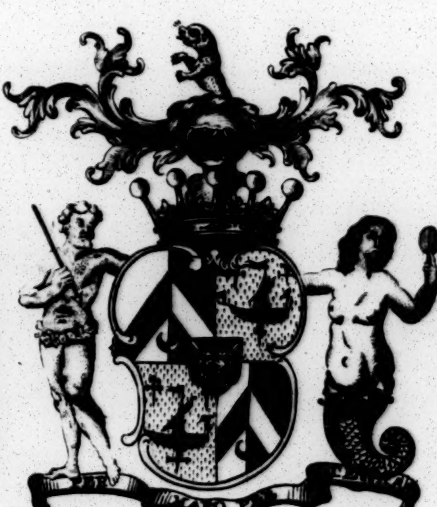
Hay E. of Kinoule.


I
BIDE MY
TIME

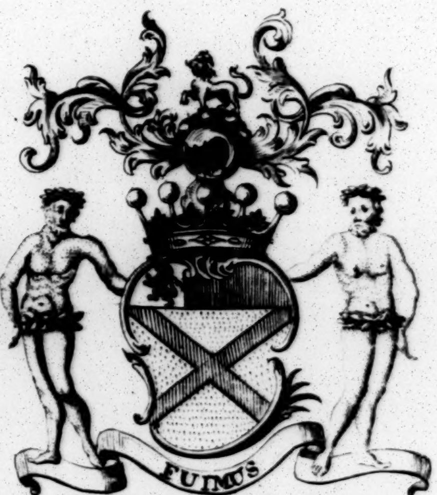
Campbel E. of Lowden


GOD
SEND
GRACE

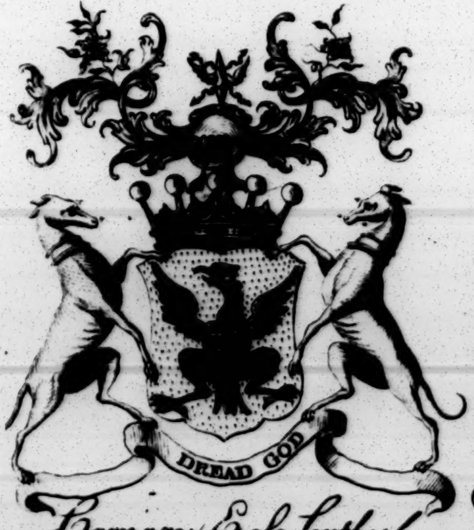
Crichton E. of Dumfries.



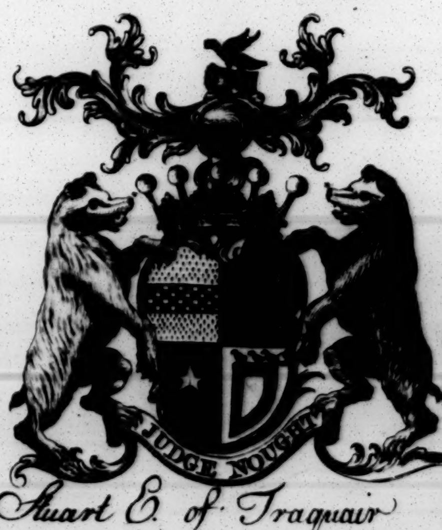
Alexander E. of Stirling



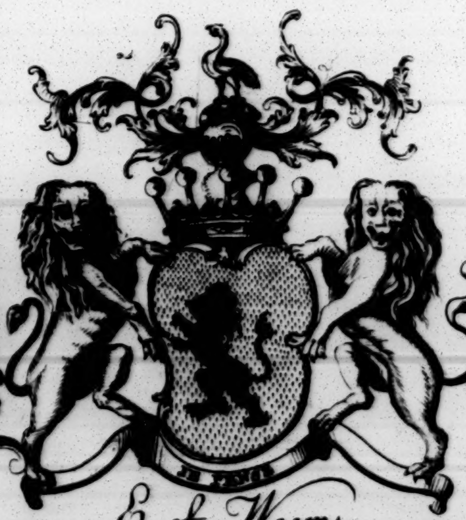
Bruce E. of Elgin



Carnagy E. of Southesk


JUDGE NOUGHT

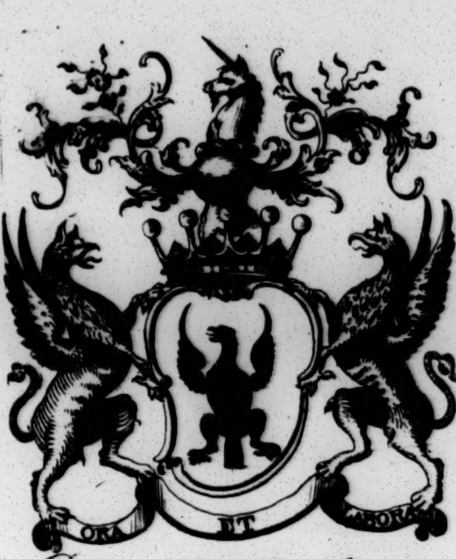
Stuart E. of Traquair



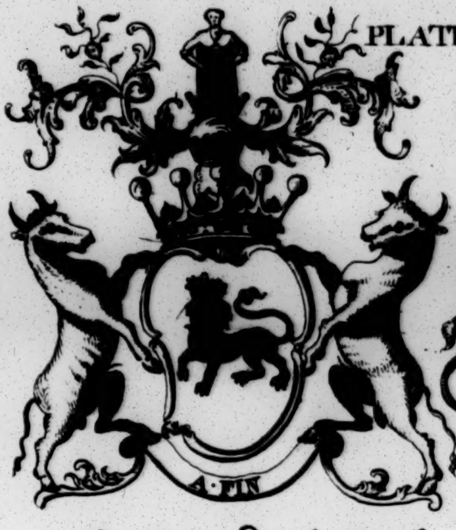
E. of Weems

The Grenville Library

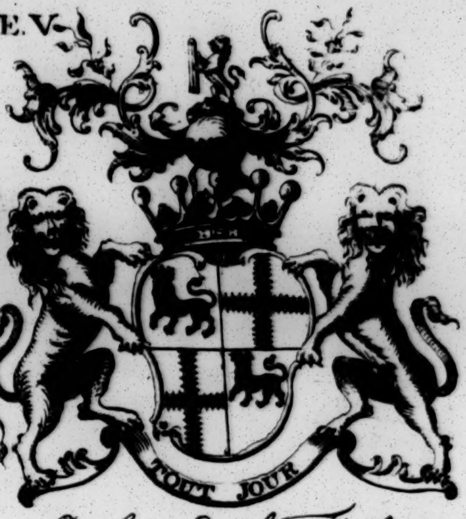
PLATE V.


ORA ET LABORA

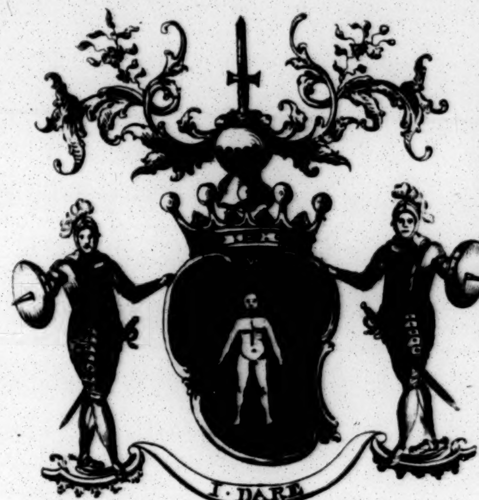
Ramsay E. of Dalhousie



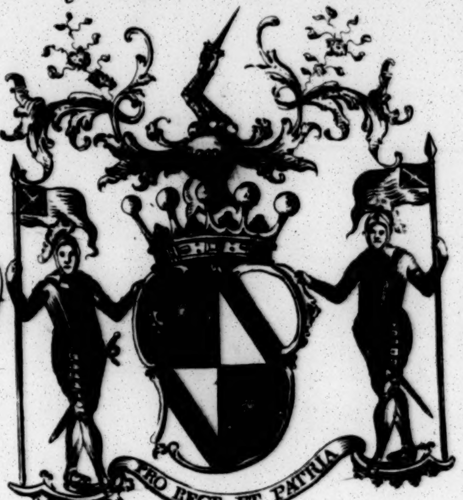
Ogilvy E. of Airly



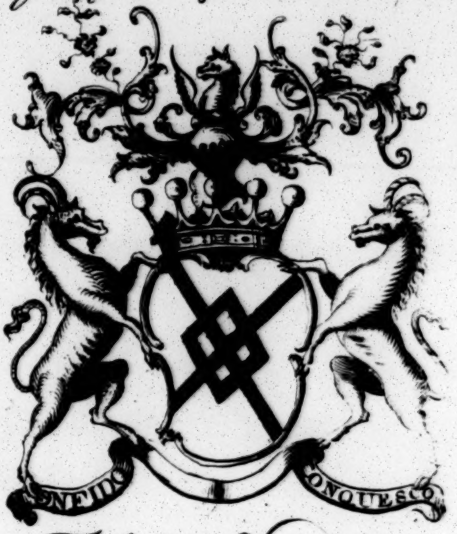
Ogilvy E. of Finlater



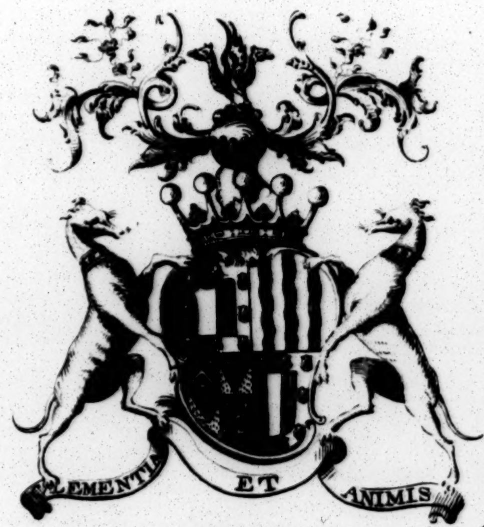
Dalziel E. of Carnwath


PRO REGE ET PATRIA

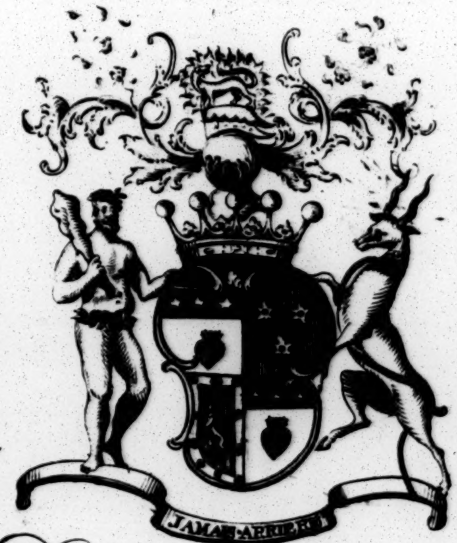
Lesly E. of Leven


CONFIDO CONQUESCO

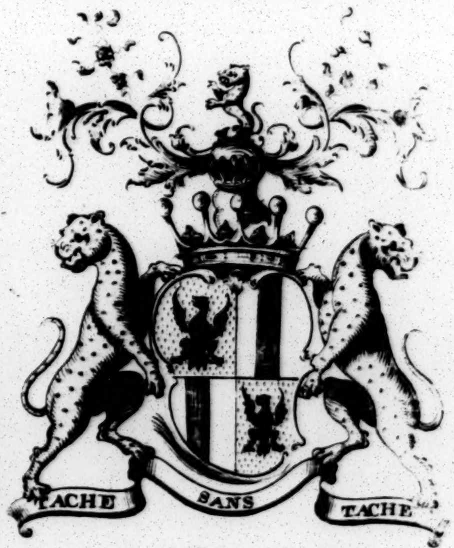
Talmash E. of Dysart


CLEMENTIA ET ANIMIS

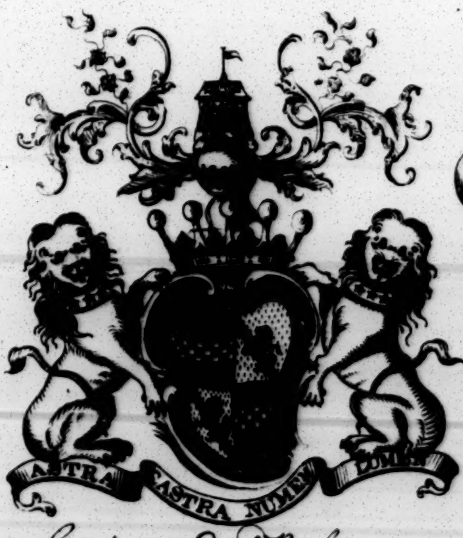
Maule E. Panmure


JAMAIS ARRIERE

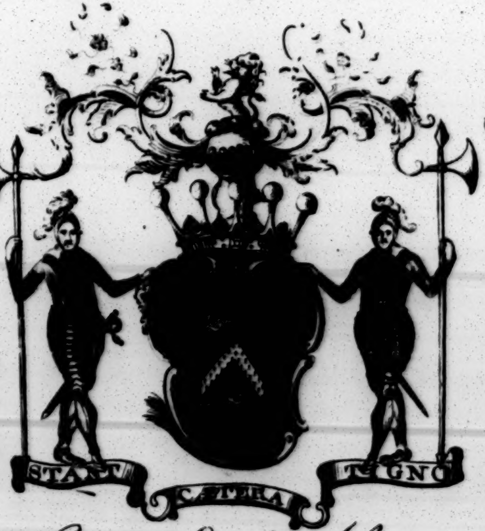
Douglas E. of Selkirk


TACHE SANS TACHE

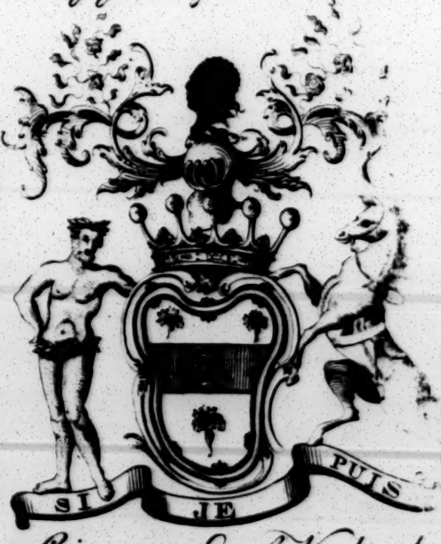
Carnagy E. of Northesk


ASTRA CASTRA NUMEN LUMEN

Lindsay E. of Balcarras


STANT CÆTERA TIGNO

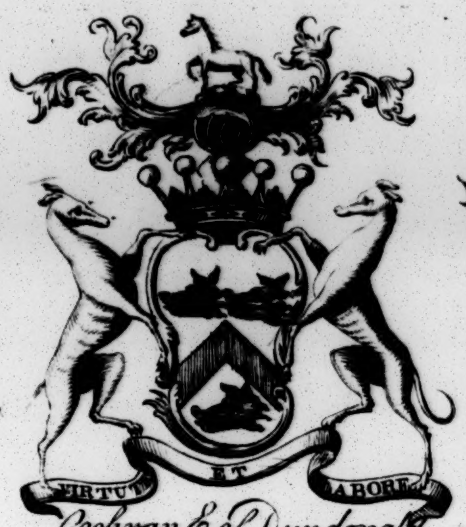
Gordon E. of Aboyn



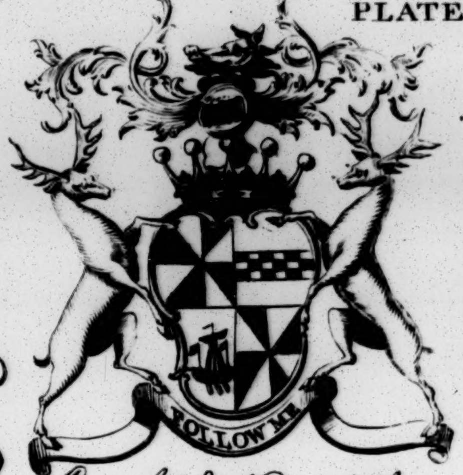
Livingston E. of Newburgh

The
Grenville
Library

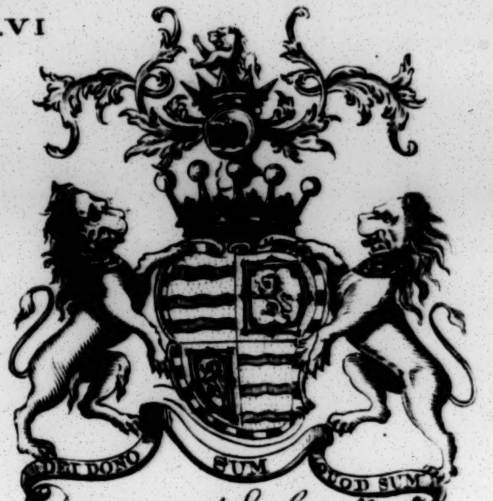
PLATE. VI


VIRTUTE
ET
LABORE

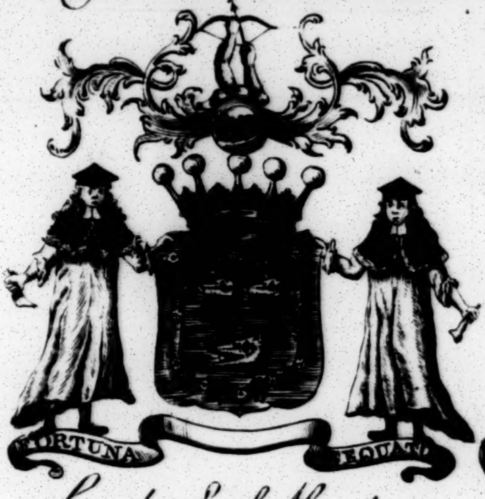
Cochran E. of Dundonald



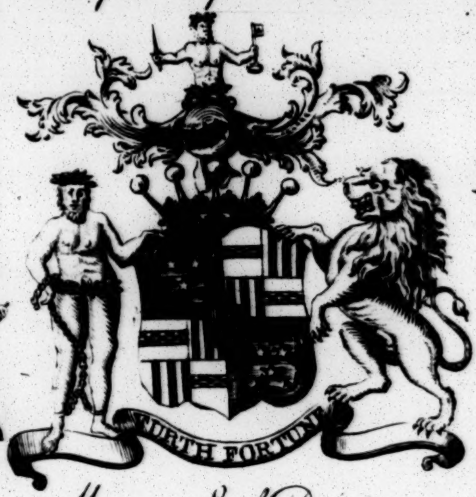
Campbel E. of Braidalbin


DEI DONO
SUM
QUOD SUM

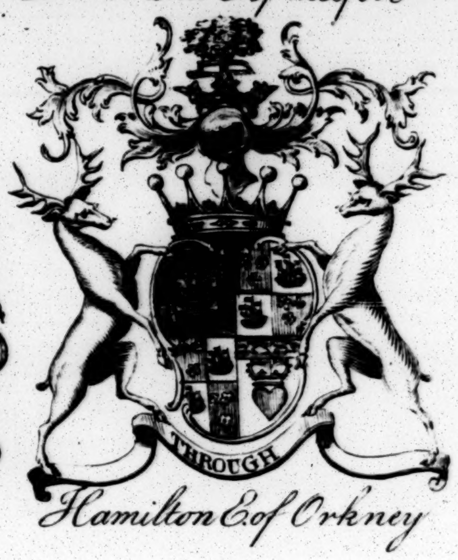
Drummond E. of melfort


FORTUNA
SEQUATUR

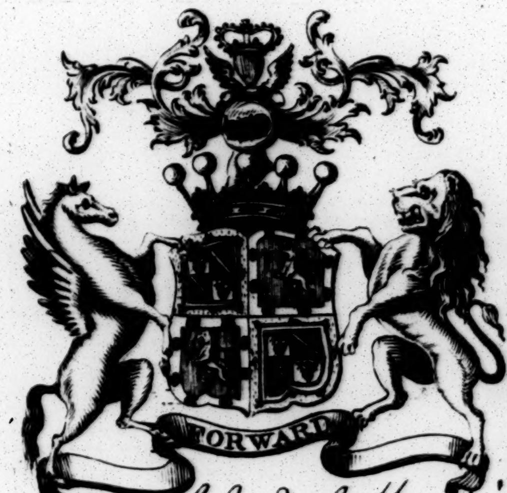
Gordon E. of Aberdeen


FURTH FORTUNE

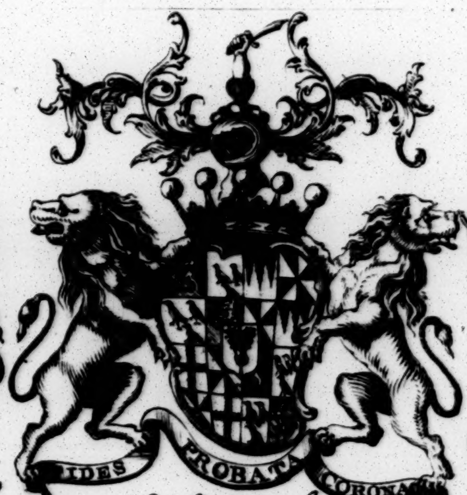
Murray E. of Dunmore



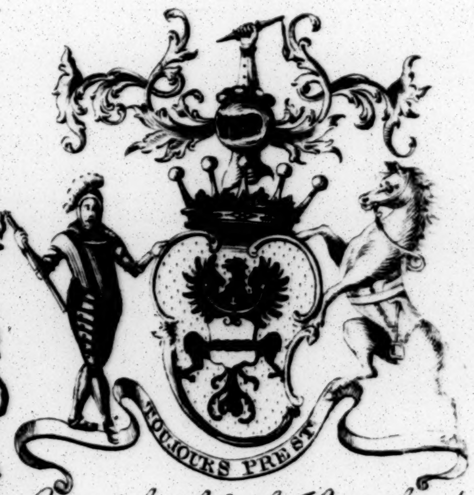
Hamilton E. of Orkney



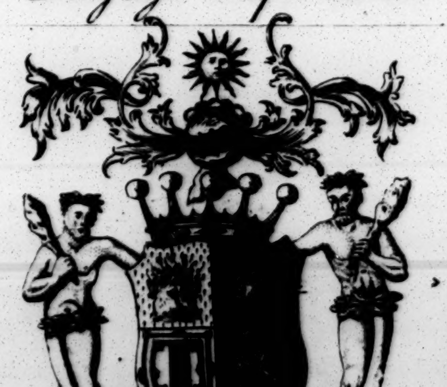
Douglaſs E. of March


FIDES
PROBATA
CORONAT

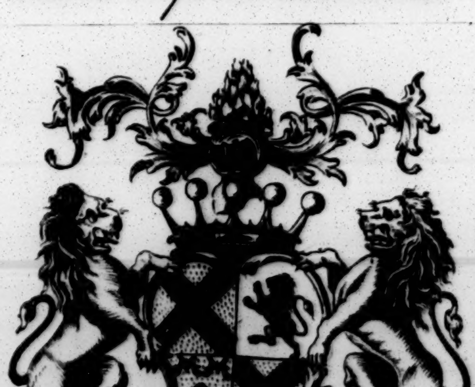
Hume E. of Marchmont


TOUJOURS PREST

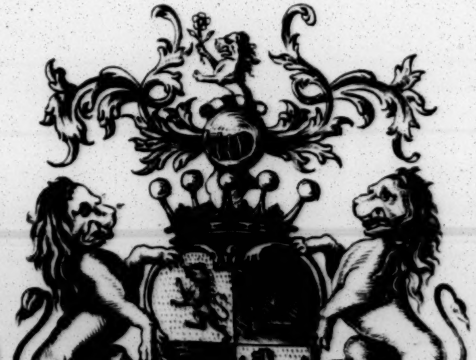
Carmichael E. of Hyndford


LUCEO
NON
URO

Mackinzie E. of Cromarty



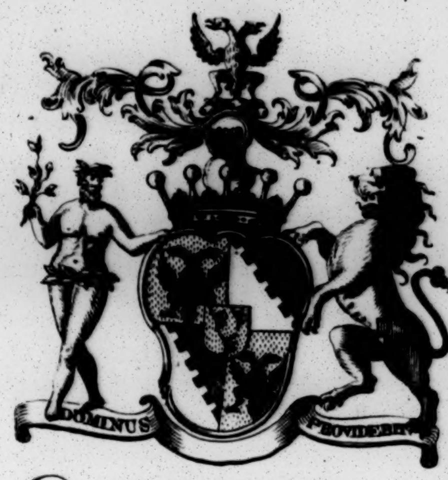
Dalrymple E. of Stair


FIDE
ET
FIDUCIA

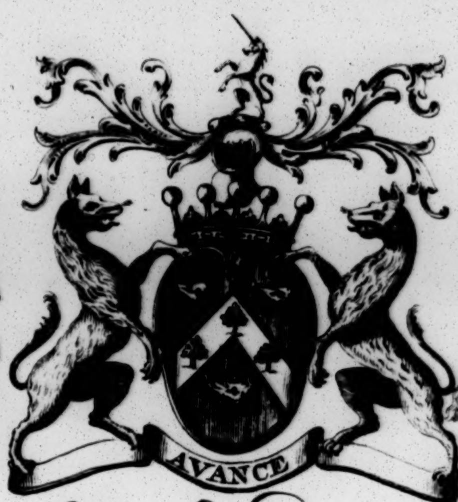
Primeroſe E. of Roseberry

The Grenville Library

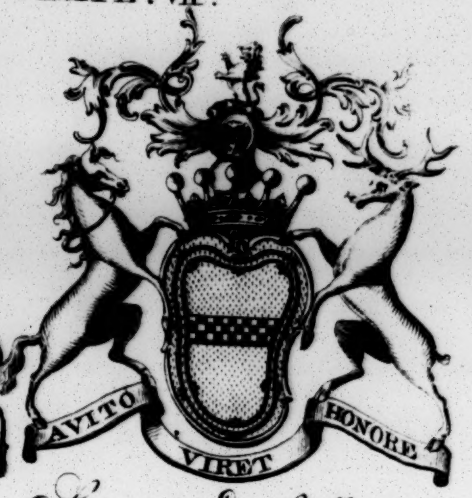
PLATE . VII.


DOMINUS
PROVIDEBIT

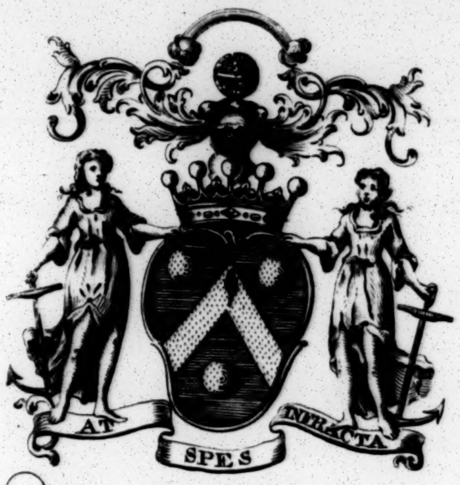
Boyle Earl of Glasgow



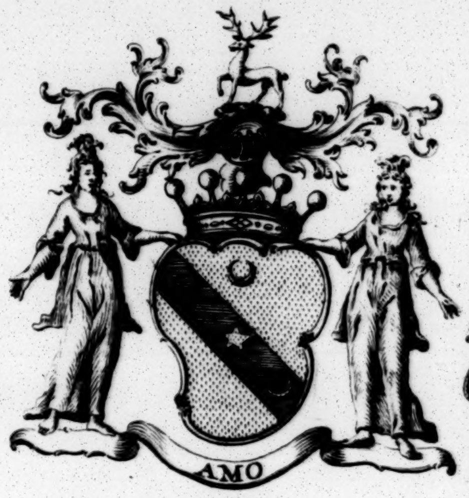
Collier E. of Portmore


AVITO
VIRET
HONORE

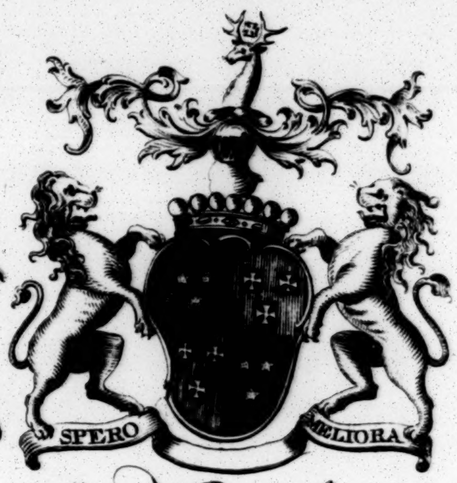
Steuart E. of Bute


AT
SPES
INFRACTA

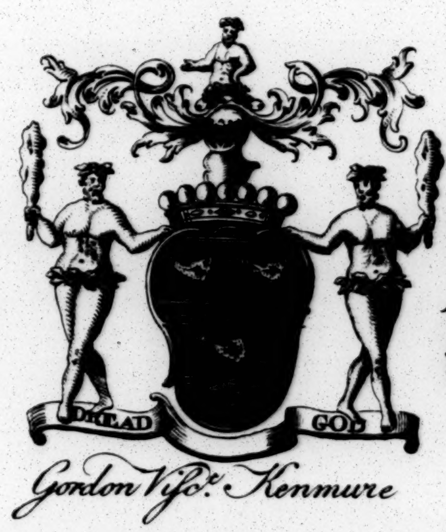
Hope E. of Hoptoun



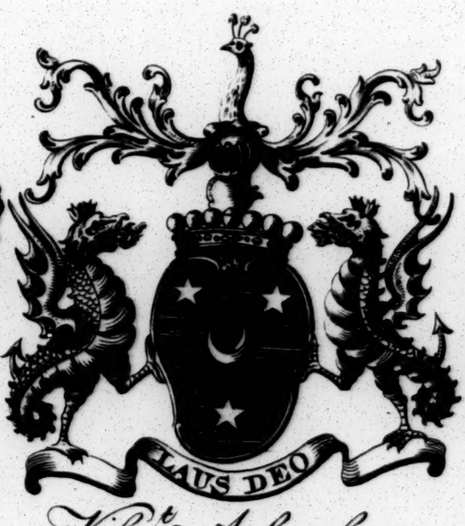
Scot E. of Deloraine


SPERO
MELIORA

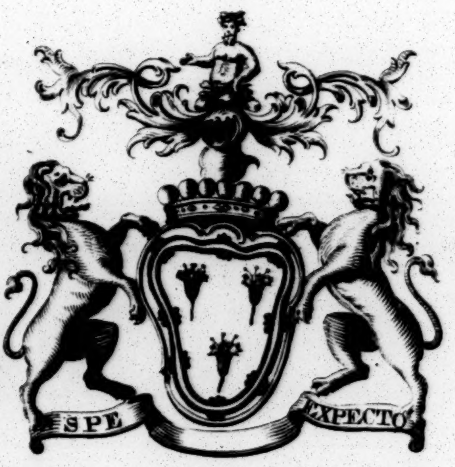
Murray Viſcount Stormont



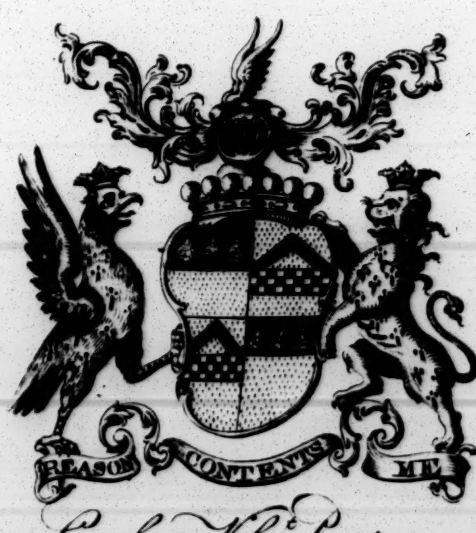
Gordon Viſct. Kenmure



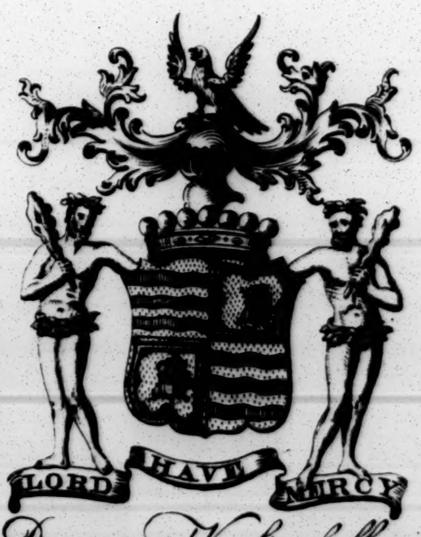
Viſct. Arburthnet


SPE
EXPECTO

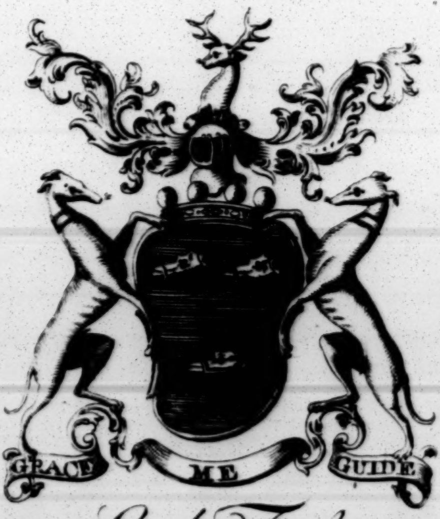
Livingston Viſct. of Kilsyth


REASON
CONTENTS
ME

Graham Viſct. Preston


LORD
HAVE
MERCY

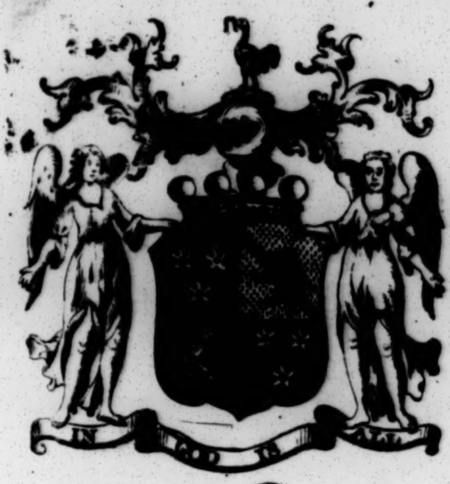
Drummond V. Strathallan


GRACE
ME
GUIDE

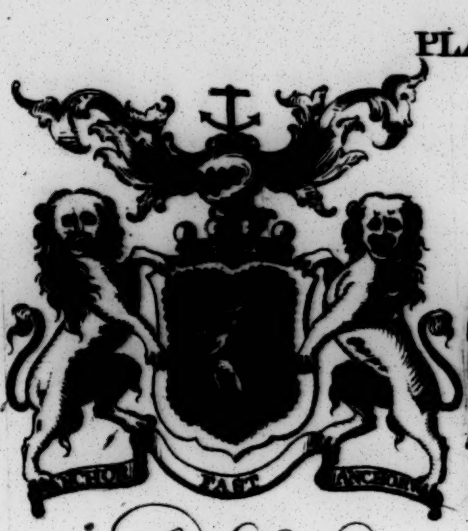
Lord Forbes

H. Gavin sc. Edr.

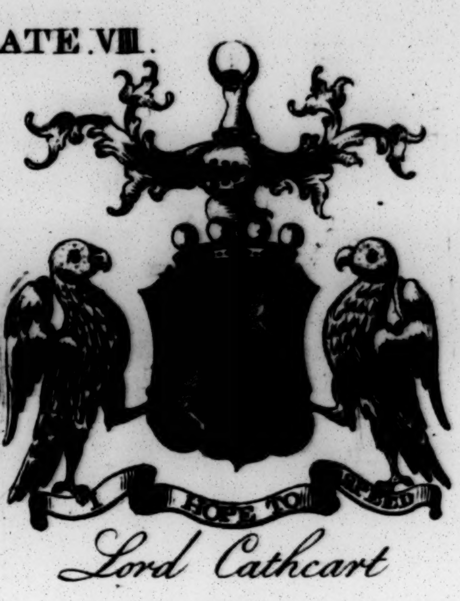
PLATE.VIII.


IN GOD IS ALL

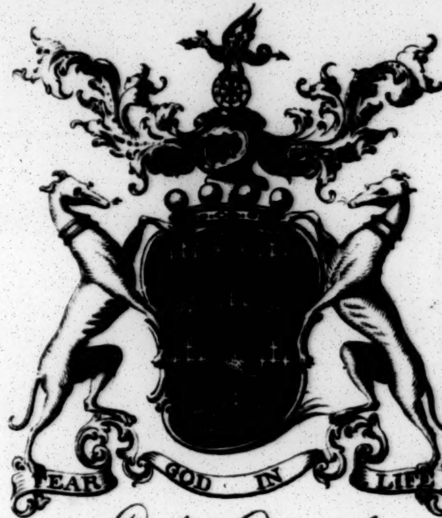
Frazer Lord Salton


ANCHOR FAST ANCHOR

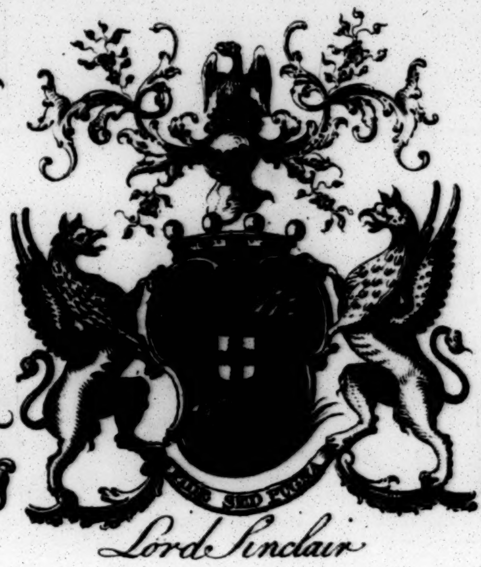
Lord Gray


I HOPE TO SPEED

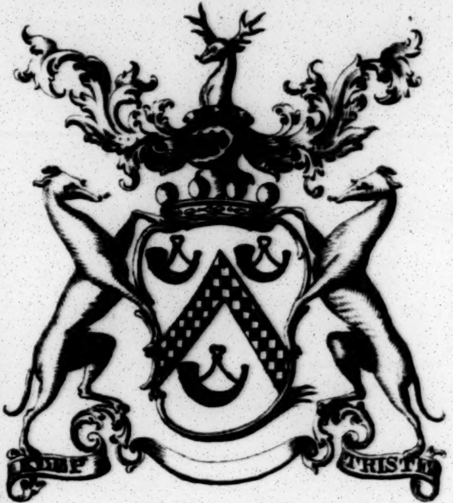
Lord Cathcart


FEAR GOD IN LIFE

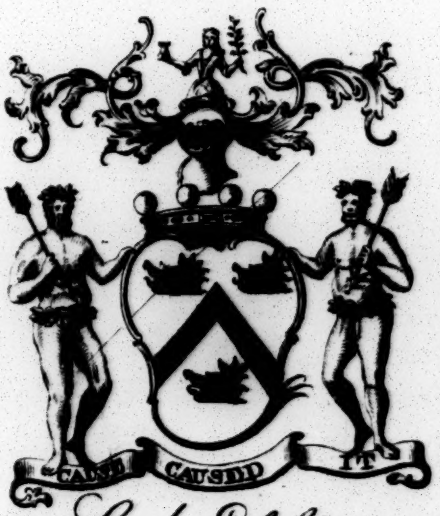
Lord Somervile



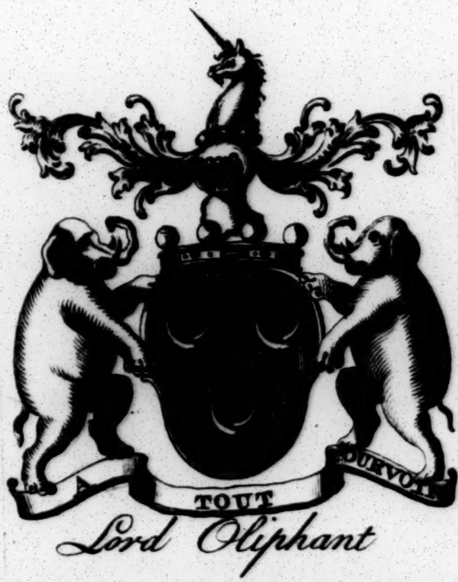
Lord Sinclair


KEEP TRISTE

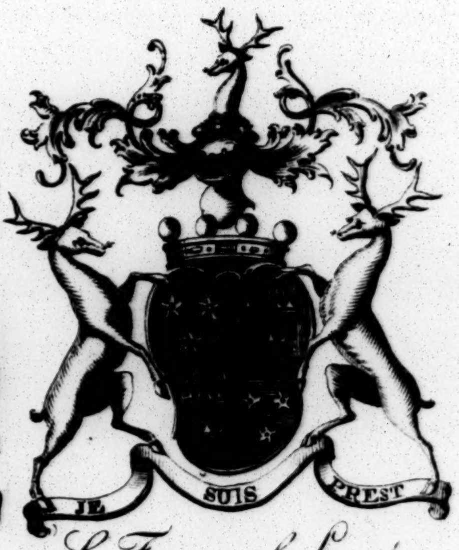
Lord Semple


CAUSE CAUSED IT

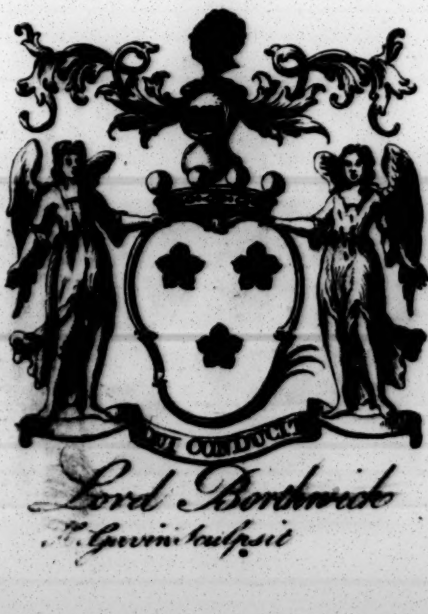
Lord Elphinston


A TOUT POURVOIR

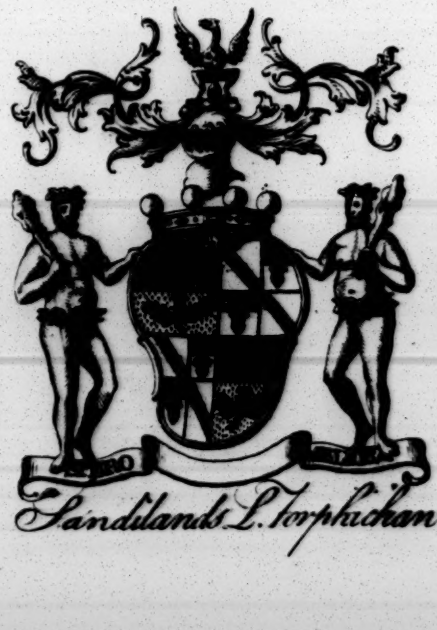
Lord Oliphant


JE SUIS PREST

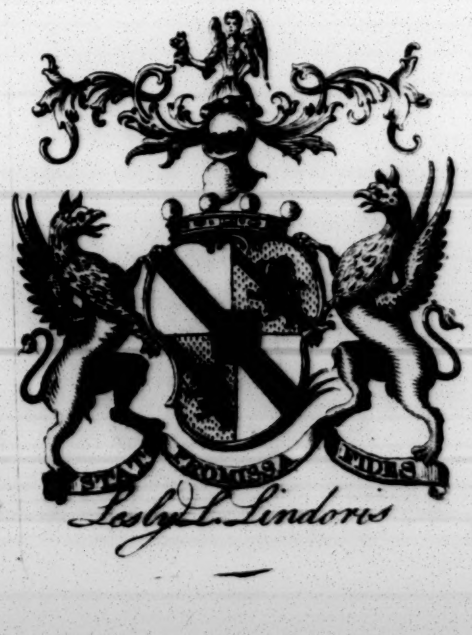
L. Frazer of Lovat


QUI CONDUCT

Lord Borthwick



Sandilands L. Torphichan

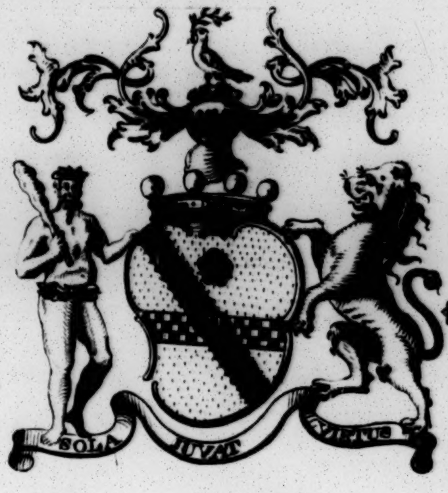

STAT PROMISSA FIDES

Lesly L. Lindores

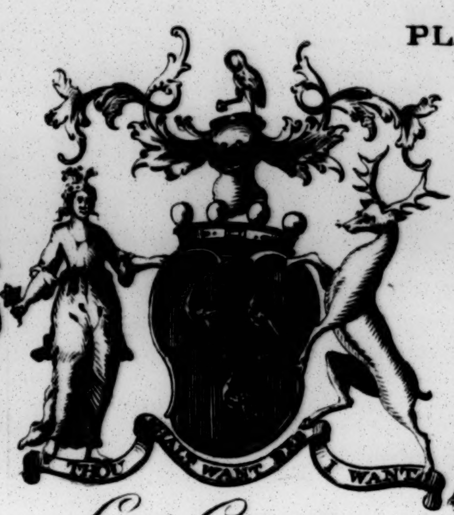
H. Gavin sculpsit

The Grenville Library

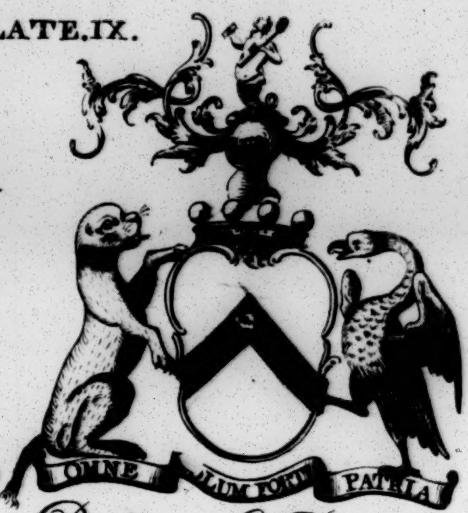
PLATE.IX.


SOLA IUVAT VIRTUS

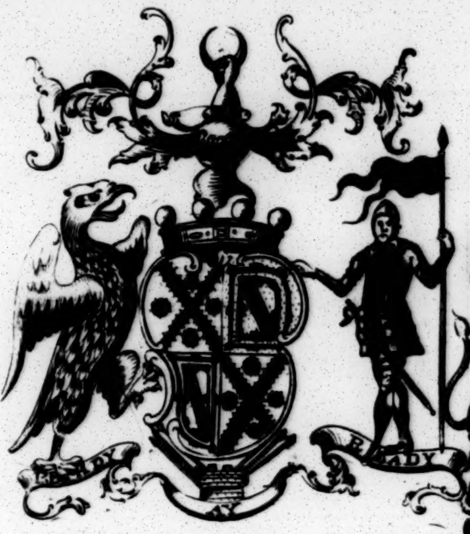
Stewart L. Blantyre


THOU SHALT WANT ERE I WANT

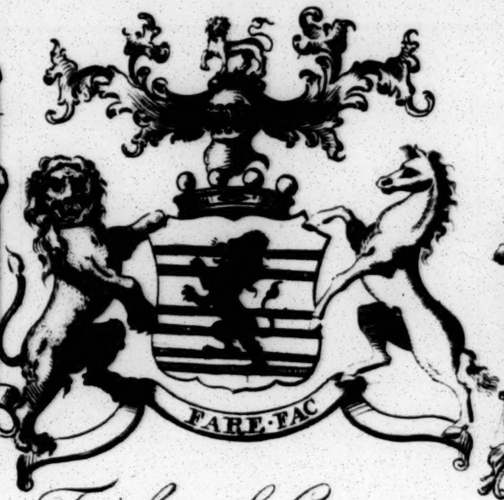
Lord Cranston


OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA

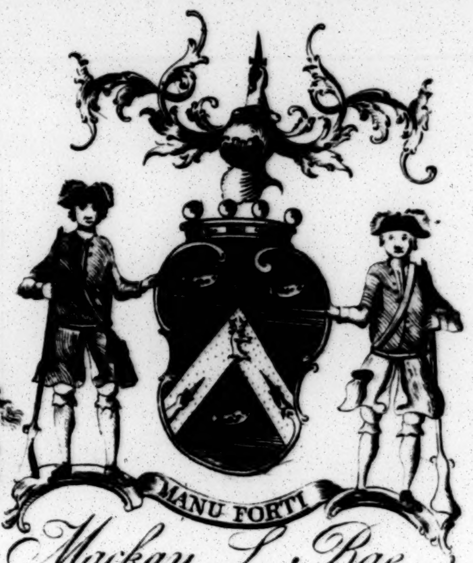
Balfour L. Burleigh


READY AY READY

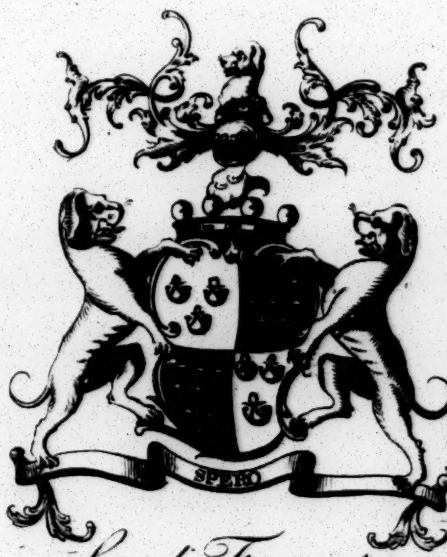
Napier L. Napier



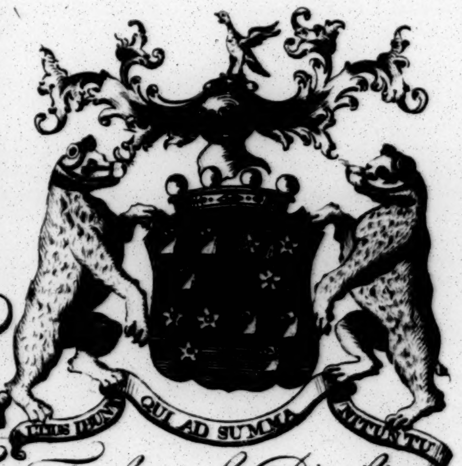
Fairfax L. Cameron



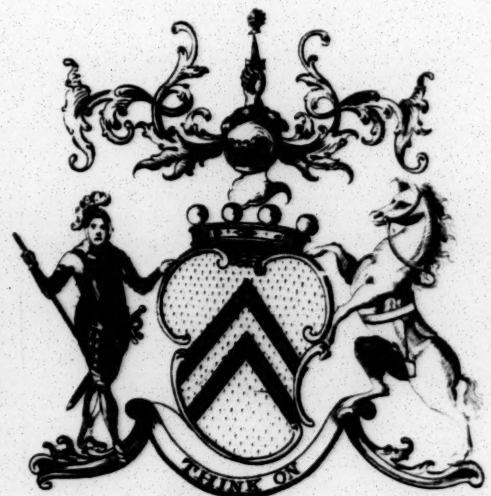
Mackay L. Rae



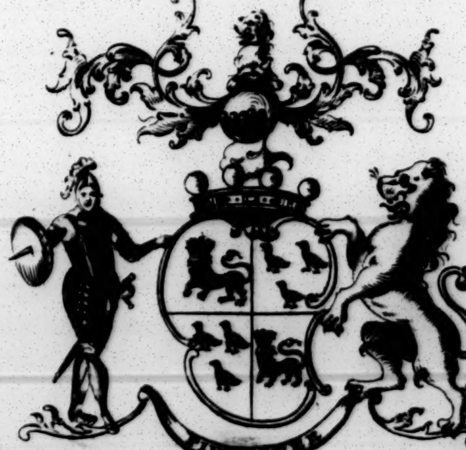
Lord Forrester


QUI AD SUMMA NITUNTUR

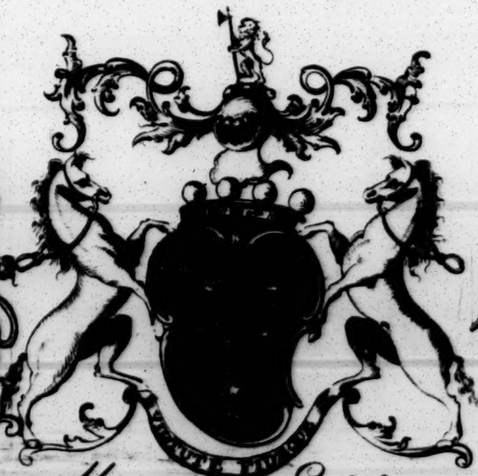
Forbes L. Pitsligo



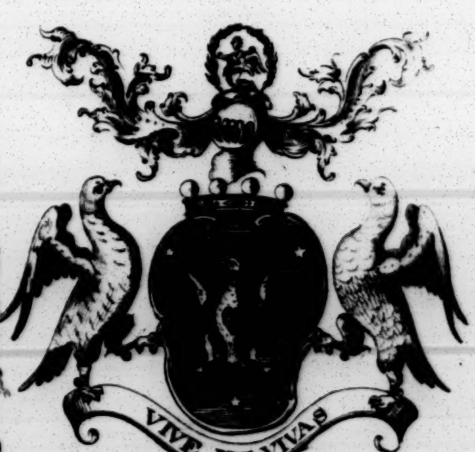
Maclellan L. Kirkcudbright



Ogilvie L. Banff



Murray L. Elibank


VIVE UT VIVAS

Falconer L. Halkerton

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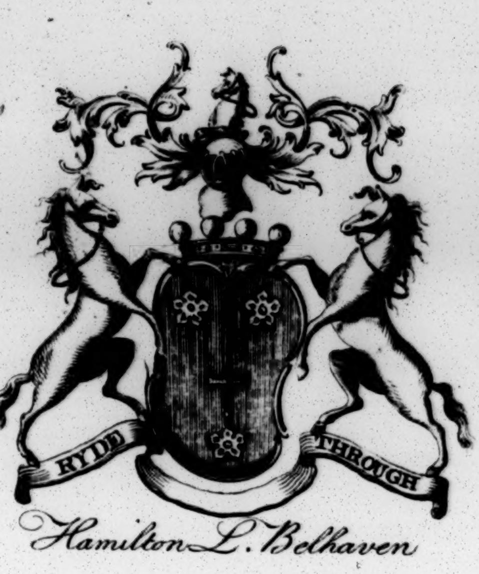
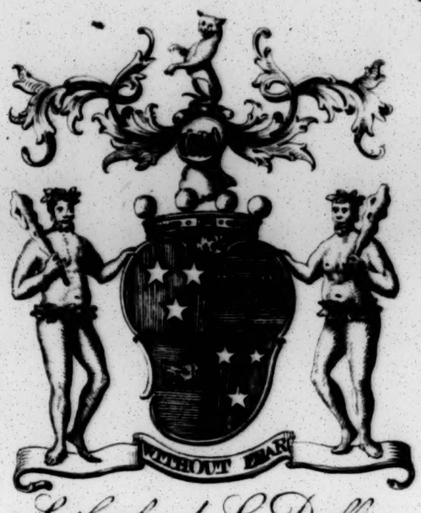
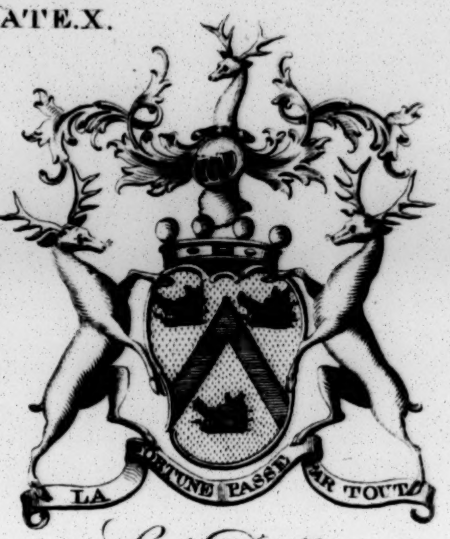
PLATE.X.


RYDD
THROUGH

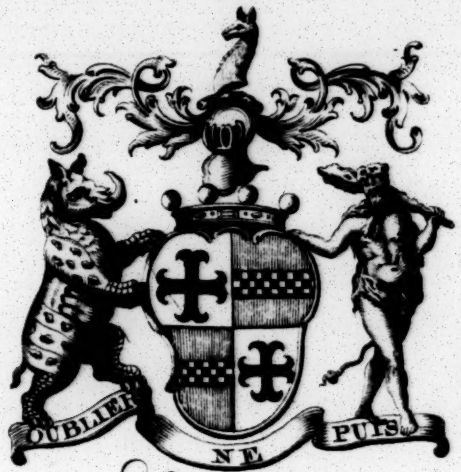
Hamilton L. Belhaven


WITHOUT FEAR

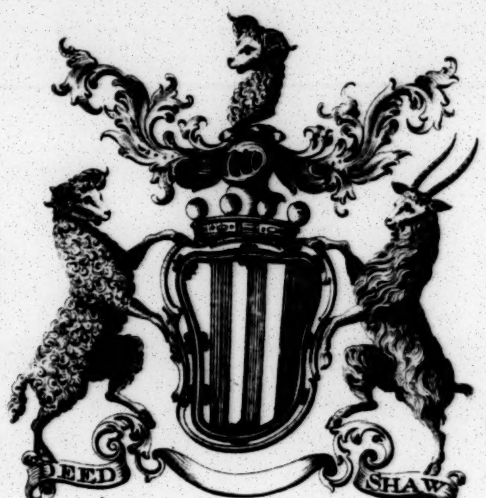
Sutherland L. Duffus


LA
FORTUNE PASSE
PAR TOUT

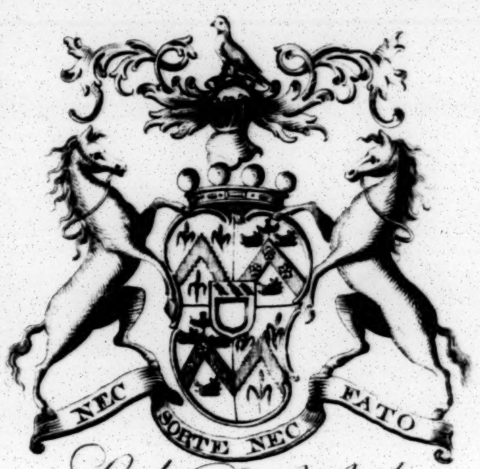
Lord Rollo


OUBLIER
NE
PUIS

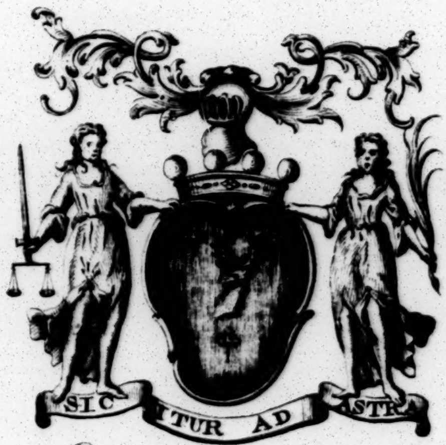
Lord Colvil



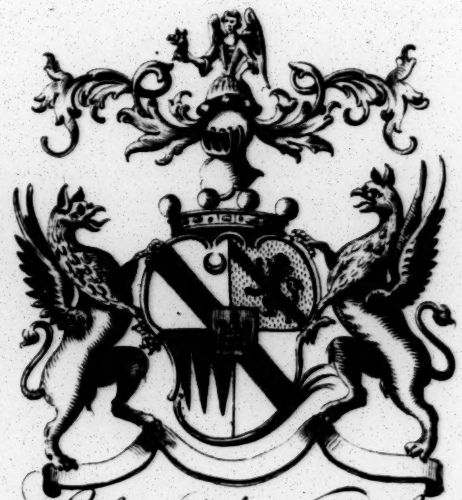
Lord Ruthven


NEC
SORTE NEC
FATO

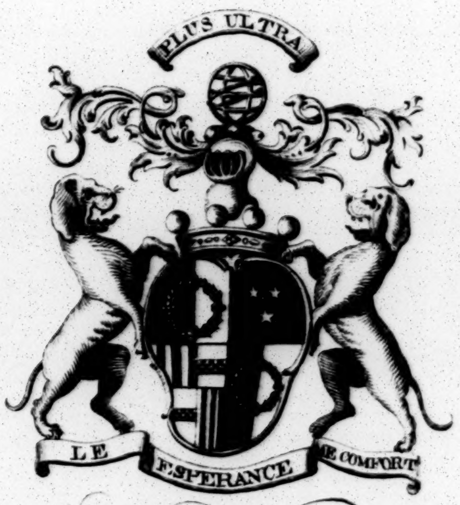
Lord Rutherfurd


SIC
ITUR AD
ASTRA

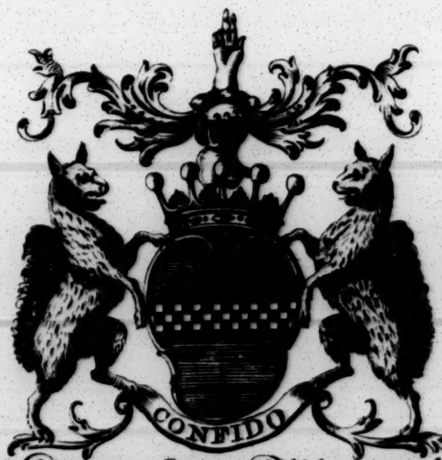
Lord Ballanden



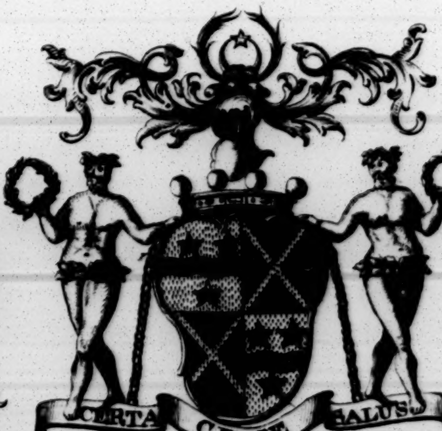
Lesly Lord Newark


PLUS ULTRA
LE
ESPERANCE
ME COMFORT

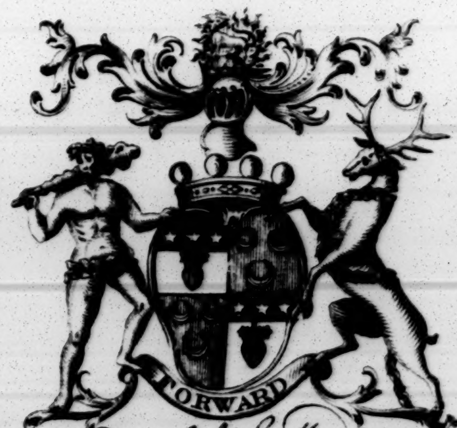
Lord Nairn



Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock
Omitted in plate 6th


CERTA
CRUCE
SALUS

Lord Kinnaird



Douglass L. Morvington
Omitted in plate 8th

H. Gavin Sculpt.

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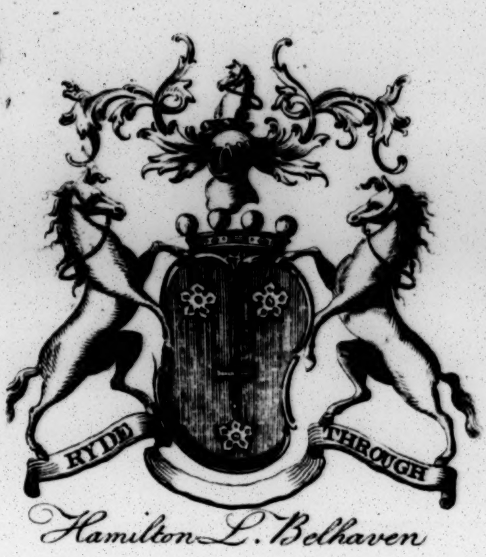
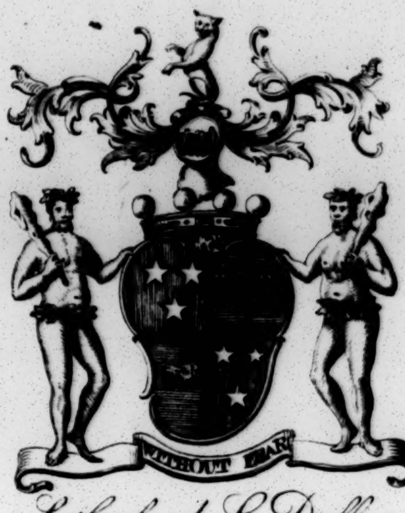
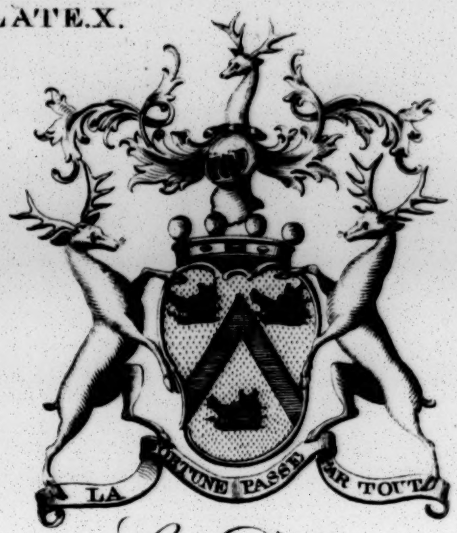
PLATE.X.


RYDE
THROUGH

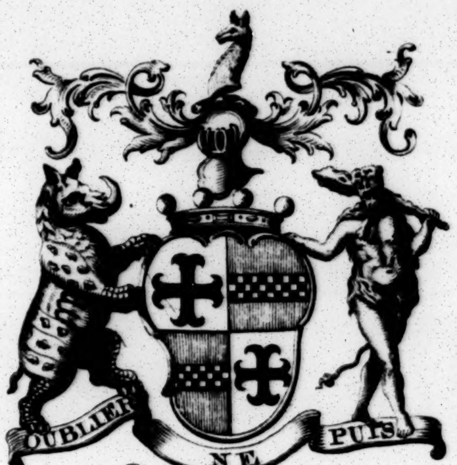
Hamilton L. Belhaven


WITHOUT FEAR

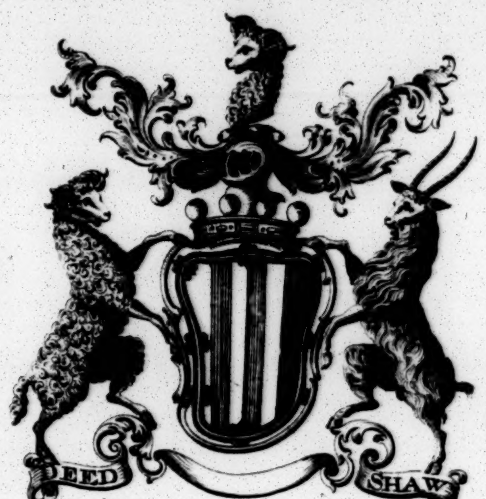
Sutherland L. Duffus


LA
ORTUNE PASSE
AR TOUT

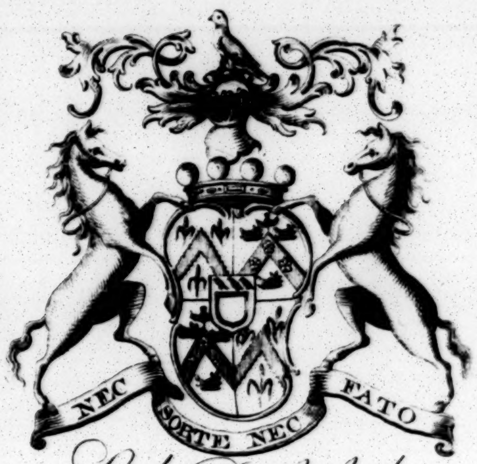
Lord Rollo


OUBLIER
NE
PUIS

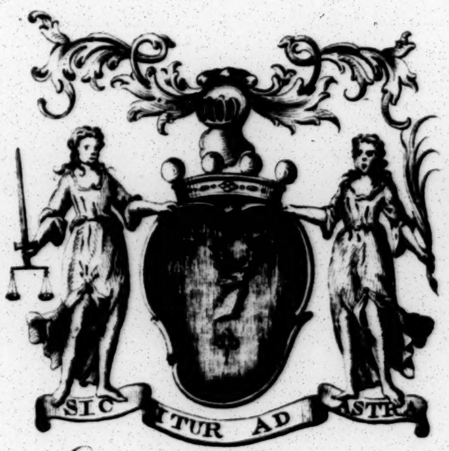
Lord Colvil



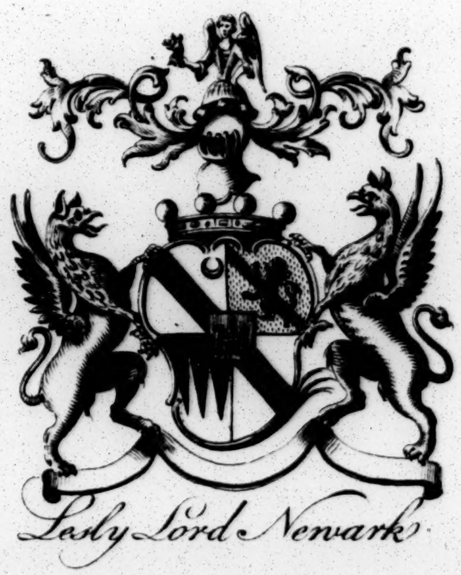
Lord Ruthven


NEC
SORTE NEC
FATO

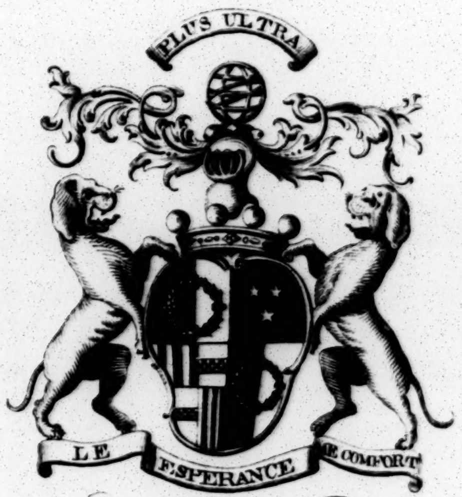
Lord Rutherfurd


SIC
ITUR AD
ASTRA

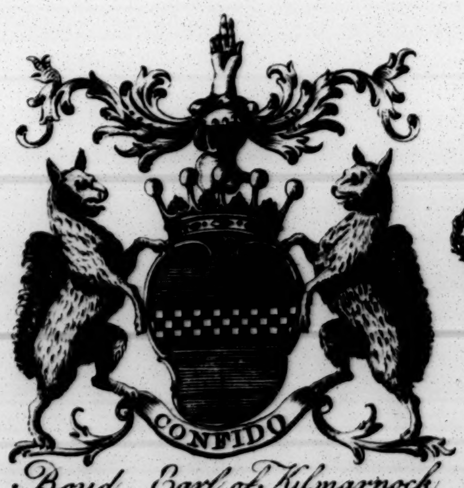
Lord Ballanden



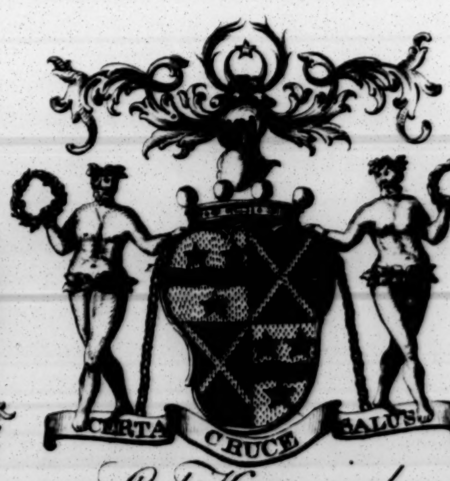
Lesly Lord Newark


PLUS ULTRA
LE
ESPERANCE
ME COMFORT

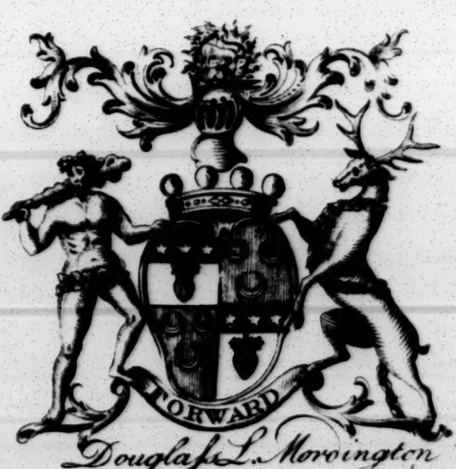
Lord Nairn



Boyd Earl of Kilmarnock
Omitted in plate 6th


CERTA
CRUCE
SALUS

Lord Kinnaird



Douglass L. Mordington
Omitted in plate 8th

H. Gavin Sculp.

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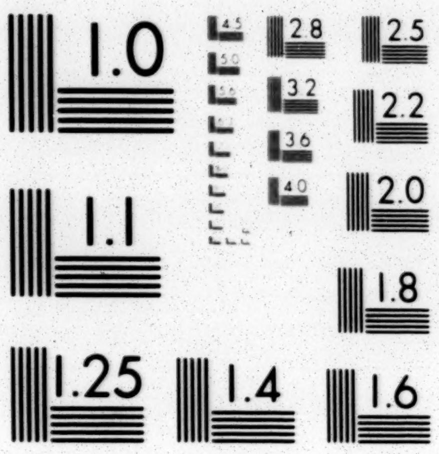
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1.8
1.25
1.4
1.6

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963 A